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FRED. COOKE.

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER:

INCLUDING

NISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM
CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS
OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
BIOGRAPHY, AND REMAINS OF EMINENT
PERSONS.
CORNUCOPIA.
COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITE-
RATURE.
ORIGINAL LETTERS, &c. IN THE BRI-
TISH MUSEUM.
POETRY.
ACCOUNT OF NEW PATENTS.
PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.
REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSIC.
LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTEL-
LIGENCE.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS, WITH A CRITICAL
PROEMIUM.
REGISTER OF THE PROGRESS OF BRI-
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REPORT OF DISEASES IN LONDON.
REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, &c.
REPORT OF THE STATE OF COMMERCE.
LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.
REPORT OF THE WEATHER.
REPORT OF AGRICULTURE, &c.
RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.
MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c.
BIOGRAPHIANA.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND
ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL
ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.

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MONTHLY

MAGAZINE

ENTERTAINMENT

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ENTERTAINMENT

Printed for the Proprietors

at the Office of the Proprietors

(Printed and Published)

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When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend.—*Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*
 As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE call you are in the habit of making upon your readers for information of local improvements, and particularly as to the adoption in different districts of those improvements in the arts of life, which science is continually furnishing, induces me to hope that the following account of the Preston Gas-light Company will find a ready insertion in your valuable miscellany.

In the summer of 1815, an Act having been obtained for lighting, watching, and otherwise regulating the town, a favourable opportunity was thereby opened for introducing the method pursued with so much advantage in the metropolis, of lighting by means of carburetted-hydrogen gas. With this view a company was formed with shares of 10l. each, and a capital was speedily raised which was deemed sufficient to carry the plan into effect in the central parts of the town as an experiment. The whole of the work thus projected has, for some months, been completed, under the able superintendance of Mr. Grafton, the engineer. The length of main pipes (which are of sufficient capacity to serve the whole of the town, including several extensive factories) already laid is 1,000 yards, and in this space it is estimated that more than 900 lights, emitting flame equal to 4,000 mould candles, of six in the pound, will be attached to the mains in the ensuing winter. The undertaking has so far succeeded to the satisfaction of the proprietors, that a further extension of the works was agreed upon at a public meeting held on the 16th ult. and a capital is rapidly forming, which, when completed, will enable the trustees to lay down 2,800 yards more of main pipe, equal to supply the place of 10,000 mould candles, of six in the pound. The pure state in which the gas is intro-

duced into the shops, houses, and manufactories, prevents the possibility of offence, and is unaccompanied by the most trifling stain or soil. It requires none of the attention necessarily bestowed upon oil or candles, to refresh or increase the rays of light; but, from the moment of ignition, continues to burn with one undiminished regular and constant flame, until checked by intercepting the supply of gas, which is instantaneously effected by means of a stop-cock, and without any of the offensive and disagreeable exhalations which oil and candle emit on being extinguished.

The plan which has before been projected of lighting a considerable space by means of a single burner, placed in an elevated situation, has, we believe, for the first time, been carried into effect by the able engineer of the Preston Company. In the centre of the market place, which is of considerable area, there happened, very appropriately, to be a handsome Gothic column, thirty-six feet in height; on the top of this the engineer has placed a glass vase, in which the burner is fixed; and it thus becomes the substitute of about twenty-five common oil lamps; but with an effect which could not be equalled by more than double that number, placed in the most advantageous situations. The light, indeed, which it affords is more easily comparable to the splendour of the solar rays, than to the miserable glimmerings we usually find in parish lamps where oil is used.

The success which has attended the Preston concern (the first, we believe, after those in London, that has been successfully established,) gives reason to anticipate that the time is not far distant when most of our large towns will be adorned with brilliant lights produced by chemical art.

Preston, Lancaster;
June 13th, 1816.

J. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEVERAL of your correspondents have very properly animadverted upon the danger and inconvenience of travelling in or upon our stage-coaches; but, besides the many dreadful accidents to which travellers of this description are liable, many contract incurable diseases by exposure to the extremes of the weather in this variable climate. I have several times, in my life, been a great sufferer, and that, too, in the summer months, from cold during the night, and heat in the day. I have heard of a number of instances of madness which commenced while travelling in this manner, occasioned, no doubt, by cold, watchfulness, and the excitement of terror. I have lately had two cases under my own care, who were both seized while riding on the outside in the middle of the night, in severe weather; and I had lately a friend who was seized with a fatal apoplexy while in a like situation.

A remedy might, I think, be found for the evils complained of in the enterprising spirit of coach proprietors, and the good sense of the public, who would, of course, give a preference to vehicles of a more safe and comfortable construction. The form of the American mail-coaches may furnish a useful hint: the body of the coach should be set forwarder, indeed nearer to the horses than the coach-box is in those on the present plan, a place for the driver's seat being made out of the body of the coach; and behind it all the seats should be fixed for the outside passengers, with a light frame-work over them, upon which an awning, impervious to the wet, should be drawn or undrawn at pleasure, no seat being permitted, or any luggage to be placed higher than the wheels. The coaches now in use seem only calculated to frighten the timid, and endanger the bold.

THOS. BAKEWELL.

Spring Vale, Staffordshire;
May 6, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Number of January last, page 486, where an exact enumeration of seven hundred of the largest British towns is said to be given, I have noticed, that the East Riding of Yorkshire, particularly in the neighbourhood of Hull, with respect to the population, is thrown considerably into the back

ground; as, within the short space of five miles from Hull, there are three parishes omitted, containing upwards of fourteen thousand inhabitants. The nearest place, and which, by a stranger, cannot be known from a part of Hull, is Sculcoates, containing 8,645 inhabitants; this parish is in the division of Hunsley Beacon. The next is Cottingham, containing a population of 2,299; this town is in the same district as Sculcoates. Sutton, a town in the district or division of Middle Holderness, contains 3065 inhabitants. As Mr. Farey, in his Report of Derbyshire, intends giving an alphabetical list of the seven hundred towns he has mentioned, I hope he will see the propriety of inserting the above three places in their proper situation. Hull, with Sculcoates, contains 32,944 inhabitants. In Mr. Farey's enumeration, Hull, and the villages in the county of the same town, are all added together; but, separately, they are as follow:—Hull 24,299—Anlaby 271—Hessle 984—Ferriby 315—Swanland 377—Kirk-Ella 272—West-Ella 103—Willerby 171—The whole making, according to Mr. Farey's enumeration for Hull, 26,792. EVAC.

Banks of the Humber;

June 12, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HEREWITH you have an account of the late eclipse, as observed here.

Ipswich.—Eclipse of the Moon,
June 9, 1816.

Penumbra near to contact . . . 11h. 23'
Eclipse commenced . 11 28 Diff. 2'—
from calcul. at Greenwich.
D half eclipsed . 12h. 0'
Appears as about four days old . . . 12 12
Wholly obscured by the full shadow . 12 43 Diff. 4'+ from calcul. at Greenwich.
Total darkness still continues . . . 13 36 = 1.36 civil time.
Emersion obscure . 51 Diff. 30'—
Emersion clear and considerable . . 14 5 = 2.5
D beautiful as of two days old . . . 14 8 = 2.8 civil time,
Beautifully crescent and sharp, the full shadow and penumbra clearly conspicuous, and well terminated on the disc 14 38 = 2.38
Emersion

Emersion complete—

end of the eclipse 14.57 = 2.57. Du-
ration 3h. 29'. Diff.
3½ minus.

The equation of time, about 1min. 5^d to be deducted.

Observations.—Just before the eclipse became total, the Moon appeared like a dim star of the 2d, and then of the 5th, magnitude.

A star was seen south of her as in apparent contact nearly with the obscured disc.

Another, farther from her, to the eastward, and the Herschelian planet, became discernible.

Usually the Moon in a total eclipse does not disappear, but is seen as of a faintish red through the shadow. In this instance the shadow, which passed before her, was so dense, that she totally disappeared.

Viewed, except the *emersion*, with the night glass, but that with the pocket *Dollond*, and the *Dollond* large reflector.

Solar Spots.

I have two observations of these at Ipswich,—18th and 19th of April; and again on the 2d of May. I have seen none since, though I have repeatedly looked for them.

That of May 2 seems the same collection of *Spots* as was seen in *North America* on the 3d of May, and suspected, it is said, to have been a comet.

Viewed with a pocket achrometer of *Dollond*, it appeared a single spot, roundish, and pretty dense, and so large as to subtend an angle nearly, if not quite, sufficient to be seen by the naked eye. With the reflector of about 18 in. focal dist. and a power of about 100, it resolved itself into a cluster of several spots, of various size, and very unequal outline; one more uniform and denser than the rest, but nothing which led me to the idea of a comet, or ordinary planet.

I think, however, that I have more than once seen a planet crossing the Sun's disc; and since 1760 two appearances of the same kind have been noticed—as observed by others; one in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, about 1763 I think, the other by Lalande, in his *Connaissance des Temps*, each of which was probably, and the former almost certainly, a comet in transit.

Revision and Arrangement of the Statutes.

To revise and arrange the Statutes under proper heads would be a great

benefit, which parliament at length seems likely to carry into effect; but it would be much greater if accompanied by a correction of the *phraseology*, on the plan of Mr. Bentham.

Then we should be saved “Person or persons—he, she, or they—four-wheeled carriages, chaise, chariot, coach, landau, landaulet, or berlin—horse, mare, &c.” uselessly enumerated *species*—perpetual repetition of the *pronoun* and *noun* together—“Provided nevertheless that he the aforesaid A B C, if it shall seem proper to him the said A B C.”

Our volumes of Statute Law might be reduced, I am persuaded, to three or four quartos, instead of more than five times that number, and with gain instead of loss, to clearness and certainty, by this single operation. And their style, as well as bulk, would be then more worthy of laws, and more similar to the Justinian or Napoleon Codes. And if the bad laws were abrogated, the resemblance would come nearer, and the quantity of good, and, at present, useful statutes, could hardly exceed a single quarto, closely printed, as at present, or two at most.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Ipswich; June 13, 1816.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE evening of the 9th inst. proving bright, we had the pleasure of observing one of those phenomena of the Heavens which will not occur again in England for some years; viz. a total eclipse of the D . At 11h. mean time, a perceptible loss of light was observed on the eastern part of the D 's disc; and at 11¼h. the penumbral shade extended over a considerable area of the D 's surface; comprehending Grimaldus, Galileus, Aristarchus, Keplerus, Heraclides, Copernicus, Reinoldus, Lausbergius, and Gassendus; according to Ricciolus. At 11h. 27m. very dark about Grimaldus, Galileus, and Aristarchus; which showed the D 's eastern limb to be very near touching the umbra of the earth. At 11h. 29m. the eclipse began, and the first impression made on the D 's limb, was the shadow of that part of the Isthmus of Darien near the Gulph of the same name. At 11h. 30m. Galileus was obscured; at 11h. 32m. Grimaldus was likewise lost to view; and at 11h. 34m. Aristarchus was also hid.

The umbra now extended far and wide over the D 's surface, for at 11h.

45m. its boundary had reached as far as Copernicus. At 11h. 50m. Plato was involved in darkness; and, in 9m. after, Aristotle's and Manilius' shared the same fate. At 12h. the sable curtain of night was seen stretching over the sea *serenitatis*; and the umbra now had reached its greatest extent northward. At 12h. 5m. that conspicuous part on the moon called Tycho, entered the umbra.

The lower, or southern, horn of the illuminated part of the D appeared, at this time; more sharp and projecting than the upper or northern one; and so it continued till the total obscuration.

At 12h. 16m. the umbra touched the eastern shore of the sea of Crisium, near Proculus; and in 7m. this sea was hid from view. At 12h. 39m. the whole of the D's disc entered the dark shadow of the earth; still a faint light was observable on the D's south-west limb, till 50m. after 12, when she was no longer visible in the field of the telescope.

The total disappearance of the D could not be entirely owing to her immersion into the shadow of the earth, but to the twilight, and a thin vapour which over-spread that part of the hemisphere at the time.

As Aurora was fast advancing, and the sky with us not perfectly clear, I did not observe the emersion. Owing to the very great accuracy of the French astronomical tables, one, perhaps, feels less interested in watching the phenomena of the heavens, than if some doubt or uncertainty attended very careful calculations, made from numbers less to be depended upon. T. SQUIRE.

Epping; June 14, 1816.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HINTS to the FRAMERS of LAWS, for relieving the CLASS of POPULATION who are UNABLE to LABOUR, who are UNABLE to PROCURE LABOUR, or who are UNABLE to LIVE upon the WAGES of LABOUR.

I.

AS one of the chief causes of poverty is the fluctuation of employments, and often the introduction of useful machinery, which supersedes labour, three magistrates should be authorised to direct allowances from the county rates, to be paid to artisans or labourers, who make it appear that, from causes not within their control, or of alledged general benefit to the public, they are for

a season deprived of the means of earning their living; according to their accustomed callings.

II.

On the same principle, as the once flourishing state of our manufactures and commerce has drawn from agriculture thousands of families, who are now starving in towns, and whose lands are now occupied by engrossers of land, these engrossers should be so assessed as to be obliged to maintain those whose independent subsistence they hold, with a view to discourage the occupation of large farms, and to afford independent subsistence in small farms to those who now find themselves unable to subsist by trade and manufactures.

III.

To restore the equilibrium of employments in the great change which, owing to the foreign policy of the government, is now taking place in the British islands, is the primary and imperious duty of wise and benevolent legislation, and the means in this case are discouraging assessments on large farms, according to a scale of their sizes.

IV.

That spirit of speculation, which in commerce may be useful, is destructive of society when directed to land, which is the article of the very first necessity, and definite or limited in its quantity. Besides, the agricultural is the only attached population, and is the basis or integer of a country; the other parts are unattached, and may be drawn away to any country, which, for the time being, enjoys the monopoly of trade.

V.

The laws against combinations, in regard to the wages of labour, should apply with equal force to masters as well as to servants.

VI.

At some poor establishment in every parish, all who declare themselves destitute and unable to procure employment should be entitled to receive, once a day, a full and wholesome meal, in the porch or hall of the establishment.

VII.

A fund should be established for old age and poverty; to be derived from a pound paid at the birth of a child by parents or the parish.

1. If 60 were deemed the period of decrepitude or superannation, then, at compound interest of five per cent. the pound will in 60 years amount to 20*l.*—The average survivors at 60 being in Great Britain

tain as 1 to 6, the amount due to each survivor will be $6 \times 20 = 120l.$ And the value of an annuity at 60 being 8 years' purchase, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the annuity arising to each would be $15l.$ per annum, on the capital of $120l.$ —Hence, if only every other survivor required the aid of the fund, the annuity to each would be $30l.$ or if 2 of every 3, it would be $22l. 10s.$ —But, if the fund were improved by planting timber, instead of compound interest, and it produced by that means 10 per cent. instead of 5, then in every instance the figures would be doubled, and the final results would be annuities for half the survivors of $60l.$ or for 2 in 3 of $45l.$

2. Again, if 65 were taken as the age of decrepitude or superannuation, then in 65 years the pound would amount, at compound interest, to $26l.$ —The average of the survivors would be 1 to 9, the amount to each survivor would be $9 \times 26 = 234l.$ The annuity at this age would be but seven years' purchase, or 14 per cent. which would yield to each survivor $32l. 17s. 6d.$ per annum.—And, if half required relief, the annuity to those requiring aid, would be $65l. 15s.$; or, if 2 in 3, then it would be $49l. 6s.$ But, if the fund were improved by planting timber, then in each case it would be doubled, or $131l. 10s.$ and $98l. 12s.$

3. The expences would be covered if a guinea were paid instead of a pound; and parents who could afford to pay more might contribute two or more pounds or guineas, though it might be expedient to limit the amounts to five pounds or guineas.

4. Parents might, at any age of their children, pay proportionate sums, with a view to the same results in age, allowing at the time of payment for past contingencies of death and accumulation.

5. Sixty-five should be adopted as an absolute period of superannuation; up to that age (after 60) the party should certify that he or she is decrepid; and at all times, that is, at the time of application and payments, the parties should certify, under penalty, that he or she has no certain income for the current year of equal amount. If a reduction were made for any other certain and adequate income of half amount, the sums so accumulated would provide for expences and various contingencies.

VIII.

Till the fund for old age were rendered available, the same description of poor ought to be provided for in buildings called *Asylums for virtuous old Age*, to which the aged poor should have access, on certificates from ten housekeepers of the parish or hundred.

IX.

The diseased poor, blind, lame, and

helpless, should be provided for in establishments formed for the purpose.

X.

The infant poor should be kept in separate establishments, and be educated, and taught some branch of handicraft by other poor.

XI.

The only poor kept in buildings denominated workhouses should be the idle and vicious, or those who are unable to procure the certificates of ten reputable housekeepers of their past industry and sobriety.

XII.

No paupers should be removed from place to place except between the hours of six and six, and they should be removed in covered vehicles, and be lodged in dry places, or in such places as other persons are accustomed to lodge in, and receive three full meals per day, while on their journey.

XIII.

The rights of the poor should be better secured, by giving effect to the law for suing and defending in *forma pauperis*; and free-schools for teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic, should be established universally.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF all subjects on political economy, there is, perhaps, none of greater consequence to the welfare of society than that which has for its object the amelioration of the poor, and the reduction of the great expense incurred for their maintenance, which, as far as can be ascertained by returns made to parliament, has amounted to the enormous sum of eight millions for one year, which sum was prophetically calculated upon, as may be seen in a pamphlet published last January, entitled, "an Enquiry into the Cause of the Increase of Pauperism and Poor Rates, with a Remedy for the same, by Wm. Clarkson, esq." To which sum are to be added lands, and other property, bequeathed at different times for the poor, as well as other public and private charities, hospitals, dispensaries, free schools, alms houses, &c. &c. which, on a moderate calculation, will enhance the amount to twelve millions per annum, a sum so great, that it is natural to conclude no farther call upon the humane could possibly be necessary; yet we hear of daily complaints, and see depicted in the countenances of many

many of our fellow-creatures the most abject want and misery, the cause of which is developed in the above mentioned pamphlet of Mr. Clarkson's, and also a remedy suggested, the object of which is to afford additional comfort to the really distressed and unfortunate part of the community; to check the profligate and impostor; to give adequate wages to the labourer; to more equalize the rates for the support of the helpless; and, finally, to reduce the sum collected; all of which will be better understood by a reference to the subject, which has met with the approbation of many thoughtful and enlightened men, and there is every reason to conclude it has been instrumental in calling the attention of the legislature to a matter of such great importance and apparent difficulty; for, on reference to the various plans of systematic relief which has been given by different countries, at all times, it appears nothing like perfection has ever been attained; but, as this is considered an age of superior wisdom and improvement, what in former times might prove difficult, it is presumed, may now be obtained, if set about in good earnest; for, as Dr. Busby has said,

"When energizing objects men pursue,
What are the prodigies they cannot do?"

As opinion does not depend on the will, it is natural, and certainly allowable, for one person to differ in opinion with another; as such, I beg leave to point out my objection to the plan of the poor laws brought before parliament, and referred to a select committee of the House of Commons. It appears, by the report given in the Sun newspaper of the 29th May, that, "Mr Curwen proposes to cause every parish, and all classes, to subscribe towards a national bank in the proportion of one-thirtieth of every man's income, which, for the working classes alone, in proportion to four pence out of ten shillings a week, would produce 4,800,000*l.* a year, the higher classes should be required to pay six pence in the pound out of their income, which would produce a total of 8,800,000*l.* per annum, including the army and navy, by small stoppages from their pay.

We sometimes hear of propositions, by men who have the character for wisdom, so preposterous, that it becomes absolutely necessary that mankind should make use of the sense, however small, which Providence has given them, and not to embrace an opinion because it is the child of supposed wisdom. This re-

mark arises in consequence of seeing lately a proposition for reducing the interest of the public funds, for the benefit, of course, of the land-holders and possessors of other property, the stock-holder only excepted,—a proposal which one would think could scarcely be exceeded for its absurdity. Much I could say on the subject, but, it being irrelevant to my present purpose,—sullice it to say that in my opinion the above proposition to take four pence from ten shillings of weekly earnings is nearly on a par with the reduction of interest on the funds; for it appears to me intended to take the burden from the strong and healthy, and to throw it on the shoulders of the weak, sick, and decrepit; or, in other words, to take it from the rich, and those who, by the laws of God and the present laws of man, are required to afford assistance, (though certainly more equally,) and throw it on the poor, and those who are willing, but incapable, of supporting themselves. It is one of the most absurd anomalies I ever heard of—to require persons who are already unable to maintain themselves and families to be compelled to contribute to a fund for the distressed; for, how is a man with a family, who earns ten shillings a week, to spare four pence out of it, when their support at this time would require thirteenshillings? Is a proposal of this kind likely to contribute towards peace and harmony, and stop that dissatisfaction which has unfortunately shewn itself in various parts of the country: it appears to me to be similar to fastening down the water-plugs when a town is on fire, tending to increase the evil, rather than stop its progress.

The second proposition is to levy six pence in the pound on all other incomes. Now, this would prove as inquisitorial as the late income tax, which was considered so obnoxious; for, whether an income tax is 2½ per cent. or 10 per cent. or levied for the use of the state, or the maintenance of the poor, it is in its nature the same; as such, I presume it cannot be endured. Besides, to lay eight pence in the pound on the labourer, and only six pence on the higher classes, appears inconsistent.

If different districts were to call meetings, appoint committees, and take into consideration what has at various times been suggested, together with fresh proposals, and communicate with each other, I doubt not but some better plan might be hit upon, and followed up with petitions to parliament for the adoption

of the best; for I do not hesitate to say the one now under consideration can never be countenanced by the House of Commons. GOOD-INTENT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE public charities of England are its true glory; they distinguish it in an honourable point of view from other countries. The English nation has shown, that a regard for the welfare and happiness of individuals is the first step towards the universal benevolence so much extolled by modern philosophers. To the eternal honour of this nation, it has with prompt liberality stood forth to relieve the distresses of the thousands on the Continent, who have suffered during the bloody wars which have desolated their countries. As the blessing of peace is now restored to Europe, I hope we shall turn our attention to the internal condition of our own kingdom.

The long continuance of the last war brought every thing and every body into such a particular situation, that both commerce and agriculture have proceeded as if war were the natural course and order of the world. The unexpected return of peace has suddenly diverted every thing from its long accustomed channel, and has caused a general stagnation of trade over all the country. Individuals, of every class, are labouring under the pressure of the times; and those few who are still able to maintain their ground have but a distant prospect of an improvement in the state of affairs.

The class of suffering individuals, to which I beg leave to call the attention of your readers, is that which consists of labourers in husbandry. It is well known, that the depression which the agricultural interest has experienced has ruined many families, and caused others to discharge the greater part of their labourers, being unable to pay the wages of a sufficient number to till their land. These labourers are now wandering up and down different parishes in quest of employment; and the majority of them have been compelled to seek relief from the parishes to which they belong. I have been grieved to hear daily complaints from men, who, till the present time, have maintained themselves and reared their families by their honest industry, but are now driven to seek the scanty alms of parish relief. And, as if this degradation was

not severe enough, many brutal officers of parishes, when applied to by the starving labourer for assistance, have wantonly wounded the feelings of the poor man by telling him, that, instead of giving him money, he should find him work. Such a promise would at first enliven the honest petitioner; but how must he have been goaded almost to madness, when his iron-hearted employer has tasked him to perform some childish or debasing office. Your readers will, doubtless, feel the greatest indignation, when they are told, that some of these tasks have been to sift water, or to endeavour to make a stick stand alone, while their cruel masters have looked on, like the Philistines, while Samson "made sport." I was lately informed of a young man, who, after fighting the battles of his country, was discharged at the late peace, and had applied to his parish for relief. He was employed, by those who ought to have honored a defender of his country, in emptying a jakes, and was commanded to carry the ordure in pails a mile! Your readers must not be offended at the circumstantial recital of what an honest and high-spirited youth was made to endure, purposely to degrade him.

Is this the manner in which so valuable and numerous a portion of the community is to be treated! Are men, whose famishing children cry to them for bread, to be grossly insulted, and made to bear "cruel mockings," in addition to the sufferings of poverty!

But I hasten to submit to your readers a plan, to which the foregoing remarks are intended to lead. I propose, that in every parish a subscription be commenced to enable farmers, in reduced circumstances, to find employment for the labouring class. This plan might be put in execution by allowing 9d.* *per diem*, that is, one half of a labourer's daily wages, to every man employed by such farmers; which would essentially relieve the employer, and, at the same time, afford assistance to the labourer in a beneficial manner. I am sensible of the imperfect form in

* I am aware that I have rated the labourer's wages at a sum higher than is now generally given; but, certainly, not higher than it ought to be, if the prices of the necessaries of life are to regulate wages. Forty years ago the labourer was paid 14d. or 15d. *per diem*; and, at the same time, almost every article of food and dress, &c. was at less than half the present price.

which I have stated my plan; but I hope that my suggestion will lead to the adoption of some method for relieving the very grievous sufferings of those who labour in the tillage of the land.

Y.
May 29, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
CHIMNEY-sweepers, on account of their extreme youth, their unpleasant and dangerous occupation, and from being continually exposed to view in their dismal garb, have at all times greatly excited the compassion of the public. About twelve years ago very earnest exertions were made to supply their place by some mechanical invention. A society, composed of the most respectable persons, was formed, for the sole purpose either of superseding their necessity altogether, or of ameliorating their condition; but no good of any kind was effected. Various machines were indeed produced, with sanguine hopes of success: for some of them patents were procured, and they were publicly advertised for practice. Their merits, however, having been carefully investigated by a committee of the society, and also by a committee of the Society of Arts, they were all found insufficient. This subject has been lately revived at a meeting held in the Mansion-house, on the 12th of this month. The speeches of the gentlemen present were full of humane sentiments; but it might also have been expected that some new and well-authenticated facts would have been brought forward as the foundation of their present proceedings. At the same time it would have been proper to have given some account of the former attempt, and the reasons of its failure; and likewise to have explained their present prospects of success.

In Scotland chimneys are swept very easily, and always effectually, by a simple kind of machinery, which is worked from above; whereas all the machines attempted here were planned to work from below, which I imagine was one cause of their not succeeding. Throughout the whole of that country, men only are employed, generally bricklayers, who ascend by a door in the roof, with which every house is furnished. A rope is gently let down the chimney, to which is suspended a bullet and a brush, and, by passing them upwards and downwards once or twice, it is always sufficiently cleaned. The English machinery was greatly embarrassed with cur-

vatures, but this difficulty vanishes before the weight of the bullet. To this plan, however, and indeed every other that can be proposed without the use of boys, there is one formidable objection, which has never been caudally allowed by any of the persons who have vaunted of their inventions. The soot produced from the Scotch coal is, it seems, always light, free, and easily drops off; whereas that from the English coal, being more viscous, in certain situations cakes and hardens to such a degree as to require the forcible operation of scraping. It is difficult to conceive how any exertion, other than manual activity, could perform such kind of work. If, however, the concretions uniformly take place at the top, as I suspect they do, by the co-operation of the weather, by working from above, they may perhaps be eradicated by means of some instrument resembling a rake, which, with the brush and bullet, will, it is likely, completely sweep every chimney.

But, if it be found altogether impossible to accomplish this operation without the assistance of boys, it may give some ease to the minds of the humane to mention, that, of the three or four whom I accidentally met with, none expressed any discontent at their occupation. As they happen to be objects of universal commiseration, they are kindly treated by families, who often give them money and victuals gratuitously. They are cheered, too, with the prospect of soon becoming masters, which, as it is attended with hardly any expense, is within every one's reach. All, as I am told, who do not chuse this profession, when full grown, become coachmen. I have not heard that they are noted for being reduced to a state of vagrancy, or of often being obliged to be sailors or soldiers.

The chimneys in Scotland are not, as here, topped with earthen tubes or pots, which might, perhaps, encumber persons attempting to sweep from above. I would ask those who can inform, what are the uses of these tubes? Certainly, in point of architectural elegance, they have a very unsightly broken appearance. The mere circumstance of additional elevation cannot render them the more useful, as on that supposition all chimneys would perform well in proportion to their height, which we know does not hold true. If, as has been said, that the final exit of the smoke is accelerated by the smoothness and rotundity of the tubes, surely the same degree of smooth-

ness and rotundity may be produced by brickwork; or the tubes may be built in the chimney, which would not only conceal them from view, but also effectually prevent them from falling on the heads of passengers.

W. N.

Bedford-row; June 18, 1816.

For the Monthly Magazine.

FOR some time past the alterations which it has been proposed to introduce into the Bankrupt Law of Scotland, have been the subject of general discussion among mercantile men. Those alterations, of which the following is a sketch, were established by an Act which lately received the royal assent; and the public ought to know that it is to the exertions of the Chamber of Commerce in Glasgow, aided by the mercantile interest of several of the principal towns in England, and the labour of Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL of Glasgow, that they have been finally carried into effect.

1st, Trustees who fail to deposit the funds in Bank, in violation of the Act, are, in future, to forfeit to the estate a penalty of 20 per cent. on these, instead of 7½, as was provided in the late Act.

2d, The funds of the estate are not to be deposited in any Bank, where the factor or trustee shall be an acting partner, manager, or cashier.

3d, The commissioners are to meet periodically, (once in three months, at least,) to examine the trustee's accounts, and to see that the funds are duly deposited in the Bank, and that none are drawn out of it but for the purposes of the estate.

4th, Previous to the meeting, when the commissioners are chosen, and when a composition may be offered, the trustee is to make out a full state of the bankrupt's affairs, with a valuation or appraisement of what the estate is worth, so as creditors may be enabled to judge of the fairness of the offer.

5th, The commissioners may, at any time, make out reports to the creditors, so as they may know how the affairs are managed by the trustee.

6th, Notice of the bankruptcy—of the meetings for electing factor and trustee—of compositions—of the payments of dividends—and of the trustee's application for a discharge, are not only to be inserted in the Edinburgh Gazette, but also in the London Gazette.

7th, Printed notices are also to be sent to every creditor who has claimed;

of the payment of dividends and of the offer of a composition.

8th, Creditors who hold securities, are to deduct their value in voting, and only to vote on the balance of their debt, so far as uncovered.

9th, The trustee is not to be discharged by the court, without first calling a general meeting of the creditors, and getting his accounts audited. (By the late Act, as well as the Lord Advocate's Bill, no previous meeting is necessary, but only intimation made on the walls of the court, which the creditors might know nothing of.)

10th, At the end of three years, the trustee is to make up a state of the affairs, (if not wound up before) and also of the unclaimed dividends, and to call a general meeting of the creditors to receive instructions as to the final close of the sequestration.

11th, A printed report of the affairs to be made out at the close of the sequestration, and distributed to the creditors for their satisfaction.

12th, Current sequestrations are to be proceeded in, according to this Act, so far as it does not interfere with the proceedings that have been already had; so that any sequestration which has been pending for above three years, may now be brought to a conclusion, and all unclaimed dividends accounted for to the creditors.

13th, The law is only to continue seven years, instead of being made perpetual.

14th, The factor, trustee, and commissioners, to be appointed by the creditors, according to the last Act, in place of being appointed by the sheriff, as was at one time proposed.

Besides the above new clauses, there are a variety of others, which, though of less importance, are considered as calculated greatly to improve the law.

Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent *Medicus*, in page 404 of your last number, has favoured us with his advice for glandular obstructions of the neck. Of the goodness of his motives there is no reason to doubt, but it appears to me that there is nothing whatever new in his prescription; for almost every general medical writer recommends the *Spongia usta*.

I should be happy to consider the prescription itself, in a literary view of it, as blameless as the writer's motives, but

C

feel

feel concerned to observe that I never saw more blunders in so small a space. The custom of medical abbreviation is a bad one, and ought to be discountenanced by the physicians themselves. By way of derision, the latinity of medical practitioners has been frequently called *dog-latin*. Now, whether the prescription of *Medicus* be *dog-latin* or *cat-latin*, I will not attempt to decide; but this I must say, that such writing is the surest way to bring the medical profession into disrepute. As long as physicians continue the fashion of writing in Latin, in the name of common sense let them write it correctly, or drop, at once, the mask, and write in plain English; a much better, and, in my opinion, a more ingenuous practice.

I do not think it necessary to go into a criticism of the prescription of *Medicus*, as your learned readers will immediately discover the errors, and to your unlearned ones such criticism cannot be of any use.

Medicus recommends *sea-bathing*: taking it for granted that he is literally a *physician*, I beg leave to ask him, what is *sea-bathing* to do in the complaint for which he recommends it? I believe, if the answers to such questions were well weighed before they were given, myriads of valetudinarians might escape the many officious meddlings of those who are affectedly wise beyond what is known. Inasmuch as *sea-bathing* must necessarily produce a change of scene and air, and frequent ablutions of the skin, it might be beneficial; but what is it to do *more*? I ask this emphatically, for the public is much concerned to know.

Huntspill; JAMES JENNINGS.
June 23, 1816.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

SINCE the precious sprig of liberty, planted and cherished by William Penn, the wisest of all law-givers, has become a flourishing tree on the other side the Atlantic, whose luxuriance invites, and whose shelter protects, the persecuted and oppressed from all nations; since the principles of equality, justice, and liberality, there established, have existed nearly one hundred years, by which the population has nearly equalled our own; which has also maintained its honour and independance through two wars, exhibiting to the world an instance of national glory not hitherto surpassed;—give me leave to

request your American readers to furnish your pages with answers to the following questions, with any other facts, illustrating the political economy of their extensive regions.

W. GOODMAN.

Market-place, Warwick.

Questions.

1. Has either of the presidents, or any of the members of the executive department, been found guilty of a neglect of duty or breach of trust.

2. Has corruption or undue influence been found to operate in the elections for presidents, senators, House of Representative, or Congress? If there has, have any, and what, efforts been used to correct it?

3. Are there any pensioners who live upon the public? If there are, what is their pay, what have been their services, and what their present employment?

4. Are the officers of justice, collectors of revenue, &c. respected; their sentences and their regulations peaceably executed?

5. Is the press, that engine more powerful than gold, really free?

6. Is freedom of conscience, to people of every denomination, equally maintained?

7. Are there any game laws?

8. What are the market prices of grain, meat, malt, wine, spirits, and a suit of men's plain useful cloaths?

9. What are the wages of labourers in some of the useful arts, such as carpenters, masons, tailors, &c.? Do these people pay direct taxes?

10. Is the silk manufactory, in any of its branches, yet introduced? If not, would it be likely to succeed?

11. Is there any other manufactory particularly wanted, to work up the raw materials of their own produce, or those of other countries?

12. Do the most intelligent of her citizens seem to be aware of the evils which will eventually arise to them from establishing a national bank, and paper-money system; have their speeches, or their opinions, been published; and do they appear to excite a corresponding interest?

N.B. It is much to be desired that the answers to these questions should be signed by the name and place of abode of the writer.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THERE is nothing, I believe, however improbable, preposterous, or false,

false, which will not be easily caught, and instantly swallowed by a credulous and unreflecting vulgar. Among other instances which I could enumerate, I will beg leave to notice that stale threadbare story of Pope Joan, which I find recorded in your Magazine for last March. It is said to be extracted from the work of a nameless clergyman of the church of England, who took it, "*verbatim, with his own hand, from that scarce and curious old book, entitled, the Nuremburgh Chronicle.*" How captivating is such precision!—a work "printed moreover in a Popish city, by a Popish printer, and compiled by Popish hands." Oh, what a string of incontrovertible reasons to excite the credulity of the throng! Yet this story is as flagrant a piece of calumny and falsehood as ever came from the pen of malice. I copy the refutation from a Catholic work, entitled, "*Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, &c. by the Rev. Alban Butler,*" 7 vols. p. 224. "That a pretended woman called Joan interrupted the series of the succession between Leo IV. and Bennet III. is a most notorious forgery. Lupus Ferrariensis, ep. 103, to Bennett III. Ado in his Chronicle, Regino in his Chronicle, the Annals of St. Bertin, Hinemar, ep. 26, Pope Nicholas I. the successor of Bennet III. ep. 46, even the calumniators of the holy see, Photius I. de Process. Spir. Sti. and Metrophanes of Smyrna, l. de Divinitate Spiritus Sancti, who all lived at that very time, expressly testify that Bennet III. succeeded immediately Leo IV. Whence Blondel, a violent Calvinist, has, by an express dissertation, demonstrated the falsity of this fable. Marianus Scotus, at Mentz, wrote, two hundred years after (in 1083), a chronicle, in which mention is first made of this fiction; from whence it was inserted in the Chronicle of Martinus Polonus, a Dominican, in 1277, though it is wanting in the true manuscript copy kept in the Vatican library, as Leo Allatius assures us, and in other old manuscript copies, as Burnet (*Nouvelles de la Rep. de Lettres, Mars 1687*), Caslen (*Catal. Bibl. reg. Londin. p. 102*), &c. testify. Lambecius, the most learned keeper of the imperial library at Vienna, in his excellent Catalogue of that library, vol. 2, p. 860, has demonstrated this of the oldest and best manuscript copies of this chronicle; also of Marianus Scotus. Her name was foisted into Sigebert's Chronicle, written 1112, for it is not found in the original manuscript copy at Gemblours, authentically published by Mirocus. Platina, and the other late copies of Martinus Polonus and Sigebert, borrow it from the first forger in the copy of Marianus Scotus, probably falsified; certainly of no authority and inconsistent; for there it is said she sat two years five months, and that she had studied at Athens, where no schools remained long before this time.

As to the porphyry stool, shewn in a repository belonging to the Lateran church, which is said to have been made use of on account of this fable, it is an idle dream. There were two such stools, one is now shewn to travellers. It is certainly of old Roman antiquity, finely polished, and might perhaps be used at the baths, or at some superstitious ceremonies. The art of cutting or working in porphyry marble was certainly lost long before the ninth, and not restored before the time of Cosmus the Great, of Medicis; this work is still exceeding slow and expensive. On this idle fable, see Lambecius, Blondel, Leo Allatius; Nat. Alexander, Boerhaave, &c.

R. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ANY homogeneous system of representation has this inconvenience, that, in consequence of its very construction, some one sect or interest usually predominates among the members chosen, and then attempts to subject the other sects and interests to its own peculiar will. There is no tolerance where a majority has counted noses: The puritans of England, the libertines of France, overwhelmed their opponents as with the tide, so soon as they had substituted conventions uniformly chosen, to the heterogeneous parliaments and states-general which preceded. The tyranny of the prevailing interest or party overcame the specific and proportionate ponderance of each.

Our county-elections are so constituted, that they almost necessarily throw the representation into the hands of the land-owners. This influence already predominates in parliament mischievously; witness the successive Corn-bills, which levy a heavy tax on all consumers of bread, for the exclusive benefit of persons engaged in agriculture, who form but a tenth part of the community. If a further addition were made to the county representation, all the oppressions of the feudal ages would step by step return; arrests for debt would be abolished

lished, insolvency would cease to be penal, and the privileges of property would be restricted to the possession of real estate.

Our venal boroughs, on the contrary, are so constituted, that they almost necessarily throw power into the hands of the monied interest. They seat the highest bidder. The consequent influence they bestow on city gentlemen is favourable to commerce, to peace, to tolerance, to liberty, to a strict reverence for circulating property, and to a *virtuosity* in human excellence, which looks about for merit in order to lift it.

Yet who would consent to abolish county-representation, and to retain only the close boroughs? Parliament would, in that case, neither be independent of the crown, nor connected with the people; but, like the French parliaments, would offer a venal resting-place between commercial and noble rank.

By the variety of our forms of election, the different interests which are scattered in the community are represented nearly in the proportion of the worth of their property. The most desirable addition to seats in parliament would be, that all towns, containing more than twenty thousand inhabitants, should, in right of their populousness, become entitled to a charter of representation, and send one, two, or three members, according to the number of the people. The most desirable suppression of seats in parliament would be those of the representatives for little counties, where great land-owners, who are already in the upper house, also depute members to the lower.

Surely it would be wise to order the inhabitants of Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, Leeds, and other dismembered cities, to meet and frame a charter for themselves. Why should not one town realize the plan of election recommended by Home Tooke, from observation of the London dispensaries—that every person paying two guineas may vote for a candidate as often as he pleases. Why should not another town realize the universal suffrage of Sir Wm. Jones? It is for want of representing the numerous classes of the people that they have to proclaim their grievances by riot, instead of explanation. Why should not a third town adopt the graduated representation advised by Harrington, Hume, and Sir James Mackintosh? By trying, on the small and local

scale, these several plans of election, it will be ascertained whether any one possesses an inherent tendency to select the virtuous wise. Probably it will be perceived, that one form of election favours the ascent of commercial, another of landed, another of professional, another of religious, rank; and that in heterogeneity consists the chief excellence of any system of representation. The instruction resident in the different classes will otherwise not concenter in the seat of government; the proportionate weight will not else be assigned to contending interest, and the scattered varieties of merit will not be duly noticed and rewarded.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Fleet Prison, June 19, 1815.

SIR, No. 25, Upper Gallery.

I HAVE taken the liberty to enclose a statement of facts relative to this prison; and likewise of suggesting a few ideas to your notice; and shall feel myself much obliged by your giving them a place in your Magazine. Humanity requires that some alteration should take place; and I hope you will give them publicity, that the world may form some idea what has passed, and *what now exists*, within these walls.

I have been here two years and one quarter; and am obliged to starve on 3s. 6d. per week. I have been in good circumstances, and am not unknown to many booksellers and printers.

J. WATTS.

Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, of Radnor, in Wales, has been confined thirty-three years; is unable to procure relief; and is obliged to subsist on 3s. 6d. per week (from which 1s. 3d. per week is deducted for rent, which leaves only 2s. 3d. to exist upon.)

GEORGE PICKET, of Wroughton, Wilts, has been confined seventeen years; he is poor; he replied to his bill in 1798, surrendered the whole of his property, and cannot get any answer; is obliged to exist on the county allowance of 3s. 6d. per week.

HANNAH BARBER, of Kensington, Middlesex, widow, has been confined twenty-six years; and she cannot learn the nature of her suit, or get any relief, unless the legislature interfere.

CHRISTOPHER BULMER, of Yorkshire, has been confined seventeen years.

WILLIAM DAVID, of Cardiff, Wales,

has

has been confined four years; he is very poor, and cannot get relief.

WILLIAM and ELIZABETH DAWSON, of Yorkshire, have been confined seven years; are very poor, and cannot get relief.

ANN BROTTNOR, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, has been confined ten years; is very poor, and obliged to remain unnoticed; and to exist on 3s. 6d. per week.

THOMAS DAVIS, of Lampiter, in Wales, has been confined seventeen months; his debt was only 50*l.* but, by the *ingenuity* of the lawyers, having raised his costs to 72*l.* he must remain without hope.

These unfortunate persons, and nearly thirty others, have been confined from one month to one, two, three, four, seven years, and upwards; and must remain for ever locked up within the walls of the Fleet Prison; shut out from the common air, and use of their own limbs, from the world, and the society of their friends; to eat the bread of grief, drink the bitter cup of misery, and, finally, sink neglected and unpitied into the grave; unless the legislature shall relieve them—since the Lord Chancellor has declared that he cannot afford relief, or act otherwise; as the laws, as they now stand, must be obeyed.

** * This unvarnished tale of unparalleled suffering calls on the liberal contributions of the humane, till the legislature has found a remedy for an evil which is little creditable to the laws or their administrators; and, as the mere agent of benevolence, the Editor of this Magazine offers his services, for the present, to receive and apply any sum which may be confided to his care, for the relief or comfort of these wretched objects. Contempts of court ought to be ascertained by a Jury, and atoned for by some definite penalty, like any other crimes; and offended courts of law ought not to be the only powers who are strangers to the Christian virtue of forgiveness, or whose vengeance cannot be appeased by long suffering.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is with the greatest deference I presume to trouble you with the following remarks.

While reading the reflections of Common Sense, in your number for June, on the present mode of ornamenting our earthenware, it occurred to me that a

fine opportunity was afforded for disseminating useful and important truths.

If, instead of the silly castles in the air which principally cover the earthenware in present use, there were a wise saying, or an immutable truth, on every plate and tea-cup and saucer; what a fund of sententious wisdom might be introduced into every family, particularly the middle and lower classes of society. What admirable topics for conversation would thus be introduced; and what useful and early associations would be formed!

It seems to me, that this system of communicating moral instruction would be much superior to that of communicating it through the medium of tracts.

I am aware how easy it is to be prejudiced in favour of our own plans, and to make erroneous calculations of their utility; but still the good which might be done in a few years, by adopting this system, appears to me incalculable.

Nottingham;
June 20, 1816.

T. H. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the common inventions of a life, there are none which concern our comfort more than candles; I wish some chandler of genius may arise in this generation who will invent *self-consuming wicks*, which will perish at an equal rate with the candle, and prevent the plague of snuffing. The invention would be by no means difficult, and the advantage prodigious; at present, every ten minutes the consumer of tallow candles is in absolute darkness; or is forced, just as he is finding a rhyme for his poetry, or concluding a period in a sermon, to jump up for the snuffers, which are never where they ought to be, and always scatter their sable grease on the table. And, now we are inventing, let me recommend to the attention of societies who encourage the useful arts, not only the *self-consuming wick*, but the *self-preserving cloth*—the addition of something inodorous in the woollen dye, which will render the cloth distasteful to moths, and not unpleasant to the wearer. Your grave readers may laugh at these humble hints; but great coats and eyes have their advantages; and whatever tends to preserve them is not entirely to be despised.

X.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

KNOWING, from having been a constant reader of this Magazine from its commencement, that its leading object is to disperse information which tends to benefit, improve, or instruct, I take the liberty of requesting those readers who may have the power and inclination, to give me opinions on the following:—What county, and which part of it, is best, for cheapness and salubrity, for a man and his wife to reside in who have 100*l.* per annum to live on? The motives for soliciting information on this subject is, that I think many of your readers will, according to the alarming state of the times, have occasion to seek such places of retirement. I am one of that number. I have been engaged in trade, in London, for the last twenty-one years, and am now forty-two years of age: by strict economy, and close attention, I have been enabled to pay a very heavy rent, and a large amount of taxes; but for the last six months I have not done business enough to keep my house; and, if I continue, I must break into the small income I possess. I think it prudent, therefore, to retire to some part of the country that is cheap and healthy, where 100*l.* per annum will purchase the necessaries of life at a cheaper rate than in London.

London;

L. G.

June 20, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the present depressed state of our commerce, when the little foreign trade which we have we owe to the superior talent and industry of our artizans and manufacturers, it may be useful to consider some of the disadvantages which they, in common with other industrious labourers, are subject to, when compared with their more wealthy neighbours. The most prominent is the very high rent they are obliged to pay for their scanty dwellings, which is generally from ten to twelve per cent. upon the value of the freehold; while the man in easy circumstances pays only from five to seven, and the more affluent very frequently less than four per cent. This, it must be allowed, is a very great disadvantage; since, however poor or humble a man may be, he must have a lodging for himself and family: but this is not the end of the evil, for, as the parochial rates are equally made upon the rent, the occupier of a small

house is consequently called upon to contribute a much larger proportion of his income to the maintenance of the poor, &c. than his more wealthy neighbour; and here I would observe that in those parishes where the poor-rate is made upon the landlord of small houses, and not upon the tenant, the landlord will always be found to receive an additional rent. In the assessed taxes the legislature has been more just; and the rate per pound upon inhabited houses increases with their value, and the tax per window with the number of windows, &c. It may be said that the evil complained of is partly provided against by the Act of Parliament imposing poor-rates, rendering stock or capital also liable to be rated, thereby making the poor-rate a tax upon property; but, owing to the considerable difficulty of ascertaining the amount of the latter description of property liable to be rated (the right of examining a man against himself being a modern discovery), and to our parish rulers, being those most affected by it, this part of the rate has been generally abandoned, and is now collected in but very few parishes. Thus the equitable intention of the Act is defeated; and the mechanic, possessing no other property than his labour, and, of course, not subject to the rate upon stock, is, by the arbitrary imposition of the capitalist, compelled to pay from the hard earnings of his industry, in addition to his proportion upon the rental of the parish, that tax which was only intended for those possessing property.

The militia laws are also much more oppressive upon the labourer than upon the monied man; for, should the former be balloted, he is forced into the service, his poverty, and not his will, consenting; while, if the ballot fall upon the latter, he is exempted by providing a substitute; in which case the number of men to be drawn from in the next ballot is decreased two-fold, and the probability of those being drawn who had previously escaped, increased in the same ratio. In providing food for himself and family, the poor man has still to contend against the well-filled purse of his more fortunate neighbour; and he whose industry will only yield him a meat dinner one day in seven, is obliged to pay 1*d.* per lb. more for his meat, than he whose family is feasted upon that article twice daily. The same may be said respecting many of the other necessaries of life; and, when this is considered, in

connexion with the high rent paid by working people, and the present price of provisions, I think it must be obvious to every humane mind, that the labourer whose weekly earnings do not exceed thirty shillings, and who has a family to maintain, ought not to be charged with any poor-rate; and, as many of your readers have it in their power to alleviate, if not remove, this burthen, I should hope these hints will not be thrown away, particularly when so many mechanics and labourers are unemployed; and the forcing them to pay poor-rates is forcing them to become paupers, and, by so doing, breaking down that spirit of independence, and destroying those feelings, which are the best ornament of man, and the surest pledge of his discharging the duties he owes to himself, to his family, and to society. C. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will oblige me by inserting the following in the next number of your Magazine, in order that it may meet the eye of some one whose grammatical perfection may enable him to favour me with a clear and decided opinion thereon, which will be thankfully received through the same medium.

The glorious Uncertainty of the Law exemplified.

K. B. Denn versus Fearnside (Powel on Powers).—By a certain indenture of lease, W. demised, &c. *Habendum from the day of the date thereof* (meaning from the day of the date of the indenture)—Judges Willis, Birch, Abney, and Burrell, resolved unanimously, that the lease was of a freehold, to commence in future, (not on the day of the date). Lord Chief Justice Pratt was of the same opinion. These opinions established (in effect), that *from the day*, &c. did not include the day of the date, consequently the lease commenced the day after.

In case, *Freeman v. West*, 2 Wils. 165—Lord Chief Justice Pratt, however his opinion might have varied, observed, *We must not overthrow established principles of law.*

This rule of construction was afterwards confirmed by Judges Mansfield, Parker, Reynolds, and Athurst, in two or three individual cases; but, in one of which, Lord Mansfield rested, it seems, rather upon authorities than conviction of mind, by saying, that, *if counsel thought they could find contrariety of authorities, he should be glad to lay hold of*

it, and bring the matter back to common sense, and the clearest principles of justice.

However, in a subsequent case, the court, consisting of Judges Mansfield, Parker, Reynolds, and Athurst, were of a contrary opinion, the ground of which opinion was, that the word *from* means either inclusive or exclusive.

It is admitted that, according to strict rules of grammar, it must depend upon the context, or subject matter, whether the word “from” shall be inclusive or exclusive; but, *in the instance before us, what is the strict grammatical definition?*

F. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NEAR the bottom of Welbeck-street, on the east side, there is a building which attracts the notice of passers-by from its singular appearance; it is the side of a house, covered with Egyptian hieroglyphics, and containing a gate, over which is written the word ΔΙΑΤΑΛΛΗΠΟΡΟΥ. As the word stands, I cannot, by any Greek construction or dialect, explain it; I therefore request some of your intelligent readers to give the requisite information. In Bond-street the word *παρδισω* appears on a building; and in Oxford-street, at a dairy, the following quotation, as a sign, appears—*Lac mihi non astate, novem non frigore deest.* While, in Soho-square, the foolish word, *Therapologia*, in English characters, appears upon an office for servants.

It is to be regretted that the silly vanity of some of the inhabitants of London should have induced them to use terms which convey no instruction to the learned, and which are inexplicable by the ignorant: indeed, if the mania for introducing such terms encrease, it may be regarded as the first sign of the decline of classical knowledge.

Quere.—Is the word Bazar to have two a's or one? and what is its derivation?

INDOCTUS

June 14, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to Cato, page 401, of your last number, upon article 12, in the Convention of Paris, it appears to me that he views it quite in a wrong light: to quote an article fairly, it ought to be printed in the same type throughout, and not, by giving three different types, convey the meaning of the writer instead

the framers of the article; this is not fair: let article 12 be printed throughout in the same type, and then let any impartial individual say whether, "*tous les individus,*" &c. "*continueront à jouir,*" means without any exception—if no exception was meant, why place before these words, "*et en général?*"—To my mind this certainly was meant by all the contracting parties to exclude some individuals.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

June 11, 1816.

* * If this correspondent means to be ironical, he conceals his irony with a grave face—we have obliged him by republishing the 12th article in uniform types—but we are utterly at a loss to conceive how the words, *all the inhabitants of Paris, and, in general, all the individuals who are in that city,* can imply some exception. If our correspondent meant to be ironical, he has chosen a very grave subject for his joke.

ART. 11.

Les propriétés publiques, à l'exception de celles qui ont rapport à la guerre, soit qu'elles appartiennent au gouvernement soit qu'elles dépendent de l'autorité municipale, seront respectées, et les puissances alliées n'interviendront en aucune manière dans leur administration ou dans leur gestion.

ART. 12.

Seront pareillement respectées les personnes et les propriétés particulières; les habitans, et en général tous les individus qui se trouvent dans la capitale, continueront à jouir de leurs droits et libertés sans pouvoir être inquiétés ni recherchés en rien relativement aux fonctions qu'ils occupent ou auraient occupées, à leur conduite et à leurs opinions politiques.

ART. 15.

S'il survient des difficultés sur l'exécution de quelqu'un des articles de la présente convention, l'interprétation en sera faite en faveur de l'armée Française et de la ville de Paris.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH flying in the air by means of an air-balloon, and descending from thence by a parachute, is reckoned a new invention in Europe, yet I think to be able to make it appear to your readers, almost to a certainty, that this art was known more than one hundred years ago, in the kingdom of Siam, in the East Indies.

Some time ago, I accidentally saw a book, whose title was, "An Account of

a Voyage performed by two Monks, in the suite of a French Ambassador, to the Kingdom of Siam;" and, I believe, it said in the year 1686.

As this book belonged to a stranger, I could only read a page or two, which contained the following narrative, viz. —"One day the people at Siam entertained the ambassador with the display of an excellent fire-work, and, towards the conclusion thereof, they informed him, they would perform the best piece, which was to blow up the engineer of the fire-work, on a cask, high into the air. As the ambassador thought that the engineer would be killed, he requested they would not perform this last masterpiece, and that he was already well entertained with what he had seen; but they told him he need not to be under any apprehension for the engineer's life, as he would suffer no injury; on this their assurance, the ambassador gave his consent.

Accordingly a cask was brought, on the head of which the engineer seated himself, having in his hand a machine, which proved afterwards to be a large umbrella; some gunpowder was placed under the cask, and, on a signal given, it was set on fire, and the cask, with the engineer thereon, rose high into the air, and, when at the highest elevation, the engineer opened his umbrella, and descended without any injury.

Now, I believe, it must appear pretty plainly that, in the inside of the said cask, was an air-balloon, by which it was raised so high; and that the fring of gun-powder was only an artful trick, or perhaps a small quantity of gun-powder was used: every one must own, that if a person is really blown with gun-powder high in the air, he will be torn to atoms and killed.

I believe this embassy is the same as related by Monsieur Voltaire, in the French edition, vol. 20, in octavo, viz. —"In the year 1684, the King of France, Louis XIV. received an ambassador from the King of Siam. It seems that a Greek, the son of an alchouse keeper at Cephalonia, whose name was Phalk Constance, had travelled to Siam, and, by good fortune, was made prime minister to the King of Siam; and that this man, to confirm himself in his station, sent an ambassador, in the name of his master, to Louis XIV. charged with great presents. Religion was the pretext, and that the King of Siam was charmed by the glorious deeds

deeds of the French king, therefore would not make a treaty of commerce with any other nation; and that the King of Siam's inclination was not far from embracing Christianity. The King of France being flattered by these relations, sent in return two ambassadors to Siam, and 800 soldiers, with their officers, as likewise six jesuits. But this embassy produced no good consequence, for the prime minister, Constance, perished four years after, a victim to his ambition; and the few French that were at that time alive in Siam, were either massacred or obliged to save themselves by flight; and the widow of Constance, after being on the point of being made Queen of Siam, was condemned by the successor of the King of Siam to serve in the kitchen,—an employment to which she was born.

April 18. S. L. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE INTERROGATIVE SYSTEM of Blair, Goldsmith, &c. being now adopted in most of our respectable seminaries, I think a series of questions and answers on the nature and the duties of society might be advantageously admitted among the number of our school-books. As the youth now at our different places of instruction are soon to become the mechanics, the merchants, the judges, and the senators of the land, what can be more important than to acquaint them with the duties which will devolve on them when they come to fill these various offices of life? A statement of such duties should be founded rather on our obligations as individuals of the family of man, than on the ground of being members of any particular country or nation; though occasional references might be made to the benefits and the inconveniences of particular governments.

In the hope that some one of your readers will undertake the execution of such a work as is now suggested, I beg leave to offer the following questions and answers, which may perhaps be thought appropriate to form part of such a work.*

DANIEL COPSEY.

Braintree-School; April 2, 1816.

Catechism of the Duties of Society.

What do you mean by society?—An

* Such a work is in the press, and will speedily make its appearance.—EDIT.

association of men for mutual protection and advantage.

How is this protection ensured?—By a division of the association into rulers and ruled.

By what means is this division effected?—By mutual agreement: that is, a selection is made of one of the number to be the head. This distinction is originally conferred, on account either of superior mental endowments, or of eminently active and skillful courage.

In a well-ordered community, does sole and arbitrary power rest in one man?—No; it is vested in the three grand divisions into which civilized society naturally resolves itself; viz. the king, the nobles, and the great body of the people. A government in which the sole power is vested in the first division is called a monarchy; when it rests in the hands of the second, it is termed an aristocracy; and, if in the third, a democracy. Any one of these existing separately is inimical to the freedom and happiness of a state. In general a monarchy is preferable to an aristocracy, and both are superior to a democracy. When the three are blended, the advantages of each are secured, without the dangers of either.

Does all power then originate in the people?—Assuredly: Nature has given the right of government, in each separate family, to the father of that family; but equal rights and privileges are the birthright of a nation, taken collectively.

There is then a mutual compact between rulers and people?—This was the case at the original institution of all governments. A nation should be considered as a large family, whose interests are closely connected, and who are to be presided over by one who should be the father of the community. In him the affections and the confidence of the whole should concentrate.

“To right the injur'd, and reward the brave;”

Relieve the wretched, and th' oppress'd to save;

For these to kings the sceptre we confide;
A father's heart should be the monarch's guide.

By what rule is the king to govern?—The people propound the rules by which they will be governed; and the chief or king is admitted to his high office on the condition of governing according to the intent of such rules.

How is protection insured in such a compact?

D compact!

compact?—By the maintenance and enforcement of laws.

What are the principles of all just laws?—The Holy Scriptures and the rights of man.

What offences are amenable to such laws?—All breaches of the laws of God, and those of society, which, in their commission or their consequences, are injurious to the safety and welfare of a state.

To whom is the executive administration to be committed?—To persons selected by the king to assist him in enforcing the universal protection of the laws.

What do you mean by the rights of man?—A participation in all the advantages of a society constituted as we have stated; so long as universal obedience is yielded to the established laws.

In what does this obedience consist?—In respectful compliance with the commands of the lawfully constituted authorities. It consists, further, in promoting constantly, and to the best of our endeavours, the comfort and profit of every individual in society.

In what light should we regard the inhabitants of other countries?—As brethren of the family of man, residing in different divisions of the earth, and in other climates; and governed by other laws and rulers, each according to its own appointment.

It is not then just for one nation to interfere in the political regulations of another?—It is most unjust so to do; unless the people of one country are so leagued as evidently to endanger the liberty and existence of another. Such a confederation is a call on the common sympathies of other nations to unite, as members of one family, in endeavours to avert the evil; and, on the failure of temperate remonstrance with the offending kingdom, to compel them to abolish and renounce every thing hostile to the integral security and freedom of other countries.

Are wars then lawful?—With the sole exception of the above case, they are directly opposed to the spirit and to every command of the Christian religion. They are destructive of every good principle of the mind; of justice, charity, the ties of affection; in short, of every feeling that is honourable to humanity. They originate in a lust for power, in ambition, pride, and revenge. Wars are conducted at the expense of a nation's industry, and are dangerous to the freedom of a people that engage in

them, as they place an overwhelming weight of power and influence in the hands of ambitious princes; and they end in making a nation poor, restless, perfidious, and of a ferocious disposition.

What are to be considered as accessories of war, and therefore to be condemned in a well-ordered society?—All perverted applications of the terms glory, honour, renown, &c. to the exterminators of mankind; all erections, whether of edifices or of statues, or other monuments intended to hold up to admiration the carnage of warriors; and all paintings intended to celebrate victories bought with the blood, the tears, and the groans, of millions of the oppressed children of men.

What are wise laws respecting the religious worship of a nation?—That the birthright and patrimony of each member of society—to worship his Maker agreeably to the dictates of his own conscience, and to what he believes to be the directions of Scripture, be recognized as sacred; and that the magistrate take cognizance only of overt acts, militating against the peace and order of society. Entire freedom of religious opinion and worship is the glory of a state. Religion wants no sword—no prisons—no fetters, for its maintenance or propagation. By protecting the sacred rights of conscience, we shall prevent the recurrence of those bloody scenes, which fanatic fury, and blind and cruel bigotry, have acted in former ages. An intolerant spirit, like the *Upas*, destroys all life within the reach of its poisonous effluvia; and, for the sake of uniformity, surrounds itself with a desert.

—♦—

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAS a clergyman, when the banns of marriage are forbidden in the church, and a good and sufficient cause alleged for his not proceeding to marry such couple; such as the injured party forbidding the banns, producing evidence to prove a previous promise:—under these circumstances I wish to know whether the clergyman has a discretionary power vested in him, either to continue publishing such banns, and ought he, and is it his bounden duty, to refuse the solemnization of the marriage after such previous interdiction; even admitting the banns have been published the customary times, according to the ecclesiastical law.

As this is a question of considerable moment

moment to the lower classes of the community, your correspondents, who are learned in such matters, are requested to favour the public with their opinions, through the medium of the *Monthly Magazine*: a case having lately occurred in which a clergyman, although evidence as above was adduced, persisting in performing the marriage ceremony.

W. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent W. N. has properly observed, that accidental fires are particularly dreadful in great and opulent cities; and that the slightest hint which might tend to their prevention, or speedy extinction, ought to be listened to by the public with candor and attention. The destruction of opulent warehouses, however, and expensive furniture, is not uppermost in my mind, when I think on such calamitous events. How often, of late, have human creatures been victims of the flames. Who, in particular, that has heard of the miserable fate of Mr. Slack, of Kentish-Town, will ever be able to erase it from their memory?

In their active endeavours to extinguish fires, neither W. N. nor Mr. Redgrave imputes to the firemen the fault of delay, (see *Monthly Mag.* for Jan. and Feb.) The speed with which men, horses, and engines, are brought together and forwarded to their destination, is as much to be admired, as the delay generally experienced in procuring water is unaccountable: although (as water is always at hand,) it ought never to be a difficult or tedious operation. An investigation of this grievance ought immediately to take place by a committee from the several fire-offices, and some more easy methods of access to the water, and of its more speedy introduction to the engines, should be devised. That there may be no time spent in searching for turncocks, the firemen should bring instruments along with them to open the conduits, and be instructed and practised at leisure times how to use them with dexterity, and where, without hesitation, to find the openings. The engines, too, should be so constructed as to be always filled with water, which, with the assistance of the neighbourhood, would prevent the smallest delay till the usual supplies are procured. I would advise, also, that, on the engine be fixed, a couple

of ladders, capable of being instantly jointed together, which, on some occasions, may assist the engineer to direct the water to the particular corner where the fire rages. A gratuity of five shillings to each of the men who first cause their engine to play, and half-a-crown to the second, would be a prodigious stimulus to exertion.

But, notwithstanding the utmost possible celerity, so many various operations cannot be accomplished in less time than twenty minutes,—a space sufficient for the fire so to establish itself, as for the most part to decide, at least, the fate of the building where it originated. During this precious interval, the neighbourhood should exert themselves to retard, or to crush, the infant flame. If approachable, a small degree of personal effort will, at the beginning, be more efficacious than the most powerful machinery a few minutes afterwards. W. N. properly reprobates the infatuation of the Londoners in imagining, that nothing can be done without the engines. A fire lately took place in the house of a friend of mine, in the Hackney-road, among a parcel of cloaths in the bottom of a cupboard. Amid the confusion and alarm, and screaming of women, he could think of nothing better than to save his effects. In the mean time, he was soon surrounded with an idle gaping mob, whose only use was to encumber him, as their only intention appeared to be to gratify themselves with a spectacle. A waggoner from the next public-house was seen pushing forward among the crowd with a couple of pails of water; he called out to follow him with more, and, by the opportune and proper application of a few pails of water, the half-smothered flame was subdued before it had seized the larger timbers, and the whole building rescued from inevitable destruction. The engines were soon heard rattling along, some in a quarter, others in an half hour, but the fortunate interposition of the countryman was of more value than them all. In the metropolis, we pay dearly for our security against fire; a sum is annually drawn from us for this purpose four times greater than all the damages which it occasions. Every project, therefore, which promises to be useful, ought, without scruple, to be adopted. If Captain Manby's antiphlogistic fluid be not very expensive, every engine should be loaded with it; and, if directed to the proper place, and not

thrown at random on the front of the building, many a destructive fire might be prevented.

London; April 6, 1816. C. CAMERON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following short prayers were found among the papers of an eccentric literary gentleman lately deceased, who, I have no doubt, expressed the sincere and serious disposition of his mind on the occasion. Some persons may doubt the propriety of intermixing devotional exercises with the innocent recreations of life; but others hold, that whatever is proper for a Christian to enjoy, it is his duty to return thanks for, conformably to the injunctions of St. Paul,—“whether ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, &c. in every thing give thanks.” The practice of saying grace at dinner is extended to tea by many serious Christians in Essex and Cambridgeshire; and, surely, if one ceremony be proper, the other cannot be less so. With the same consistency I knew a very conscientious married gentleman deem it right to return thanks for every enjoyment he was about to partake of; who transferred the grace from his dining-table to his bed, and from his wife to his snuff-box. Most Christians consider theatrical amusements to be lawful and proper; they must, therefore, be both pleased and edified by the following expressions of gratitude for the enjoyments such amusements afford. At any rate, they must admit that these prayers are much more Christian-like than a public thanksgiving for the result of a bloody battle between two nations of Christians. Perhaps, in the common affairs of life, the silent expression of our feelings, as practised by the Society of Friends before meals, is to be preferred; but no one can decide for another, and the only good rule on such occasions is that laid down by the Apostle, “let every man be satisfied in his own mind.”

B.

Grace before going to the Play.

O thou Giver of all things really good, who hast inspired us with wisdom to desert the pleasures of the table for the refinements of mental exertion and imaginary delight, enable us to derive happiness and improvement from the adventures and illusions we are about to contemplate; that so we may justly consider eating and drinking but as steps and

means of improving the vigour of our minds, make every sensual pleasure but a source of intellectual delight,—and glorify thee by daily acquiring new wisdom, and contributing more and more to the happiness and refinement of mankind.

Grace after a Play.

To the Divine Intellect.—O Source of all the pleasures of the soul, while others thank an imaginary assemblage of jarring passions (which they erroneously call God), for enabling them to eat and to drink, we thank, or rather we sympathize with, thee, who art really our bosom friend, in the delight which thou hast generated amidst animal life by creating an intellectual world. We thank thee that there are beings who prefer the refinements of civilized society to the gratifications of their palate, and who have this night provided us the intellectual repast, which, by uniting the thrill of intellectual transport with the refined stimulus of love, has added vigour to our bodies, and happiness to our souls; that so we may the more glorify thee and advance thy kingdom upon earth, which thou alone canst convert into a heaven of heavens.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE present state of the poor must excite every one's feelings; and even the hardest heart must be softened by the cries of the distressed; that now are heard in every quarter. But pity cannot help them, or tears relieve their wants. Something ought to be done, publicly, effectually to assist them; and, without it, I fear the consequences, as it respects the nation.

There are, and I consider them a blessing to the country, many, very many, benevolent persons, who have exerted themselves in very extensive subscriptions; but, alas! the largest of those subscriptions have been devoted to *foreign* objects. I wish not to undervalue the praiseworthy exertions of those gentlemen, or to insinuate that we ought not to do good wherever we can; but there is an old saying, and a just one, which we should always keep in view, “that charity begins at home;” and how would the opulent and benevolent be loaded with the blessings of their compatriot poor, if occasionally a column of a newspaper were devoted to a list of subscriptions for them. What should we think of that man who, suffering his own children to starve, supports

ports his neighbour's? Should we call this *benevolence*? I should term it *injustice*?

For my own part, I cannot conceive how any persons can conscientiously raise such large sums for foreign purposes, while thousands of their countrymen, many of whom have large families to support, are absolutely obliged to work at the *slavish* rate of *eighteen pence* per day, and many as low as *six pence* or *eight pence*; and, while the work-houses are crammed to such an excess, that their inhabitants are forced, in many of them, to occupy the beds alternately.

Such cases as these, which can be proved, call loudly for relief; and, as I know you are a friend to the people, I trust you will take an early opportunity of inserting this. The Bible societies, doubtless, are of great benefit; and, though the Bible teaches patience under affliction, it is a hard lesson, and human nature is such, that very few can learn it. I would propose to the Bible Society, that, instead of supplying foreigners with the Scriptures, which we will allow to be a great and noble design, they would, for a year or two we will say, devote that portion of their funds, hitherto made use of for foreign purposes, to the temporal necessities of their own poor; then I am persuaded that the spiritual instruction would be better received, and the community more benefitted, by so laudable a design.

I would also suggest, that in every parish a fund be raised to supply the necessitous with the common necessities of life, at a very reduced rate, say at half, or two-thirds, the present price; and, though abuses might creep in, I am of opinion great good would be derived in the aggregate.

London:

PHILODEMUS.

May 13, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me once again to address you on the subject of the Wakefield Asylum, as I find I stand misrepresented in your last number: it was to the building solely that I alluded, not to the system of treatment or keep. I hold, from the tenor of Mr. Higgins's first letter, that must come under another head, and not included in his estimate of 28,000*l.* that sum being for the harbour only, except the purchase-money for the twenty-three acres of ground, which I suppose will form the

scite of the premises. Mr. Higgins supposes I am misinformed respecting the particulars of the institution: so far from that, I do assure him, I never heard any thing respecting it but through the channel of the Monthly Magazine, except that a professional man once told me, "they had chosen the most expensive plot of ground they could find for the purpose." Now, I beg leave, with all due deference to those magistrates who voted for this new erection, to ask, why the old Asylum at York was neglected? Had not those magistrates the same power over the old one, that they will have over the new? I am inclined to think they had, and should have so far reprehended the system of treatment at the old Asylum, as to have brought some of its managers under the lash of the law for their conduct towards such poor mortals, rather than in the first instance have been the means of such large public expenditure at such a calamitous era as the present,—an era, in short, in which, what with paupers of one description or other, industry in this country is not encouraged or rewarded, notwithstanding nothing can arise or is produced without it. These are facts, Mr. Editor: Ruin stares the agriculturist in the face: this township, about thirty years ago, paid but 3*l.* per annum for the maintenance of its poor; it now costs upwards of 600*l.* and corn not 5*s.* the quarter different in price at the two periods,—to say nothing of other out-payments. Such is our lauded interest—really the hand of retributive justice hath at length overtaken our *guilty* continental interference. We may now compare our own condition to that of a neighbouring nation previous to the year 1789. Therefore, as to the *necessity* of this nation's guilt as concomitant of folly, I will readily so far grant that a Pauper Lunatic Asylum at Wakefield is certainly a project *more necessary* and just, both on the score of policy and humanity; and were it even to cost the whole amount of the national debt;—but I must desist, or I shall again come under the charge of irrelevancy, notwithstanding I hold all public measures and expedients to be of a political nature; and, with respect to the county-rate, it may well be (agreeably to the order of the day,) progressively and rapidly on the increase—(I understand its annual amount to be 31,000*l.* for this Riding)—since the rate-payers are to see their money thus lavishly expended upon a building,

which

which appears, from all who have written upon the subject of insanity, to be of no real public utility, however absurd the sum I proposed might appear to those who calculate but little how even that sum will be raised. However, my absurdity is not likely to be perpetuated for ages in a monument of stone and mortar; therefore, may the authors of the late Lunatic Act let that grand and immutable principle—Justice, always preponderate and govern their actions, rather than thirst for arbitrary power.

April 25, 1816.

W. S. P.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

WE may adopt as a general principle, incapable of subversion, that, "General practice cannot change the nature of things; or can universal error alter the properties of truth."

The philosophy of the universe will still continue the same, and eternal verity will remain inviolate; though all the powers of mischief were to be brought into unity of action with wicked ingrate men, in one body, at the same instant, and in a joint effort essay to attack the sacred order of things, and the holy divinity of truth.

I was led to these reflections and to adopt the preceding position or axiom, on reflecting upon the various and inconsistent follies by which even some sensible people suffer themselves to be directed;—among which, mental depravities are various traditional superstitions, and vulgar apothegms now received as universal truths.

The learned physician *Sir Thomas Browne* successfully combated many of these, in his erudite work *Pseudodoxia Epidemica*, published in 1672. Should it ever be my fate to re-edite that valuable work, at some future period, as I have contemplated; I shall find a great many other obstructions to remove;—and I cannot refuse myself the consolation of self-approval, on anticipating that every labour tending to remove errors, is to be considered nearly equally serviceable with those exertions which successfully elicit truth.

It is truly shocking to behold the multifarious effects, distressing in the extreme, under which the human mind suffers; and when we observe minds so well cultivated as the learned and pious *Dr. Johnson's* was, victims to this extravagant folly; at the time their distress commands our grief; (for minds under its influence feel equally with

those who suffer positive calamity;) to them it is the same—we must experience the honest indignant resentment arising from a wish to annihilate it, and at least to banish the remembrance from all rational society. The doctor, (if report be true,) although a pious Christian, was, perhaps without suspecting it, a dupe to the grossest errors of Paganism. As such may be regarded his *Ambulomancy*, and many other foolish observances.

Independent of such imbecile practices, in which all the privileged follies of the ancients consisted, as raddomancy, ophiomancy, auspicious, augury, and divination, for many of which they, the ancients, had public professors; the doctor's very ingenious contrivance appears to have been an improvement, at least, upon ancient madness.

Many common apothegms now viewed by society as truths, which most proverbs are said to have for foundation, doubtless had their origin from *special* or *particular* circumstances; therefore, they should not be now considered as *general* or *universal* in their application. Among such, it is to be presumed, should be regarded the vulgar observation, that "*The nearer the church, the farther from God.*" Now, this, being founded upon the class of circumstances last mentioned, should not have the liberal construction given to it, as it is generally bestowed upon pure local considerations. I think I am warranted, from instances repeatedly seen among our reverend officers of the holy altar, in presuming that it is somewhat more than probable this proverb had its origin from the infamous conduct of some individual of that body, eminent, perhaps, for licentious debauchery;—as *Milton*, in his enumeration of the inhabitants of *Pandemonium*, takes occasion to comment upon the scriptural text, which describes the defection of *Eli's* sons, where he says,

Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd

Fell not from heaven, or more gross to love Vice for itself; to him no temple stood Or altar smook'd; yet who more oft than he In temples, and at altars, when the priest Turns atheist? as did *Eli's* sons, who fill'd With lust and violence the house of God.

Par. Lost, b. 1.

That this is the construction which ought to be put upon this common expression, I submit to your opinion, and that of a liberal public.

PHILO-ANTIQUARIUS.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I WAS a little surprised at the doubt raised by your learned correspondent E. M. respecting the execution of the Maid of Orleans. But, though I by no means intend formally to enter the lists with a man of such great talents, yet I must be permitted to have my doubts concerning the justness of his opinion, and that of Kotzebue; for,

1st. How is it to be accounted for, that a circumstance so well known at Metz, as the appearance of Joan of Arc there, is represented by Father Vignier to have been, should have escaped the notice of all the historians of that age? They either never heard of it, which I think goes very far towards refuting the testimony of Father V—; or, if they did, they rejected it as altogether frivolous, which I should consider a still greater proof of its improbability: and the same arguments will, I conceive, hold good respecting Hume, the extent of whose knowledge and the soundness of whose judgment, none of *your* readers, I am sure, will ever call in question. But,

2dly. Even allowing the possibility of these men being mistaken, surely the evidence on which we reject an opinion, so long received *consensio omnium*, ought to be very strong, and to bring conviction home to us at once; but can so much be said for that of Father V—? I conceive, quite the contrary; for it is not direct and positive evidence, but rests on the authenticity of a letter written by Father V—'s brother, and of a narrative of one Father Dachery, who writes the Life of Father V—, who says he saw a manuscript at Metz, which I believe no one else has ever mentioned, and which Kotzebue himself thinks "would have gained but little credence with father V—," had not another circumstance occurred, which he seems to think very important; according to my ideas, if any importance is to be attached to it, it must be in refuting his own argument; for, is it at all to be credited, that a lord of Armoise should have been lineally descended from so great a personage as Joan of Arc, and that there should not be *some* tradition of it carried down in his family for the short space of two centuries? I think, certainly not.—Moreover, might not the said holy father be tempted to propagate such a story with a view of profit; perhaps employed by that very same lord of Armoise, who "manifested no small joy at the honor

which thus accrued to him;" or for many other reasons? Besides, where are all these manuscripts which he mentions? It is very remarkable that they should *all* be lost.

As to the answers which Kotzebue prepares for those who may object to his opinion, they are certainly ingenious, but in my opinion they do not carry even a shadow of proof with them; and, upon the whole, it is my humble opinion, drawn from the foregoing arguments, that all which has been written by those holy fathers, and even the opinions of Kotzebue and E. M. which alone can give the testimony of the others any degree of weight, ought not to be admitted as sufficient evidence to overturn the long received and universally believed opinion of Joan's execution.

W. H.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE manner of attempting, or pretending, to teach the Classics to boys, by the help of translation, has appeared to me, in some instances, as a species of imposition. I know that English translations have been recommended to the Latin student by certain persons, and admit that they may have been of utility to those who have not had the advantage of a teacher; but surely the general introduction of them into a school can only have arisen from the ignorance of the master; and the obvious effect is to retard, instead of promoting, the advancement of the pupil. It may be perceived, without any great degree of discernment, that a lad who cannot learn a language without such helps, can never make any desirable proficiency in it; and that a boy who can learn at all, would eventually learn without them, what he now acquires with less intellectual exertion, and consequently less real advantage; for every difficulty is smoothed for him: there is little exertion of ingenuity to discover the construction, and as little exercise of memory to discover the root, of any word which he may be required to parse; for, if it be not presented to his mind, yet, by observing in his book the corresponding English word, and turning to it in his dictionary, he finds the word he is in quest of, without tracing its derivation in his mind. But, admitting translations of *initiatory* authors to be useful or even necessary, still what plea can a master have for putting into a boy's hands such an author as Virgil, accompanied

accompanied with a translation? In the former case, it might be alleged, with some appearance of reason, that a boy is discouraged by having to recur to his dictionary for every word: but, when a lad enters upon such an author as Virgil, he ought to be acquainted with most of the common words in the language, and have less occasion to refer to his dictionary. Here then I think it is fair to infer, that the master is either culpably negligent, or ignorant of what he professes to teach. A lad who had been some time at a school where classical learning was professed to be taught, and had gone through several books of Virgil, was quite put to a stand when required to construe a single line of easy Latin: if I had been before surprised at what I had heard of his rapid progress, you may be sure I was now much more surprised at his present incapacity: but my wonder ceased, when I found that he had read Virgil with a translation; and I was convinced that he would not run on classic ground, till he had liberated himself from his *leading-strings*. Even in learning Greek, I think it would be better for boys not to be accustomed to the use of Latin interpretations, (notwithstanding the pompous assurance I once received from one of these classical teachers, "that there is no learning Greek without them:") there is, I acknowledge, something to be said for them, when we consider how imperfect the common lexicons are; but I think it would be better for a lad in any difficulty of this kind, to apply for explanation to his instructor; who, if he were equal to his office, would be more likely to direct him aright, by pointing out the root and inflexions of the word, than the interpretation. I think we need not be surprised at the practice or extent of what I have endeavoured to expose, when we look at the number of boarding-schools that have started up of late years; hence we may reasonably infer, that many send their children to them who have not had a good education themselves, and are consequently ill qualified to judge of their children's progress, or their teachers' abilities: how else are we to account for the prosperous state of some of the school-keeping gentry, who advertise, as taught in their academies, a list of items so long and sounding, as to impress the illiterate with wonder and admiration, whilst the faith of sensible persons is staggered at the vastness of their pretensions?

I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing a wish, that the public will encourage the editor of those cheap and useful Latin works, so well adapted for schools, that have been printed at the press of A. J. Valpy, to extend his labors to the publication of similar works in the Greek language. L. S.

P. S. I was surprised to find an error in punctuation in the common editions of Virgil, not corrected in the edition published by Valpy. The passage is the following, from the fourth book of the *Æneid*, usually pointed thus:—

Vivite felices, quibus est fortuna peracta
Jam sua.

Here *sua* by an ungrammatical construction, acquires the sense of *vestra*, as the author of the Latin Primer justly observes; whereas *vivite* is intended to be used in the same manner as in the eighth Eclogue, *Vivite, sylva*. It should stand thus:—

Vivite. Felices quibus est fortuna peracta
Jam sua.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the various improvements now making in the construction of *steam-boats*, the following may be suggested.

Let the steam-engine and fuel be placed in a small compact vessel, built on purpose to contain nothing else, except accommodation for two men; and let the goods and passengers be placed in another vessel, which is to be dragged by the steam-boat. The advantages of this method are obvious.

1st. Danger to the passengers from the bursting of the boiler, &c. is prevented.

2d. It will remedy the loss and inconvenience of the engine shaking the vessel; especially if large; from this cause, the steam-boats, according to present construction, will not last above three years. It will also remedy the disagreeable heat of the furnace and noise of the engine.

3d. The engine, &c. at present occupies the principal or most useful part of the vessel, on its removal the vessel can take more passengers or goods.

4th. If the vessel containing the passengers or goods, be of the usual or old construction, and provided with rigging and sails, and finds that she can go faster (with a favourable wind) with sails than being dragged, let her throw off the steam tower or draggers, which may follow, and take up the vessel if wind and tide fails. In case of a storm

or a very high sea, the vessel is able to stand it, or run into a port, which the present steam-boats, from their flimsy and open construction, cannot do without risk. If they should happen to ship a sea, they must either founder, or the sea, by extinguishing the fire, will reduce the vessel to a helpless log. I may be told, that the experiment of steam-boats sailing (or rather steaming) on the sea has been successfully tried; it has been so under favourable circumstances, but I am afraid they would make a poor figure in a gale of wind going through Portland Race, or some parts of the English Channel.

5th. The vessel containing the engine, (which we shall call a steam-dragger,) acting like a team of horses on the water, may be hired out and employed in dragging ships or lighters of any size, up and down rivers, out of harbours, and out of bays, when land-locked. It may be objected, that any vessel dragged in this manner, will not sail so expeditiously as if she had the engine on board. This may partly be remedied by having the engine in the dragger of a very strong power; instead of having an engine of twenty-four horses power in the steam-boat, which is thought to be sufficient for the largest (at present in use), let the engine in the dragger be of thirty or thirty-six horses power: this force I humbly conceive is sufficient to tow a line-of-battle ship against wind or tide.

It must be understood, that the vessel containing the engine, &c. being built on purpose, may be sufficiently strong to resist the action or working of the most powerful engine; and, if this improvement be acted upon, an engine may be set afloat of sufficient force to tow a fleet all at the same time; I shall conclude with a case in point.

A large ship, heavy laden, and bound for the East Indies, was wind bound, about two months ago, in a port in Scotland, and might have been kept there for several weeks; but, upon taking the assistance of a steam-boat, (which had gone to the port by accident with passengers,) she was towed expeditiously into a situation where she could prosecute her voyage. If she had employed boats in the old or usual way for the purpose of towing, it would have taken a certain number of days; this steam-boat, of moderate power, and without the smallest exertion of manual labour, performed the task in the same number

of hours. Your inserting this in your valuable miscellany, will oblige your constant reader.

B.

N. B. The writer had an opportunity of observing the progress of a well constructed steam-boat. It lasted only two years, being shaken to pieces by the engine in the centre.

Glasgow; June 28, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is impossible to preserve the morals of a people where lotteries abound, because they call into action the worst passions of human nature; they not only excite false hopes, but discourage industry, prudence, and virtue; and exhibit the unfairness of government, whose utility consists in affording equal protection to all, at play against the simple, with the most unequal chances. As they are the most silly that hazard their gains against such fearful odds, does it not behove every one to caution and guard them from being entrapped by the snares that are so impolitically laid in their way: under the hopes of getting rich by a dash, the last farthing is occasionally at stake. Here, then, is a powerful cause of suicide, robbery, beggaries, and riot; for every thing that tends to fix in the mind the desire to gain without labour, leads to the dissolution of civil society: for the same reason as money gained without labour is expended without care, so the sudden possession of these ill-bestowed riches occasion drunkenness, disorder, and indigence. But this is not all, for the evil is aggravated by exciting others to pursue the same deadly track. The argument, that men are inclined to game, to live by hazard, is not true; thousands do not do so; besides, were it so, would it not be wise to check so miserable a propensity instead of encouraging it: in truth, the evils it engenders are impolitic to encourage in any point of view; and, if narrowly looked into, would be found, in respect to revenue, to be unproductive, because the adventurers are sure to withdraw a portion of time from their ordinary pursuits, exactly equal to the hopes it excites in their mind. Thus it restrains industry, which, added to the money expended for the thing expected to bring them the phantom, reduces them lower in the scale of society, and they are left with diminished means to expend in the necessaries of life.

These reflections occurred to me on being presented with the following accounts of a sale of lottery tickets during the last eighteen months: two hundred and nine tickets, value 37*l.* 12*s.* produced in prizes 46*l.* 4*s.* 10½*d.*, being nearly one-eighth of the cost. There is a saying, that "experience makes fools wise." Never was folly, to say the least of it, more compleat than this—to lay out 37*l.* 12*s.* to gain 46*l.* 4*s.* 10½*d.* If any of these people should be entrapped again, though the next lottery may be said to be more inviting than any of the preceding, I hope they will never laugh at any of the antics of the Hottentots, or the natives of the back settlements of America, or the heathen gods or wooden devils of the Catholics. W. GOODMAN.

Market-place, Warwick;

June 10, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PROPOSALS have been circulated for establishing in the metropolis, a day-school, in which an example may be set of the application of the improved methods of teaching to the higher branches of education.

Those of Dr. Bell, Mr. Lancaster, and Mr. Bentham, are specified; and it may be supposed, that the equally effective, though not equally *well puffed*, INTERROGATIVE SYSTEM, will hold a principal place in the establishment of such a course.

It is presumed that the extraordinary expedition, cheapness, and accuracy, with which the elements of instruction have been conveyed to the children of the poor, excite a well-grounded hope, that important results will follow the application of the new methods to superior branches of education.

It is the plan to erect an octagonal building, to serve as a school-room, for the largest number (say 600), to which, by the new methods, and the principle of central inspection, combined, the superintendance of one master can be effectually applied, to put in practice the most efficacious modes of tuition, and to adopt a course of instruction which shall occupy the space from seven years of age, or under, to fourteen or sixteen, with the acquisition of such branches of knowledge as are most subservient to the ordinary business of life, and to the improvement of the human mind.

A delineation of the course of instruction

which is best adapted to the species of institution in view, was a difficult, but, at the same time, an indispensable, preliminary. That service has been rendered by the pen of Mr. Bentham, and a scheme of instruction, drawn up, say the projectors, by that distinguished philosopher, for the use of the institution, has been printed, under the title of "*Chrestomathia*."

The stages of instruction (in number, six) have been arranged entirely upon the principle of facility in the order of acquirement—precedence being given to those particulars for which it was supposed the mind of the learner would be first prepared.

The *first stage* is elementary and preparatory, including reading, writing, and the first elements of arithmetic; which, however, may in general be expected to be acquired at a preparatory school.

In the *second stage*, the pupils will receive arranged and systematic instruction, with regard to the more obvious and familiar properties of external objects; under their three great divisions, of the mineral, the vegetable, and the animal, kingdoms; the sciences relating to which are respectively denominated, mineralogy, botany, and zoology. Geometrical figures will be rendered familiar by diagrams and models; and the elementary propositions of geometry, without the demonstrations, will be lodged in the memory; the mind will be stored with historical, chronological, and geographical facts; and the pupils will begin to practise such of the operations of the art of drawing as are of most importance to common life.*

In the *third stage*, the pupils will be instructed in mechanics and chemistry. The former will comprehend, as far as it can be given without mathematical demonstration, the doctrine of the mechanical powers—the lever, the pulley, the wedge, &c.; the equilibrium of fluids; acoustics; and optics. The latter will include the simple and elementary parts of mineral chemistry, vegetable chemistry, animal chemistry, and meteorology, or atmospheric chemistry. Under both, conjointly, are included the branches of science called, magnetism, electricity,

* See the Appendix to *Blair's Universal Preceptor*, or the preface to his *Tutor's Key*, where a similar course is described and recommended, and has long been adopted in several hundred independant schools in town and country.

galvanism, projectiles, &c. And, at this stage, will commence the important business of grammatical exercises, applied to English, Latin, Greek, French, and other languages, in conjunction.

At the *fourth stage* will be taught, the application of the physical knowledge thus acquired to the useful arts: the arts, for example, of husbandry and gardening, of manufacturing in its most general departments, of mining, of domestic economy, &c.

The branch of instruction, commenced at the *fifth stage*, relates to that most important subject, the economy of health, including the articles of knowledge which are of the greatest importance in qualifying a man to avoid the causes of disease, and, as far as possible, to obviate their effects, both in the human body and in the different species of animals useful to man.

The *sixth stage* ascends to the higher branches of reasoning applicable to physical objects, viz. arithmetic in its more difficult operations; algebra; geometry, with the demonstrations; and the two branches of astronomy. The more general principles and relations of arts and manufactures will here be explained. Book-keeping, both commercial and general, or the art of recordination at large, will now be taught; and lastly, note-taking, or the art of writing down the substance of a discourse, practised in the case of recapitulatory lectures, delivered on any of the subjects which enter into this scheme of instruction.

History; biography; geometry, with its practical branches—mensuration, surveying, navigation, &c.; graphic imitation; grammatical exercises, including, in an eminent degree, the correct use of the English tongue, with language-learning in general, will be regularly continued, from the time when they were commenced, through all the intervening stages, to the end.

It is computed that the sum of 5,000l. will be amply sufficient to erect and furnish the school with all its appurtenances, and to defray its expenses for one year.

The annual expenditure, according to these terms, will stand as follows:—

Interest on 5,000l. at 5 per cent	£250
One master	200
Three ushers	210
Rent and taxes	60
Coals, &c.	60
Cleaning the school, &c.	30
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It is proposed, that each scholar shall pay for his education the sum of 5l. 5s. per annum. Upon the estimate that only 400 scholars shall attend, the income will be as follows:—

400 scholars	5l. 5s.	£2100
Annual expenses as above	£810	
1l. more to the master on		
200 scholars		200
7s. 6d. more for three		
ushers		75—1085

1st calculation. Annual surplus . £1015

If 500 scholars		2626
1l. more to the master on		
300 scholars		300
7s. 6d. more for three ushers		113
Annual expenses	810—	1223

2d calculation. Annual surplus : £1402

The pecuniary and other management of the school, will, it has been supposed, be most advantageously conducted by a combination of the following descriptions of persons:—

Public men, whose names, universally known, will afford to the public security for the faithful application of the funds:

Men of science and literature, acquainted with the field of instruction:

Men of the principal diversities of religious belief, for the satisfaction, in that respect, of parents of all religious denominations:

Men of business and activity, on whom the burthen of detail may rest:

Tradesmen, as representatives of the parents, from whom the principal portion of the scholars may be expected to proceed.

The following are the names of the persons who, upon the conditions herein described, have agreed to accept the charge of erecting and managing the school:—

<i>The Duke of Sussex</i>	<i>Henry Brougham,</i>
<i>Sir John Swinburne, bart.</i>	<i>esq. M.P.,</i>
<i>Sir Samuel Romilly, M.P.</i>	<i>Jos. Hume, esq.</i>
<i>Sir James Mackintosh, M.P.</i>	<i>John Herbert Koe,</i>
<i>The Hon. H. Grey</i>	<i>esq.</i>
<i>Bennet, M.P.</i>	<i>James Mill, esq.</i>
<i>Mr. Wm. Allen.</i>	<i>Mr. Francis Place.</i>
<i>Mr. S. Brooks.</i>	<i>D. Ricardo, esq.</i>
	<i>E. Wakefield, esq.</i>
	<i>Josiah Wedgwood,</i>
	<i>esq.</i>

The managers have appointed Mr. Francis Place secretary, and Mr. Wm. Allen treasurer, to the Institution.—Subscriptions received by any of the managers must be paid forthwith to the

treasurer, Mr. Allen, or to his account, at Messrs. Hoare's, bankers, Fleet-street.

The great object proposed to be accomplished by this example is, to shew that the erecting and conducting of schools of similar perfections may be rendered a source of reasonable gain—thus securing the propagation of them on the best of all foundations, the interest of those who may undertake them.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IN your last Magazine you gave a very gloomy, but a very true, return of our finances; yet I think it would be still better to consider what must be the result? Want of foresight has brought us to where we are, and want of foresight may soon take us to a situation from which we never can extricate ourselves.

I, for my part, cannot conceive the great apparent ignorance or indifference of all parties, with regard to what is evidently awaiting us.

Ministers said "They must have the Income Tax, and they would stand or fall by the measure." They lost it, and they continued in place; what can they expect but disgrace and failure?

Opposition made a bold and manly stand to refuse the Income Tax; but by that Act they were bound to withstand a lavish expenditure that required the Income Tax. What can they expect but bankruptcy? They have sanctioned an expenditure of 28 millions a year, when the free revenue at best is not more than one-third of that sum! What do I say? The free revenue? Sir, it is more than probable, I believe it is certain, that the taxes will so fall off as to leave no free revenue at all.

In round numbers, and to be distinct and intelligible, I state the matter as follows, for accuracy is not necessary when the evil is so great.

Ordinary revenue	£42,000,000
Portion of war taxes continued still	8,000,000
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Total revenue this year arising from fixed taxes	50,000,000
Interest of funded and unfunded debt	30,000,000
Sinking Fund	12,000,000
<hr/>	
	42,000,000
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Free revenue	8,000,000
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Last year the total income of the nation was at least 300,000,000 <i>l.</i> as under:	
Expended by government in	
1815	£119,000,000
Rent of land	40,000,000
Income of farmers, one-half more than rent	60,000,000
Men in trade, professions, artists, labourers, &c. equal to farmer and landlord	100,000,000
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Total individual revenue	319,000,000

Now, as this produced of standing taxes fifty millions, or about one-sixth, say 3*s.* 8*d.* in the pound, let us see what may be expected this year:—

Expended by government in	
1816	£70,000,000
Land rents, some reduced, others in arrear, one-third	27,000,000
Farmers' incomes, reduced two-thirds	20,000,000
Trade, professions, &c. reduced one-fifth	80,000,000
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Say	190,000,000

Thus, reckoning very moderately for the defalcations of rent, trade, &c. supposing the complaints made to be true, the income of the contributors will be reduced to less than two-thirds of what it was last year; but, to give every advantage to the other side of the question, let us suppose it only two-thirds, then the revenue would be reduced from fifty millions to thirty-four millions; but, supposing it only to fall off one-fifth instead of one-third, we shall have but forty millions, which is not quite equal to the interest of the debt and the Sinking Fund.

The Income Tax renewed, and a farther appropriation of the Sinking Fund to the necessities of the year, may be resources to a certain amount, and economy may, and probably from necessity will, be the means used for covering the deficit; and let us see how it will be then—

The Sinking Fund is twelve millions; if one-half is taken, that will be	6,000,000
A modified Income Tax	8,000,000
Economy to be practised	4,000,000
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	18,000,000
Revenue of 1817	40,000,000
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	58,000,000
Expenditure	70,000,000
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Deficit still	12,000,000

Twelve millions will still be wanting, even after encroaching on the Sinking Fund, so as to greatly injure public credit, and renewing the Property Tax, so

as to displease the whole nation; that is to say, after using the whole resources in our power, the deficit will still be enormous.

I do not think that the basis of this calculation will be objected to; I only take the rate of taxation at 3s. 8d. in the pound, a sum not nearly so great as is generally supposed. And, as to the diminution of the incomes of individuals, I think I have underrated it, if the general complaints are near the truth.

It will be answered to all this, that twenty years ago the ruin of the state, through excess of debt, was anticipated the same as now, and that in reality those are only the gloomy predictions of the discontented.

I admit, that for many years the alarm on account of the national debt was much greater than was warranted, and that the power of the nation to bear taxation has greatly exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine calculators; but, unfortunately, those serve only to prove the more completely our present danger.

The premature alarm has been in this case, as it always is, succeeded by incredulity; the incredulity as to danger gives a confidence, that nothing but the real arrival of danger will destroy; and, as for the capacity of the nation to sustain burthens far beyond what was imagined, that arose from two causes, now ceasing to exist—the increase of riches and the diminution of the value of money.

In 1792 all our taxes amounted to 16,600,000; in 1815 to 66,000,000, or, as near as possible, to four times as much; but, during that period, the value of money had diminished at least one half; and, in the latter year, government expended 120,000,000; when, in the former, it only expended 16,600,000, being something more than 100 millions of excess; and the rate of taxation at 3s. 8d. in the pound, would make those who received this excess contribute 17 millions: so that, though the amount of taxes has quadrupled, the rate of taxation to individuals was not even doubled as things stood last year; but now, that money is coming back to its former value, and the expenditure of government is reduced 50 millions, the pressure will be felt in a most severe manner.

There is no analogy, no comparison, between this and any former period. We never before had peace without being able to make our resources meet

our expences; and we ought not to be supine or incredulous on account of the false terrors of former calculators. The proofs of our inability to square our expenditure with our income, consist now of physical facts. Formerly, opinions were formed and were the ground of apprehension; and, therefore, we are not, in judging of our present situation, to pay any attention to what have been the mistakes at any former period.

W. PLAYFAIR.

P.S. It is evident that taxation will not fall off in the same proportion with individual income, because reduction falls chiefly on luxuries, and taxes fall chiefly on necessaries. Salt, shoes, soap, and most exciseable articles, are the last to feel retrenchment. For this reason I have made great reduction of the proportion. The reduction is, however, certain, though it can only be guessed at; I should think, out of 45 millions, the deficiency will be from 7 to 10, leaving about 37,000,000 permanent revenue.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE various philological papers which have recently appeared in your valuable publication, afforded me great pleasure, as viewing this kind of investigation to be, at length, advancing towards a regular system, worthy of maintaining a rank among other established sciences.

From my peculiar pursuits, and having the ancient language of Britain for my mother tongue, I have ascertained some important facts, connected with this, to me interesting, subject, upon which it was my intention to form an extensive work; but obstacles to the acquirement of the necessary materials, for the purpose of rendering it so complete as I wished it to be, have caused a delay of such length of years, that I now look upon the task as impracticable. However, being reluctant that the knowledge of those facts, with their intrinsic characteristics should be entirely lost, and presuming that they might afford useful hints for the further illustration of language; with your permission, Mr. Editor, I shall here offer to the notice of your readers a general outline, or the conclusions to be drawn from them; intending, also, at convenient intervals, to produce examples and explanations of the most prominent parts of a system, to which, in my mind, they give a beautiful and consistent form.

1. Mankind had an original language, which underwent a confusion, either suddenly

suddenly or progressively; and that, at a period, beyond the scope of all history, excepting what is recorded in the Bible to have occurred at Babel.

2. All subsequent languages are formed out of the materials, or ruins, of the original one, as can be demonstrated by tracing those ruins in their construction.

3. There are some ancient languages, which, by not having undergone any very violent revolutions, are formed of more entire masses, as it were, of those ruins, than others; so that, by combining together the masses so found in their structure, the leading characteristics of the venerable original may be traced out; but those languages, of more modern date, which have arisen out of the intermixture of nations, or which have been polished, as it is called, are so irregular, and their basis so defaced, that their affinity to their parent could scarcely be identified without the aid of the former, which have escaped such accidents.

4. By the data already mentioned, that first language of mankind can be demonstrated to have been more systematic, copious, and expressive, than all others, formed out of its ruins; and even far superior to any thing hypothetically conceived by philosophers to be the perfection of speech.

5. It had for its basis all the radical and simple sounds, or articulations, within the compass of the human voice, amounting to the number of nearly three hundred; which being the signs of so many simple, abstract ideas, they formed a scale, probably as perfect in its application as that of music; out of which arose all the possible combinations necessary for representing every idea, whether simple or complex.

6. Radical and simple sounds are such elementary words, as consist of one or two vowels, or of a vowel joined to one consonant; as for example, *a, aw, ab, al, en, ei, da, fa, ma, ty, to*, and the like.

7. So long as the primitive language existed in a perfect state, every articulation of the human voice was significant of some meaning or idea therein, equally determined as any note in the musical scale; so that no sound could have been uttered, without conveying an idea thereby; and a combination of any number of sounds gave so many ideas, in the like state of combination. To illustrate this, the word *ex-com-muni-ca-tion* may suffice, which ought,

agreeably to the foregoing principle, to impress on the mind seven simple ideas combined; whereas it gives us only one idea; and its seven component parts separately mean nothing.

8. In that perfect state, also, the original language could be represented by those symbols, termed hieroglyphics, so as to be read with equal facility as the symbols of numbers; because that, as every elementary sound was significant of a simple and abstract idea, it also became the name of the thing, which obviously had its predominant characteristic described thereby. Thus the word *to*, meaning, abstractedly, *what is out, over, exterior, or covering*, would be, and is, the appropriate name for a *roof*, and its aggregate plural form of *ty* would mean a *house*: and it is a curious circumstance, that the form of its original symbol, and also its name, are even preserved by our alphabet writing, in the letter *T*, however it may be modified.

9. In some of the ancient languages, already alluded to, there are preserved, conjointly, about one-half of all the elementary sounds, significant of the like number of abstract ideas.

The *Arabic* has 100 as nouns, and 48 as prepositions, &c.

The *Persian* has 81 as nouns, and 41 as prepositions, &c.

The *Welsh* has 78 as nouns, and 135 as prepositions, &c.

The *Hebrew* has 35 as nouns, and 30 as prepositions, &c.

With respect to the Arabic, Persian, and Hebrew, I am aware of drawing results from imperfect premises; that is; merely from lexicons; but, were I assisted by individuals, who had those languages for their mother tongues, and had made similar researches therein, with what I have done with respect to the Welsh, and no one else would be competent, I am of opinion, that considerable additions could thus be made, so as to render my system more perfect.

10. None of the modern languages preserve those elementary sounds, with their abstract significations, or signs of ideas, in the strict form before alluded to; and, indeed, in any state, they have preserved only a very few of them, as may be seen in the subjoined table; and that, merely, as absolute names of things, without any clue being afforded to find the reason for their being so applied. Nevertheless, by examining the construction of these languages, we clearly discover that such elements, as before described,

described, contribute largely, if not altogether, to the structure of all of them.

The *English* has 7 as nouns, and 31 as prepositions, &c.

The *French* has 6 as nouns, and 33 as prepositions, &c.

The *Latin* has 5 as nouns, and 40 as prepositions, &c.

The *German* has 4 as nouns, and 21 as prepositions, &c.

11. The *Hebrew* has 33 of its elements, out of the whole number of 65, which agree in identity of sound, signification, and functions, with those in the *Welsh*; the *Arabic* has 63, and the *Persian* has 61, which, in like manner, agree with similar elements in the *Welsh*; and this is the most important of the facts by which the foregoing inferences are to be proved, as it clearly demonstrates those languages to have had a common origin. Lest the reader should not see the bearing of these points, as intended, it may be necessary to exemplify it by one or two instances. *Aw*, in *Welsh*, implies, abstractedly, *what is endued with motion, a flow, a fluid*; and then, as the name of what most obviously possesses this principle, it signifies *water*; and it means the same thing in *Persian*, and in the ancient *German*; so we find it also in the *French*, in the word *eau*, though disguised under different symbols. *Hên* is a compound of two elements, and, in *Welsh*, signifies abstractedly, *accumulated, as to being, energy, or intellect*; and, in its common acceptation, it means *old, or ancient*; and it is of the same import in the *Armenian*, the *Burman*, and the *Sanscrit*; and, in the *Latin* and the *Irish*, the same word is found joined to a prefix of very extensive use, represented in these tongues by the symbol *s*, and is the parent of a multitude of derivatives.

12. By having a thorough knowledge of those elementary sounds, we possess the keys, by which the hitherto hidden arcana of languages may be opened; even those that have undergone every kind of commixion, such as the *French* and the *English*, their intricacies may be, in a great measure, unfolded, though impenetrable by any other known means; and most of the mythological enigmas, veiled in the fables of the *Greeks*, *Romans*, and other nations, may also be thus rationally explained.

The foregoing twelve heads are given as an outline of the system, which, at future opportunities, I intend to illustrate, by detailing and exemplifying its

different parts, if you, Mr. Editor, should not consider your pages wanted for more interesting objects.

July 1, 1816.

MEIRION.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I THINK it right to acquaint you with a few errors in the statement I have met with in your *Magazine* of last month, respecting the late Dr. Young,—having been born within a mile of Welwyn, and never having resided more than five miles distant from that place, and my father was acquainted with the Doctor.

Question.—Did he keep much company.

Answer.—He was acquainted with the Heyshams, of Stagenhoe; and not Ishams, of Stagsden;—Dr. Yarborough, of Jewin; not of Digsall;—Dr. Smith, of Datchworth, was never esteemed a very rich man, for this good reason—he never was a rich man.

The square pedestal was erected by the present rector of Welwyn, the Rev. Samuel Johns Knight.

The legacy for building a new parsonage-house was not left by Dr. Smith, but by Dr. Ralph Freeman, then rector of Ayott St. Peters, and who lived the latter part of his life on his large estate at Hammels, having given the living of Ayott St. Peters to the Rev. Charles Chauncy, his relation.

Dr. Young had a summer-house and bathing-house in his garden, having some lines from Horace written on the outside, which is but just now pulled down. Likewise the charity-school he founded in the year 1760, at the north-end of the church-yard, for the education of sixteen poor boys, of the parish of Welwyn, and endowed it with 1500*l.* South-sea stock, to afford a salary of 20*l.* per annum to a master for ever, and to clothe the sixteen boys in blue uniform.

This stock was to have been sold out as soon as possible, and lands purchased with the money; but at present it has not been done, to the great loss of the charity, and much inconvenience and trouble to the present trustees.

The sum of 10*s.* is also allowed yearly to the rector of Welwyn, for a charity-sermon for the good of the school, and 30*s.* for an annual dinner to entertain the trustees at their general meeting.

Also, an altar-piece, put up in the church, worked on crimson velvet, by Lady Betty Young, sister to the Earl

of Litchfield, and the wife of Dr. Young, with a table-cloth and cushions to match, and a gold cup and plate given at the same time.

July 2, 1816.

VERITAS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARISIAN ANECDOTES of 1815—16.

ALMIGHTY LOVE.

SUCH was the aversion of the royalists in 1815 to the violet, that all those who dared to wear it were arrested and imprisoned, as the friends of Napoleon. Mademoiselle Mars, the first comic actress in France, has never concealed her predilection for Napoleon le Grand; and not only displays, in her sumptuous apartments, his bust, his portrait, but also in every bouquet the obnoxious violet. The Minister of Police, M. de C——, falling passionately in love with her, paid her a visit at her own house; and, though his eyes met every where the insignia of the ex-emperor, to testify his displeasure was impossible, but he thought it would be considered singular if he did not allude to it in some way; he said, "Ah! how sweet it must be, madam, to repose on a bed of violets." "Monsieur," Mademoiselle Mars instantly replied, "the time is not come that is prophesied in Scripture; when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and the lily and violet mingle their sweets." "Oh yes, (he exclaimed, imprinting a burning kiss upon her hand,) it is arrived; it must, it shall, be so." "Agreed," said Mad. Mars, instantly taking a violet from the bouquet, and sticking it in the same button-hole to which was attached the Order of the Lily. Gallantry would not permit him to remove it, and therefore he wore it the whole evening. Such is the force of mighty love!

SNUFF OF THE GRAND DIGNITARIES.

Napoleon is a great snuff-taker, and the manufacture of tobacco and snuff has been always in the hands of government, for a period long anterior to the revolution. As the Emperor was a great epicure in the article of snuff, various attempts were made to hit his taste, and they at length succeeded; he gave the mixture the name of, *Tobac des grands dignitaires*; and it was prohibited to sell it to any person without especial licence from government, and then only in quantities not less than twenty pounds. What should we think in England of such a regulation?

ABOLITION OF TITLES.

The gardeners, to keep pace with the other bodies of the state in the abolition of all titles during the revolution, changed the names of their fruits; as, for example, *Prune de Monsieur* (our Orleans plum), they called, *Prune du Citoyen*; and the *Prune de la Reine Claude* was denominated, *Prune de la Citoyenne Claude*.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE ENGLISH.

The editor of a work called, "the Panorama de l'Angleterre," who styles himself Professor of English, has made a wonderful discovery of mice, six feet high, adorned with antlers, and whose speed outstripped the wind! In translating a description of the Moose Deer, he had recourse to his dictionary; and, not finding Moose, but Mouse, he very readily concluded the word Moose to be wrongly printed for Mouse (*Souris*); and, as these *Souris* were described to be six feet high, he very properly translated Moose Deer, by *Grands Souris*!

The same learned translator has very justly been excessively severe on the shameless indecency of the editors of the English newspapers, who blush not, he says, publicly to print the most obscene expressions. As, for instance, they call an action for adultery an action for CRIM. CON.; and what, he *wisely* exclaims, can more effectually mark the dreadful depravity of English manners, than print in a public journal a word which no woman can read without blushing, the obscene expression CRIM. CON.!

MAGNANIMITY OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

On the arrival of the Emperor from Elba, M. Fournier, prefect of the department of the Isere, issued at Grenoble several proclamations, to excite the inhabitants to repel "the adventurer, the rebel, who had disembarked anew on the coast of Frejus." The advance of the emperor compelled Fournier to fly, and he took refuge at Lyons. On Napoleon being informed of the fact at Lyons, he sent for M. Fournier. "M. Fournier (said he), the first time 'the adventurer' landed on these shores it was to dethrone anarchy, and this time he has landed only to dethrone despotism; and he beholds with pleasure the learned and enlightened M. Fournier, who accompanied General Bonaparte to Egypt; and he feels that he cannot better avenge himself for the proclamations of the prefect of the Isere, or better

er testify his affection for the Lyonnese, than in calling to perform the functions of the prefect of the Rhone, the worthy and virtuous magistrate whom he had never ceased to remember with esteem."

LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE.

This hero, called, by way of proud distinction, "The first grenadier of France," was covered with wounds, but never would go into an hospital, 'which (he said) should only receive those who had lost a limb.' His company frequently lost half, and sometimes three-fourths, of its number in one engagement, but the next day it was sure to be completed to its full complement; for such was the reputation that it had acquired, that for every vacancy after an engagement, at least ten soldiers volunteered to fill it, and several who were refused admittance shot themselves from disappointment. In consequence, the company was allowed to be 180 strong; and, during the time La Tour D'Auvergne commanded it, it lost 2,480 killed in battle.

BONAPARTE'S RETURN FROM EGYPT has been cried out against as an act of cowardly desertion. The archives, found since the return of the Bourbons, discover that the expedition to Egypt was only planned by the directory to get rid of Bonaparte, who had become too formidable. He was not aware of it, but his friends communicated the fact to him after his departure; and the nation were prepared to expect his return several months before he arrived, by paragraphs in the journals, and papers cried in the street, stating that he had landed in Italy, &c. &c. The whole was, therefore, only a struggle for the ascendancy between the directory and the general, who, in appearing to obey, actually outwitted them.

THE CLIMATE UNDER QUARANTINE.

The present season in Paris has been very unsettled weather, and the climate, in fact, perfectly English. Asking a respectable old lady what she thought was the reason of it, she replied, she thought it was owing to the vast influx of English, who had undoubtedly brought the climate with them into France, and ought to be put under quarantine!

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.

Why is there no more said about the Duke of Orleans in France than if he really did not exist? And why, when the engravers grouped his head with the rest of the royal family, they were obliged to take it out? And why is the

large and elegant portrait of him, recently engraved in Paris, prohibited from being published?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In the commencement of the revolution, when it was only recognized by America and the republic of Geneva, the committee of Public Safety thought of creating a Minister for Foreign Affairs, and selected the celebrated Scipio count du Roure for the minister—"What (said the count) do we want with a minister for foreign affairs? With whom have we to negotiate? With the powers of the north, and at the point of the sword! Instead of a minister send a legion of 300,000 men to Austria, 300,000 to Prussia, and to every hostile power in proportion to its dignity. Let these legations negotiate for us, and I will answer for the result." The count's suggestion was adopted with acclamations, and the instant the object was known, a million volunteers offered their services in the space of a fortnight.

JURIES.

In the commencement of the revolution, the civil and political institutions of England fixed the attention of France; amongst others, the jury, by which they simply understand the unbiased decision of twelve men, sworn to declare the truth. Every thing was now decided by a jury:—was a nostrum proposed, a jury pronounced on its merits;—was a statue to be erected, a jury prescribed the conditions. Juries sat on all cases, civil, criminal, political, and philosophical; but their verdict was decided by majorities which varied according to the cases, and sometimes according to the special determination of the court; but, after all, the duties of jurors are ill understood in France. The Act of Accusation, which answers to our indictment, is merely a partial ground of the process; it may be totally abandoned, and fresh charges opened for the first time in court; the prisoner never knows the extent of the charges till the moment they are made on his trial, and these charges may be made by letter from persons absent, not sworn; hearsay evidence, too, is admitted; and, to crown the injustice, the witnesses are examined in the absence of the prisoner, and he is then submitted to interrogatories resulting from these *ex-parte* examinations, in order that he may criminate himself; when the whole is concluded, the jury is directed to find on every distinct point of accusation.

And this the French were taught to believe was English law, till Sir Richard Phillips's admirable work on Juries found its way to France. It is now translated by one of the most celebrated French lawyers, who is a member of the Chamber of Deputies; and we may expect, in the course of the next session, that this palladium of our rights, the trial by jury, will be properly known and acted upon in France, also.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IN these times of almost licenced immorality, it has become a crime in itself to animadvert with due severity on any measures that, however at variance with the strict rules of honour and integrity, are connected with the acquisition of wealth; and a host of hireling scriblers are ever at the command of their employers to deal out their artful and plausible invectives against any well meant endeavours to put the unwary on their guard. Something too much of this kind of argument, if it deserve such a term, seems, of late, to have occupied the pages of your valuable Miscellany, in attempts to palliate the conduct of bankrupt bankers, gambling farmers, and extortionate landlords; to whom, in connexion with some other circumstances; that it is not necessary, or even prudent, to enlarge on, the country is almost exclusively indebted for the very awful and uncertain predicament in which it is placed. The manly castigation that your truly honest and excellent correspondent, Mr. Prendergast, had inflicted on one of the above classes, has excited some ill-timed remarks on the part of one of your correspondents, who might, indeed, have contented himself with distinguishing the bankers of real honour, of tried and established integrity, and of solid property, as all persons should be to whom money is entrusted for safe custody, from the jobbers of land and commercial speculators with other men's property; who have, of late years, been enabled to monopolize estates, and contributed, among other causes, to advance land to an oppressive and unnatural value. The facilities, likewise, by means of these notes, a mode of coining money by individuals that no legislature should tolerate where it can be prevented, which have been obtained by farmers and other dealers in the necessaries of life, have enabled them to keep up the prices of grain and cattle, for the pur-

pose of making good the payment of increased and excessive rents to the owners of the soil; and which, otherwise, could not have been maintained to the consequent and enormous augmentation of national evils, influencing the price of labour, and eventually deteriorating commerce of every kind, both at home and abroad. Had the people acted with due wisdom, and penetrated the motives and the consequence of these measures, they would, probably, have adopted the remedy that was actually in their own hands, and which no Corn-Bills, or other attempts to support enormous rents, could have prevented: and this was to have stopped the circulation of the unreal money of these speculating banks, by refusing it in payment. Unfortunately, the conduct and continuation of the late unhappy and truly afflicting war, were involved in these matters. The eyes of all begin now to be opened, but the mischief is accomplished.

July 10, 1816.

C. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

ON my arrival in this great town, after an absence of several years, I was surprised, and somewhat concerned, to observe that, an old and useful rule, or rather tacit convention, among pedestrians in the streets, has almost become obsolete, and at a time when its observance, from the increased population, has become the more necessary. I mean that of taking the right hand side of the path, or foot-way, in the same manner as the drivers of carriages take the left of the road.

There seems to be some reason for the custom in both cases. In that of the person on foot, it leaves his right arm, carrying his stick, umbrella, &c. at full liberty, without incommoding himself or the person he meets: in that of a carriage, the driver has the reins in his left hand, which is thereby kept free, and, the whip being in his right, it is easier in passing another carriage to aid the off horse with the lash, and thus be sure of clearing the hind wheels; but the practice has, probably, originated with the drivers of carts and waggons who are on foot, to the left or near side of their horses, and could not pass another vehicle on the contrary side without personal danger.

From Temple-bar, indeed, and in some of the narrow parts of the Strand, as far as Cornhill, the majority of the passengers,

passengers, each way, still seem compelled to keep the right side of the path; even there, you frequently see females and children creeping close to the shops and obstructing the file: but in the western part of the town, Piccadilly, Bond-street, and Oxford-street, though often crowded, the multitude seem so entirely ignorant of the existence of any such rule, that you are under the neces-

sity, in walking, of keeping constant watch to avoid being jostled, and of making a zig-zag cruise from one end of the street to the other. If you think these remarks are likely to be attended to, and induce the walkers of the metropolis to the observance of a rule so evidently conducive to their own convenience, pray insert them in your next Number. X.

CORNUCOPIA.

Under this superscription it is intended to scatter detached flowers and fruits of literature, similar to those deposited in the first forty volumes of the Monthly Magazine, with the title Port-folio.—Ovid tells us, in his Fasti, that the she-goat which suckled Jupiter broke off one horn against a tree; that his nurse Amalthea picked it up, wreathed it with garlands, filled it with grapes and oranges, and thus presented it to young Jove, who made it his favourite play-thing. When he was grown up, and had acquired the dominion of the heavens, he remembered his horn of sweetmeats, made a constellation in memory of it, and promoted Amalthea to be the goddess of plenty, or fortune, whose symbol it became. This horn is called CORNUCOPIA, and is feigned by the mythologists incessantly to shed a variety of good things.

NEPHELOLOGY.

THE classes of clouds adopt three main divisions. Some vapours, they observe, float in a solvent atmosphere, and tend to disappear. These are called *cirrous* clouds, from the hair-like pointed form of their extremities. Some vapours float in a saturated atmosphere, and tend to preserve their volume. These are called *cumulous* clouds, from the enduring heaps they form; they exhibit circular contours. Other vapours float in an atmosphere overcharged with moisture, and tend to precipitation. These are called *stratous* clouds, from their sinking quashed appearance. The cirrous clouds have a bristly, the cumulous a fleecy, look; the stratous have a likeness to combed wool. The cirrous affect a straw colour, the stratous a gray, and the cumulous a garish mixture of both hues.

It sometimes happens that clouds are floating between two currents of air, or layers of atmosphere, of unequal temperature, and solvent power. In this case, the upper surface of a cloud may tend to solution, and to a cirrous appearance; while the under surface tends to precipitation, and to a stratous appearance. Such clouds are aptly called *cirro-stratous*. But the reverse may be true; the upper surface may tend to precipitation, and the lower to solution. And here the received nomenclature is deficient; such clouds should be called *strato-cirrous*: the first half of the com-

ound epithet describing the state of the upper surface.

SUPERFICIALITY OF ADDISON.

The example of Quadratus, observes Mr. Gibbon, may give us an idea of the blind, or, perhaps, artful credulity, with which Mr. Addison composed his admired little treatise of the Christian religion. He describes this apologist as a famous *philosopher*, a *convert*, and a *martyr*. See Addison's works, vol. iii. p. 290.

Dr. Cave (Hist. Lit. p. 32,) was not half so well acquainted with him. I do not find the least trace of his conversion. His martyrdom is founded only on the modern martyrology of the Greeks. There is no other proof of his philosophy than his being an Athenian.

Mr. Addison boldly asserts, (p. 301,) that there never was a single martyr among the primitive heretics, and even draws inferences from this assumed fact, in favour of the truth of orthodox christianity. To connect different degrees of persuasion with different modes of opinion, appeared to me (adds Mr. Gibbon,) highly unphilosophical; however, I consulted Dr. Middleton, who had placed the Christian Martyrs (works vol. i. p. 162—173,) in his Free Inquiry, under a new and curious light. He immediately informed me, from the authority of all history, and particularly that of Eusebius, (Hist. Eccles. v. 16,) that the heretics had their martyrs as well as the orthodox. Upon verifying

the quotation, I even found that the sectaries boasted of the great number of their martyrs, and that their antagonists did not pretend to deny the fact.

There is scarce a prejudice, or a legend, which this once popular writer has not condescended to adopt, as the strongest argument.

FINANCIAL COMPARISONS.

The revenues of the Post-office in 1715 were alone equal to the whole revenues of the kingdom at the *restoration* in 1662. The revenues of Excise in 1815, were 27,206,000; which is more than six times the *whole* of the revenue previous to the seven years war, and to three times our revenue in 1775, only forty-two years ago!

The whole revenue in 1815 was sixty-millions, which is more than twelve times what our revenues were previous to the seven years war, that is, in 1754; and about thirty times what they were at the time King William founded the Bank of England, and began the national debt.

While things have gone on so in Britain, nations on the continent of Europe, making allowance for the general increase of wealth, and the depreciation of money, are nearly in the same situation with respect to revenue and expenditure, that they were half a century ago. National debt, and possessions in the East and West Indies, are the chief features that distinguish Britain from what *other nations are now*, or what *she herself was formerly*.

GOOSE.

Diodorus Siculus (ii. 3.) mentions the goose as a regular and favourite dish of Egyptian kings. On several monuments constructed by them, priests are represented offering the goose in sacrifice.

Athenæus (xiv. 74.) records the fondness of Lacedæmonians for the goose. The Greeks fattened their geese with figs, which much enlarged the dimensions of the liver; such livers, called *αυραρα*, were greatly esteemed.

The Romans not only valued the goose as a good dish, but kept holy geese, at the public expense, in honour of those which saved the capitol. A something of vulgarity became attached, in imperial times, to eating goose. Petronius says:

“At albus anser,
Et pictis anas enotata pennis,
Plebeium sapit.”

According to Lampridius, (Geta 5.) the Emperor Geta had given orders to his cook to serve his dinners in alpha-

betic order. To-day every dish was to begin with an *a*, and to-morrow with a *b*. Under him the *anser* had the honor of ushering in every cyclus of repasts.

Alexander Severus (Lampr. 37.) commonly dined on chicken, but added a goose on solemn occasions, such as the birth-day of those worthies whom he honoured with a select veneration.

Pliny awards to Messalinus Cotta the honor of inventing a dish, consisting of goose's feet grilled. *Sed quod constat, Messalinus Cotta, Messalæ oratoris filius, palmas pedum ex his torrere, atque patinis cum gallinaccorum cristis condire reperit.*

In modern times, the goose has become consecrated to St. Martin, and medals have been struck, representing on one side a goose; on the reverse, the word *Martinalia*. Whence this singular association of idea?

The festival of Saint Martin, of Tours, is indicated in the Catholic calendars to be held on the 11th November. This bishop was once so popular in France, that his feast had an *octave*, that is, was celebrated a second time the week following. And it was a rule among his devotees to roast a goose for the family-dinner on the day of his anniversary. This festival falls exactly when geese are in season; and it was always celebrated with a voracity the more eager, as it occurs on the eve of the *petit carême*, when fowls could no longer be presented on the tables of a religious age. Martin Schoeck, a Plemish monk, had made it a case of conscience, whether, even on the eve of the little lent, it be allowable to eat goose. *An liceat Martinalibus anserem comedere.* Exerc. xvii. p. 205. But, after diving into the weedy pool of casuistic argument, the delighted devotee emerged with the permission to roast his goose. And thus the goose came to be a standing dish on the continent at Martinmas, as in England at Michaelmas.

Geese formed at one time so important an object of rural economy, that the first poulterers in France were called *oyers*. Charlemagne had contributed to give them a vogue by his fondness for the dish, and for the animal which peopled the ponds of his various residences.

Geese are rarely boiled; they are usually roasted. They are eaten young, under the name of *green geese*, with sorrel sauce, or with apple sauce, or with gooseberries. They are eaten adult, under

under the name of *stubble geese*; in which state they were stuffed by the Romans with white meats, and by the Germans with chesnuts. According to the laureat's sonnet they are very fine:

Seasoned with sage, and onions, and port wine.

In Gascony, goose-hams are prepared in great numbers for exportation. The legs are cut off, salted, and half cooked

in goose fat, in which state they keep very long, and are eaten, boiled, with sour-kROUT. In a giblet-pic, the gizzard of a green-goose, the liver of a stubble-goose is preferred. Goose-dripping is esteemed the best sauce to a Norfolk dumpling.

To celebrate the goose, the idler and the author should conspire, the one in gratitude for his feather-bed, and the other for his pen.

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

ORIGINAL LETTER. *from* LORD BOLINGBROKE *to* POPE. *From the* PORT-FOLIO *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Dear Pope,

I DO not know how it is, but the air of Twickenham agrees with me considerably better than a residence in town; and I find a greater share of satisfaction at the bottom of your little garden, than ever I experienced in the bustle of a court. Possibly this may proceed from a proper estimation of your worth, and a just opinion of all the ambitious coronets or fawning sycophants I was once surrounded with. Certain it is, however, the dignity of human nature lessens my notions of things, according to the knowledge I have of mankind; and the more intimate I become with the generality of people, the greater occasion I have to despise them: The felon at the bar, and the judge upon the bench, are stimulated by the same motives, though they act in different capacities; for the one but plunders through a hope of gain; and let me ask, if the other would take any pains in the administration of justice without a reasonable gratuity for his labour.

This, you will say, may be carrying things too far, and possibly it may be so—yet, though a particular instance or two may be brought to contradict an observation of this kind, they can by no means be produced as arguments against universal depravity. I am greatly pleased with a remark which Swift made a few days ago in a conversation which we had on this subject. I need not tell you how sour the dean is in his sentiments of the world—but I think the following declaration is not more distinguished for its severity than supported by its justice:—"Were we (said he) to make a nice examination into the actions of every man, we should find one half of the world to be rogues, and the other half to be blockheads. The

latter half may be divided into two classes—the good-natured blockhead, and the sensible; the one, through an easiness of temper, is always liable to be ill-used; the other, through an excess of vanity, is frequently exposed to be wretched. Mutual confidence and real friendship are very pretty words, but seldom carry any meaning; no man will entertain an opinion of another which is opposite to his own interest; and a nod from a great man, or a smile from a strumpet, will set a couple of blockheads by the ears, who, a moment before, would have ventured their lives for each other's reputation!"

Lord Peterborough dined with me yesterday. I have a high idea of the goodness of this nobleman's heart, though it may be brought as a proof against my favourite system; but he is of a turn so excessively romantic, that I cannot be equally prejudiced in favour of his understanding. I have no notion of a man's perpetually exposing himself to unnecessary dangers, for the mere sake of being talked of; or, through a ridiculous thirst for military glory, venturing a life which should be preserved for the service of his prince and the interest of his country. My motive for saying this is neither founded upon pique, nor directed by ill-nature. My lord is a man for whom I have a most perfect regard, and my esteem alone is the reason why I may be so extremely sensible of his errors.

I saw Addison this morning—Somehow or other, Pope, I can by no means think that man an excellent poet; his prose is very good—but there is a heaviness about his versification which is totally inconsistent with elegance and spirit, and which, though it may, in the thoughts of some people, carry much judgment, is, in my opinion, a proof of very little genius. I am far, you know, from being fond of eternal epithets in poetry,

poetry, or endless endeavours at sublimity of expression; but I would have it exalted a little above prose in the most humble species, and carry an air of some dignity and importance.

Trivial as the remark may appear, it is very well for a boy of fourteen, who was reading Cato, and coming to that part which is so highly celebrated by some of the author's friends,

"So the pure limpid stream when foul with stains;"

the lad burst into a fit of laughing, and cried, here is a bull—whoever thought that the stream could be pure and limpid, yet at the same time foul with stains? I could not help joining the laugh at the archness of the boy's observation, though the criticism might seem too low for judgments of more experience and maturity. But why do I entertain a fellow of your abilities in this manner, who are so greatly a superior master of the subject. I am somehow fond of scribbling, and become trifling for the sake of spinning out a letter.—If possible, I shall take an airing down your way on Saturday, and pray let me have a little leg of lamb, with some spinnach and plain butter; to regale on. Where I dine in town, they starve me with luxury; and I have sat at many a table where I had not a bit of any thing to eat, because I had too much of every thing. You and I can go down to the bottom of the garden, and manage a bottle or two of that excellent ale after dinner, and enjoy what you are good-naturedly pleased to call "The feast of reason, and the flow of soul."

Farewell, dear Pope, and believe me to be your own

BOLINGBROKE.

INDIAN ELOQUENCE. *From the same.*

The following speech of the chief Big Elk, is worthy of preservation in the history of aboriginal American eloquence. For the high-minded feeling and compass of intellect which it exhibits, we doubt if it be surpassed by any morsel of the kind that has been placed on record—the celebrated speech of Logan not excepted.

"On the night of the 14th July, the Black Buffalo, principal chief of the Teton tribe of Indians, departed this life at Portage Des Sioux. The succeeding day he was solemnly interred with the honours of war. Robert Wash, esq. secretary to the commissioners, has furnished the following speech, delivered over the grave by the Big Elk, Maha chief. It is truly eloquent, and is literally given."—*Edit. West Journal.*

Big Elk's Speech.

Do not grieve. Misfortunes will happen to the wisest and best men. Death will come, and always comes out of season. It is the command of the Great Spirit, and all nations and people must obey. What is past and cannot be prevented, should not be grieved for. Be not discouraged or displeased, then, that in visiting your father here you have lost your chief. A misfortune of this kind may never again befall you; but this would have attended you, perhaps, at your own village. Five times have I visited this land and never returned with sorrow or pain. Misfortunes do not flourish particularly in our path. They grow every where. (*Addressing himself to governor Edwards and Col. Miller.*) What a misfortune for me that I could not have died this day, instead of the chief that lies before us. The trifling loss my nation would have sustained in my death, would have been doubly paid for by the honours of my burial. They would have wiped off every thing like regret. Instead of being covered with a cloud of sorrow, my warriors would have felt the sunshine of joy in their hearts. To me it would have been a most glorious occurrence. Hereafter, when I die at home, instead of a noble grave and a grand procession, the rolling music and the thundering cannon, with a flag waving at my head—I shall be wrapped in a robe, (an old robe perhaps,) and hoisted on a slender scaffold to the whistling winds, soon to be blown to the earth—my flesh to be devoured by the wolves, and my bones rattled on the plain by the wild beasts.

(*Addresses himself to Col. Miller.*)

Chief of the Soldiers,

Your labours have not been in vain. Your attention shall not be forgotten. My nation shall know the respect that is paid over the dead.—When I return I will echo the sound of your guns.

Speech of Logan.

I appeal to any white man to say, if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat: if ever he came cold and naked, and he clothed him not. During the course of the last long and bloody war, Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites, that my countrymen pointed as they passed, and said, 'Logan is the friend of white men.' I had even thought to have lived with you, but for the injuries of one man. Colonel Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood, and unprovoked, mur-

dered

dered all the relations of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it: I have killed many: I have fully glutted my vengeance: for my country

I rejoice at the beams of peace. But do not harbour a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? —Not one.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ORIGINAL LETTERS *between* DR. EDWARD YOUNG, *Author of Night Thoughts, and* MR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON, *Author of Clarissa, Grandison, &c.*

LETTER XCV.

London, Feb. 21, 1756.

HOW could my dear Miss Colborn imagine I should think her troublesome! What a slender opinion must she have entertained of her friend. Most heartily do I wish I had it in my power to serve you, or any one of your friends. Can your honoured papa, or you, put me in the way of doing it, with regard to the resignation, or in any thing else? What are the steps to be taken in such a case?

I am sorry that Mr. Forester, as your friend, has met with any disappointment in his secular affairs. Pity that true love for a worthy object should have been the occasion of it.

I am much concerned at the heavy indisposition that your good papa laboured under at the time of your writing, which hindered him from writing to his friend Dr. Young, on the subject of the resignation. I am of opinion that the doctor could do much in it, by his intimacy with the Duke and Duchess of Portland. I hope your papa is recovered: my best respects and wishes attend him.

I hope with you, that next summer I may be favoured with an interview with my good Miss Colborn and her papa.

You gave me great pleasure by acquainting me that you are in tolerable health; how much more will you give me if you can inform me that you are perfectly well, and that your good father is quite recovered. I am, madam, with the greatest sincerity,

Your affectionate and faithful friend,
and humble servant,

S. RICHARDSON.

I ought to have apologized for not writing before: but, as indisposition was at some times the reason, engagement in business at others, I know you will excuse me. It could not possibly be owing to a want of affection or of a due esteem.

LETTER XCVI.

London, April 23, 1756.

Dear and Rev. Sir,

The daughter of your much esteemed friend, Mr. Colborn, and her father, have a very valuable young clergyman, Mr. Forester, for whom they have great regard. Miss Colborn wishes me to write a line to her papa's dear Dr. Young, in both their names, requesting his interest with some of his good and great friends, to procure for the said young gentleman a chaplainship of a regiment, either in England or Ireland. I could not refuse writing to you, sir, on this subject, and hope you'll excuse the trouble. I wish it were in my power to serve Mr. Forester, for the sake of his character, and for the sakes of his recommenders.

How do you, my dear sir? How does Mrs. Hallows? And pray, sir, how are your teeth? Mine are leaving me apace. O this Galeni! Yet time of life was against him and me. How much did I suffer; and at what expence of time as well as money: but regulars seldom recommend quacks. It was our good friend Mr. Watson that drew me in— with a good intention I am sure. But why do these same regulars of the different tribes of phisic, leave to empirics our teeth and our eyes? as if such essentials to mortal felicity were beneath the attention of these solemn and superb prescribers? But may not this be owing to their own moderation? Content with the mischiefs each of the branches may do in his particular way, they leave to an under-set of operators to pull out our teeth and put out our eyes.

You, I hope, can give a more favourable account of the success of the operation you underwent in Salisbury-court.

I am removed; but be pleased to remember, that we have equal conveniences to those we had before for the accommodating a dear friend on his coming to town. My wife and girls

most

most cordially join prayers and wishes for your health, and in respects to Mrs. Hallows, with, sir,

Your affectionate and
faithful servant,
S. RICHARDSON.

LETTER XCVII.

Wellwyn, July 11, 1756.

Being bled in my right arm last night, I am obliged, dear sir, to borrow Mrs. Hallows' hand to let you know, that my friend Colborn is not yet with me; as soon as he is you shall know it; and my hopes of your good company is a cordial to me under my present small indisposition. That all indispositions may keep at a distance from your door, is the cordial wish of,

Your truly affectionate debtor,
and humble servant,
E. YOUNG.

Mrs. Hallows begs her best compliments may be acceptable to Mr. Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, and the young ladies.

LETTER XCVIII.

My dear Sir, *July 6, 1756.*

Pardon my ambition, fain would I see under my roof together, two persons whose virtues I honour. A man of high moral merit no pen can better draw than your's, and such, perhaps, you have rarely seen. If I mistake not, I can shew you one in my friend Colborn. Such a sight, in such a world, how much to be desired! Especially by one who is supposed to have drawn human excellence beyond the life. Come and see in him a justification of your pen.

Mr. Shotbolt told me you had some such thoughts; dear sir, do not drop them, but continue that indulgence to one who, under the due sense of your many, many indulgencies, is,

Your truly affectionate,
and very much obliged,
humble servant,
E. YOUNG.

If you brought good Mrs. Richardson with you, how truly welcome to Mrs. Hallows and to me.

LETTER XCIX.

Sept. 12, 1756.

I cannot, my dear sir, invite you to see my dear friend Colborn, for I grieve to say that sickness detains him from me: but can invite you to see one who longs to see you as much as Greenland longs to see the sun. It has been above a half year's night with me.

My love, service, and best wishes, to all under your wing, and may your wing be long extended over them; late, very late, may you take your flight. A late illness has put such thoughts in my head: but I bless God I am now very well. But you may make me better whenever you please. I am, dear sir,

Your most obliged,
and truly affectionate,
humble servant,
I must add, and admirer, for Sir Charles
Grandison is on my table,
E. YOUNG.

Mrs. Hallows is most your's.

LETTER C.

November 4, 1756.

Rev. and dear Sir,

I deferred rendering you my sincere thanks and those of my wife, as I now do, for your kind entertainment of us last week, till I could acquaint you with my having ordered to the carrier the books of which I desired your's and Mrs. Hallows' acceptance. You will be so good as to allow the larger set a place in some obscure corner of your library. The pocket volumes, perhaps, will be more acceptable to the lady.

I send also, as I promised, Mr. Sheridan's Treatise on Education (of which, when perused, I desire the return), and with it a copy of the translation of the German verses you wished to have.

I am, sir, with equal gratitude and respect, and kindest compliments to Mrs. Hallows, my wife's to both included,

Your most faithful and affectionate
humble servant,
S. RICHARDSON.

LETTER CI.

November 9, 1756.

I could not be at peace, dearest sir, till I had sit down to thank you for your monstrous present. Is it not enough to oblige us with your goodness, but must you fright us too? I love, honor, and envy you, and would do more if I could; and, perhaps, I do more, to your satisfaction, by assuring you, that I shall ever greatly enjoy what you have sent me. I borrow another hand for this, my own being out of order; but it is written with my own heart, which is, as it ought to be, dear sir,

Truly your's,
E. YOUNG.

Good Sir,

I am vastly surprized, and infinitely thankful.

MARY HALLOWS,
Our love and best service to Mrs.
Richardson,

Richardson, and our heartiest good wishes to those whom you both hold most dear.

LETTER CII.

My dear Sir, Dec. 21, 1756.

I know not the merit or demerit of what I send; if it has merit I beg you give it more. How much does the *Centaur* owe to you? If it has no merit, keep the secret, and all is well.

I have no copy but what I send; I wish it was fairer, but writing pains me, therefore pardon this copy. When you have read it favour me with a line.

You know how much we both are obliged to you, think then with what sincere love and esteem we are,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate humble servants,
E. YOUNG.

I have read Sheridan with improvement and pleasure, and thank you for him.

Our humble service and best wishes to Mrs. Richardson.

LETTER CIII.

Rev. and dear Sir,

What honour do you do me! How shall I bear it? Yet, have been able, from an hurry of appointments which are beginning to take place, to glance only on the first page, and to read your kind letter; what a sweet repast for the retired part of this evening will your subject be! Your servant gives me not so favourable an account of your health as I wish for. It is a bad season of the year, I find it so at Parson's Green, to which place my females are confined at present (later than usual

in the season) by rheumatic complaints; and the dangerous indisposition of two valuable friends, who are with us as guests; one a Salisbury-court neighbour, (Miss Dutton;) the other, good Mr. Edwards, author of the *Canons of Criticism*. May all your complaints, good and dear Sir, speedily vanish; they will, I doubt not, on better weather, and with the free exercise you are accustomed to take. Mrs. Hallows' tender care must be efficacious to the recovery of a friend so invaluable. My best wishes and respects, and all happiness of the approaching season attend you both.

I am, dear Sir,

Your most affectionate and obliged humble servant,
S. RICHARDSON.

LETTER CIV.

Dear Sir,

I hope in God that this will find you and your's, especially the invalids mentioned in your last, in good health.

I have added to the letter I sent you, if you have perused it, I will send for it on to-morrow se'nnight; not before, in hopes that, in the mean time, you may favour it with some strokes of your pen.

Under great sense of gratitude for the many friendships, I am,

Dear Sir,

Your most affectionate
and humble servant,

Sunday.

E. YOUNG.

P.S. On second thoughts, you possibly have not had leisure to look over it as you would. I will not, therefore, send for it till I have the favour of a line from you.

Many, many years to you all; and as happy as earth admits.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

Consisting of Original Papers in that National Depository.

LXII. *The Character of Justices of the Peace for the County of York, described by Edwyn Sandys, the Archbishop, in a Letter to Lord Burleigh.*

My honorable good Lord,

I HAVE considered of yo^r G^{ra}ces, and will answer yo^r request wth all faithfulness. I have made one gentleman onely acquainted wth the matter, a man of great integrity and good skill. In all his actions governed wth an upright conscience, and a man, *qui potest tacere*, S^{IR}. E. P. I have noted, in a paper here inclosed, such as in myne opinion may be well put out of comission, and given

some reasons why; as also, such as are fitt to be put in the comission again, of late put out. Hercin I am not overruled wth partial affection, but directed by a good conscience for the good of the comonwealth, referring the whole to yo^r wim and honorable consideration. In myne opinion, such as are put out are well put out; and worthely savinge only three, w^{ch} I have noted in my paper. I deale wth no knightes, lest I should be noted to follow affection. But I assure you, some of them be of the baddest sort, unworthie to governe, being so far out of ordre themselves. One

man hath brought in the most parte, who will be offended if any be brought in wthout him. And, to speak the truth, although there be many gentlemen in *Yorkshire*, yet very hard choise of fitt men for that purpose. *Nam omnes querunt quæ sua sunt, non quæ spectant ad bonum Reip.* And if none should be in comission but such as are 20*l.* in subsidie, you should put out halfe of those that be in as I suppose. And thus I comend yo^r good Lordship to the good direction of God's holy spirit. Yo^r L. most bounden,

E. EBOR.

Bishoptrope, this 23d of Septemb. 1687.

Straher, the promoter, tried at these assizes at *Yorke*, and there adjudged to the pillorye, for composition contrary to the statute, affirmed there, in open court, that he had brought in one sittinge to the counselle at *York*, 80*l.* and odd mony. If thus much by one promoter, how much by all the rest; and, if thus much at one sittinge, how much at all sittinges.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Justices of Peace at present in Comission.

Robert Lee.—He is a notable open adulterer, one that giveth great offence, and will not be reformed. He useth his authoritie as well to worke private displeasure, as to serve other men's tournes; a verie bad man, and one that doeth noe good: better put out than kept in.

Peter Stanley.—A man noted to be a great fornicator, of small wisdom, and lesse skill; one that is little in subsidie booke, brought in onelie to servè tournes; he hangeth on the crie at all times and in all thinges, even at comaundment; wthout further respect, a man of none accompte.

Thomas Wentworth.—A verie senseless blockhead, ever wringing and wronginge his pore neighbours. Being a great graine man of himself, he bought in the beginning of the last yere, in everie markett, so much as he could, and heaped it up in his houses to sell again at the dearest. He dependeth wholly upon him that brought him in, and will serve all tournes. If you loke into the subsidy-booke, your L. shall find him little there.

James Rither.—This man is noted to be a soure subtil Papist, and brought into comission in respect thereof; readie to hinder anie matter that shall touche anie Papist. He dependeth upon S^r Thomas Farefax to make good his evill causes: a man unprofitable for the commonwealth, and full of contention.

George Woodrof.—His wife is an obstinate recusant, and of longe time hath bene one that doeth verie much hurt; an argument that he is not well affected himself. Such men as have such wives, are thought verie unfit to serve in these, our tymes.

Brian Stapleton.—This man is noted to be a great Papist, and so is his eldest sonne: he maketh small abode in this contrie. He lieth at *London*, and keepeth company with S^r Robert Stapleton: he keepeth no house, having no wife.

East Riding.

Henry Constable.—He is Sheriff of the *Shire* this yere, but was in comission before, and looketh for to be in again: his wife is a moste obstinat recusant, and will not be reformed by any persuasion, or yet by coercion: her example is very hurtfull.

Francis Afforde.—This man lieth much at *London*, and hath no wife; a man of very small living, of lesse skill, of no countenance, and one that may be very well spared.

Nottinghamshire.

Brian Lascells.—He is a man full of quarrells and contention, one that maketh division, manteingne evill causes, boulstring out evill matters even in lawe; and one that onelie seeketh to live by other men's losses.

Such as are fitt to be called into Comission again.

Gervase Nevill, John Lewis, and Walter Jobsen.—All these are wise, upright, skillfull, and painfull in that office. I no just cause why they should be removed out of the comission of peace, so far as can be here knowne.

W. S.—William Sutton, of *Aram*, in *Nottinghamshire*, as he is a man of good living and of an aunciente house, so he is a verie honest upright gentleman, and verie fitt to be put in comission of peace.

Lansdown, 52.

LXIII. Letter of Sir John Haryngton to Lady Dowager Russel, on his new Book called the *Metamorphosis of Ajax*; copied from the Original, in the *Lansdown MS. Vol. 82.*

Right honorable and my speciall good Lady,

Having written, not long since, this fantastick treatise, and putting yt to the print under a covert name, the first too leaves of it (wherein is almost nothing but all skurrill and toying matter) was shou'd my Lord Treasurer by my illhapp, as I count it, if his goodness and honorable disposition doe not the better interpret yt, which makes me

now thus bould to intreate your honor to send his Lordshipe the rest of it, w^{ch} I have before now, for the most part of it, read unto you; humbly praying you to delyver your favorable censure of it, at least so farr that it is pleasant and harmless.

And, for the devyse itselfe, I knowe my Lord would not leave yt yf yt were at Tiballs (as I say merely in the book, the 118 page) for 1000*l*.; and, to doe his Lordship service, I will ryde thither and entruste his workmen to do yt for lesse than a thousand pence.

And, that I may confesse trewly and frankly to you (my best Lady, that have even from my childhood ever so specially favored me,) I was the willinger to write such a toye as this, because I had layne me thought almost buried in the country these 3 or four yeares, and I thought this would give some occasion to have me thought of, and talked of, not as he that burned the Temple of Diana to make him famous, nor as Absolom that burned Joab's corne to make him come to speech wth him; but rather as Sophocles, to save himself from a writt of dotage, show'd the work he was presently in hand with.

I observe this, that in all common-wealthes, the gown and the sword rule all; and, that the pen is above the sword, they that wear plumes above their helmets doe therein (although they know yt not) confesse accordyng to the saying, *Cedant arma togæ*. My education hath bin suche, and I truste my limmes and spirit both are suche, as neither shall be defectyve to y^e service of my prince and country, whether it be with wryting or weapon; only my desire is, my service may be accepted, and I doubt not but it shall be acceptable, to the which his Lo^p good conceyt of me, I count would be a good stepp, and to that good conceyt your honor's commendation I perswade mee would be a good meanes. So I humbly take my leave, this 14th of August, 1596.

Your honor's most bound,

JOHN HARYNGTON.

To the Right Honorable
Lady Russel, Dowager
of the Lord John Russel.

LXIV. *The Drivelling Sycophants, called
Poet Laureats.*

The industrious Anthony Wood tells us, that the drivelling sycophants called *Poet Laureats*, possessed an *University Degree* equal to that of *Bachelor of Arts*; and he instances the case of one *Robert Whyttington*, an eminent gram-

marian in the beginning of the 16th century. At that time grammar and rhetoric were held in so estimable repute, that the Universities, in order to encourage these studies, gave degrees in each of them. Thus Rob^t Whyttington, of Oxford, making a considerable progress in logic and philosophy, and being esteemed excellent in the teaching of youth, "in 1513 supplicated the venerable congregation of Regents, under the name and title of *Rob^t Whyttington, a secular Chaplain, and a scholar of the Art of Rhetoric*; that whereas he had spent 14 years in the study of the said Art, and 12 years in the informing of Boys, it might be sufficient for him that he be Laureated. This supplication being granted, he was (after he had composed 100 verses, which were stuck up in public places, especially on the door or doors of S^t Mary's Church,) very solemnly crowned, or his temples adorned with a wreath of laurel; that is, doctorated in the Arts of Grammar and Rhetoric, July 4, the same year. At the same time he was admitted also to the reading of any of the Logical Books of Aristotle, that is, to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, which was then esteemed equal with the degree of Grammar or Rhetoric."* After this ceremony he always stiled himself *Protovates Angliæ*, and Poet Laureat. Thus, in some of his grammatical tracts, he addresses himself to the reader in this manner, *Robertus Whiteutonius, Lichfieldiensi Grammatices Magister in Florentissima Academia Laureatus, Lectoribus Salutem dicit, &c.*; and, in his translation of a Tract of Erasmus, in 1532, he thus stiles himself, *Robert Whyttington, Laureate-Poete*; and, in the same manner, in the preface of Caxton's translation of the *Æneid*, printed in 1490, there is mention of *Mayster John Skelton, late created Poet Laureate in the Universitye of Oxenforde*. From what has been said, Dr. Knight draws this inference:—"This," says he, "may discover the error of some, who not considering the crown of laurel as the ensign of a degree, have been apt to think that a poet laureat of old, as well as of late, had that title and pension with it from the Prince, when it came from the University in commencing the degree of Doctor of Grammar; as it came thus to Bernard Andreas, tutor to Prince Arthur;

* Wood's *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, vol. i. p. 24; Edit. Lond. 1721.

to John Skelton, tutor to Prince Henry, &c;" to whom may be added also, to our George Tolbery, tutor to Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond.

Cole, xix. 227.

LXV. *Extracts from Original Letters of the Princess Anne of Denmark, to her sister, the Princess of Orange.*

"Cockpit, Dec. 9, 1687.

"I am sorry people have taken such pains to give you so ill a character of Lady Churchill; I believe there is nobody in the world has better notions of religion than she has. It is true she is not so strict as some are, nor does not keep up such a bustle about religion; which I confess I think is never the worse, for one sees so many saints turn devils, that if one be a good Christian, the less show one makes it is the better in my opinion. Then, as for moral principles, it is impossible to have better; and, without that, all the lifting up of hands and eyes, and going often to church, will prove but a very lame devotion. One thing more I must say, for which is, that she has a true sense of the doctrine of our church, and abhors all the principles of the church of Rome; so that, as to this particular, I can assure you, she will never change. The same thing I will venture, now I am on this subject, to say for her Lord; for tho' he is a very faithful servant of the king, and that the king is very kind to him, and I believe he will always obey the K. in all things that are consistent with religion, yet rather than change that, I dare say he will lose all his places and all that he has."

"January 31, 1687.

"I am sorry the King encourages the Papists so much, and I think it is very much to be feared that the desire the King has to take off the Test, and all other laws against them, is only a pretence to bring in Popery.

"I am sorry the King relies so much upon Lord Sunderland and Lord Godolphin, for every body knows that once they were as great enemies as any he had, and their own hearts can only tell what converts they are; as for the first of them, by all outward appearance, he must be a great knave, (if I may use that expression of a minister,) for he goes on fiercely for the interests of the Papists, and yet goes to no church, and has made no public declaration of his religion whatever it is; I fear, he has not much of any. All we can do in these matters is, to pray to God to open the King's eyes, and to order all things

for the best, that this poor nation may not be overthrown by Popery."

"March 13, 1687.

"This letter going by some hands, I will now venture to write my mind very freely to you.

"You may remember I have once before ventured to tell you, that I thought Lord Sunderland a very ill man, and I am more confirmed ever day in that opinion. Every body knows how often this man turned backwards and forwards in the late king's time; and now, to complete his virtues, he is working with all his might to bring in Popery. He is perpetually with the priests, and stirs up the king to do things faster than I believe he would of himself. Things are come to that pass now, that if they go on so much longer, I believe in a little while no Protestants will be able to live here.

"The K. has never said a word to me abt religion since that time I told you of, but I expect it every minute, and am resolved to undergo any thing rather than change my religion; nay if it should come to such extremities, I will choose to live on alms rather than change.

"This worthy Lord [Sunderland] does not go publicly to mass, but he has it privately at a priest's chamber, and never lets any body be there but a servant of his. His lady is as extraordinary in her kind, for she is a flattering, dissembling, false, woman; but she has so fawning and endearing a way, that she will deceive any body at first, and it is not possible to find out all her ways in a little time. She cares not at what rate she lives, but never pays any body. She will cheat, tho' it be but for a little. Then she has had her gallants, tho' may be not so many as some ladys here; and, with all these good qualities, she is a constant churchwoman, so that to outward appearance one would think her a saint, and to hear her talk you would think she were a very good Protestant, but she is as much the one as the other, for it is certain her lord does nothing without her.

"One thing there is which I forgot to tell you about this noble lord; which is, that it is thought if every thing does not go as he would have it, that he will pick a quarrel with the court, and so retire; and, by that means, it is possible he will think to make his court to you.

"There is one thing about yourself which I cant help giving my opinion in, which is, that if the King should desire you

you and the Pr. of Orange to come over to make him a visit, I think it would be better (if you can make any handsome excuse) not to do it, for tho' I dare swear the K. could have no thought against either of you, yet since people can say one thing and do another, one

cannot help being afraid. If either of you should come I should be very glad to see you; but really, if you or the Prince should come, I should be frightened out of my wits for fear any harm should happen to either of you."

Bibl. Birch, 4163.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ADDRESSED

TO MISS A. H., MASKED AS AN OLD WOMAN.

YOUTH, lady, is a summer's morn,
Where Beauty's sweetest flowers are
born,

And zephyr breezes play;
A shooting star, a meteor bright,
That flashes o'er the face of night,
Then falls and dies away.

For with no loitering step, nor slow,
Does Time's unstopping chariot go,
But swift as lightning's glare;
He dims the eye, or jet, or blue,
He draws the teeth of pearlshin hue,
And grays the auburn hair.

Then why, since Beauty blooms and flies,
And Pleasure only shines and dies,
Attempt this thankless task;
When youth might charm, and grace engage,
Assume the voice and air of age,
And cheat us with a mask?

Continue, lady, to delight,
While yet the summer-sun shines bright,
Nor murder hours like these;
But when the winter comes in truth,
Then wear a mask, and look like youth,
And cheat us if you please.

Blackney. JAMES EDMESTON.

ODE TO CHARITY;

BY THOMAS FURLONG, OF BELLON-
STREET, DUBLIN.

OH Charity! the bliss be mine,
To feel thy thrilling touch divine;
To own thy pure unbroken reign,
And mark the forms that fill thy train;
To see Compassion bending low,
And weeping for another's woe;
To trace the pang, the parting sigh,
The look, the voice, of Sympathy,
The mind that moves at Pity's call,
And the warm heart that feels for all.

Eternal power! thy sacred sway
Fill'd the Almighty mind,
When over chaos unconfin'd
Beam'd the first streak of day;
When starting from a dead repose,
The countless forms of life arose,
With lasting charms endued;
When plenty smil'd on every plain,
And peace and piety serene,
Each morn their rites renew'd.

What mortal hand shall sketch the scene,
What pencil paint the hour?
When freely flow'd the sacred strain
That hail'd thee in the pride of power,

When all the golden harps were strung,
And all the heights empyreal rung;
When rapture fir'd the tuneful throng,
And form'd the sweetly soothing song;
To one bright theme the lay was given,
The child of light, the Son of heaven;
To him that, urg'd by thee alone,
Descended from the dazzling throne;
To him that ventur'd to defy
Pain, want, disgrace, and calumny;
To him that once to every ill resign'd,
Bled for the countless crimes, the follies, of
mankind.

And lo! o'er yonder glittering height,
Array'd in robes of heav'nly hue,
Just glimmering on the anxious sight,
Methinks thy form I view.

And flocking fast around thee there,
With solemn step, and easy air,
And eye compos'd, and aspect clear,
Thine earliest votaries throng;
Thy sacred course with joy they trace,
They share the smiles that deck thy face,
And catch the hallow'd words of grace
That tremble from thy tongue.

And still the earth retracing round
Each gloomy walk you tread,
Where, drench'd in misery profound,
Pale Sorrow hangs her head;
Where Hunger hovers o'er the place,
Or pallid Sickness shews her face,
In gloomy garb array'd;
Where conscious Guilt is thrill'd with fear,
Where stern Remorse, or dark Despair,
The parting soul pervade.

Yes! there arous'd, at thy command,
Beside the couch attentive stand
A pure selected train:
They speak—they wipe the moisten'd eye—
They check the pang—they sooth the sigh—
And soften every pain.

Far thence they drive each idle fear,
They shew the sufferer how to die,
They open wide the long career
To realms beyond the sky.

Or, led by thee, let Fancy seek
The hospitable door,
Where Pity, form'd with aspect meek,
Smiles sweetly on the poor;
Where drooping Age may freely stay;
And lull each care, each pain, away;
Where lingering pale Disease may lie,
And, blest with peace, prepare to die;
Where, free from toil, fatigue, and strife,
Far from the busy scenes of life,
The wretched may repose;
Where the clear opening mind of Youth,
The fruits of knowledge or of truth,
May gather or disclose.

Oh who shall speak the sense of joy
 To thy fair followers given,
 When, warm'd with zeal and transport high,
 They see the sons of poverty
 Direct the glowing ardent eye
 With gratitude to heaven?
 'Tis their's to taste the bliss refin'd,
 The conscious self-approving mind,
 The peace that still from Virtue flows,
 The charm that steady Hope bestows,
 The soul resign'd, each turn of fate to bear,
 And all that mortals know of happiness
 sincere.

THE CHURCH YARD.

BROODING, the shades of darkness hang,
 O'er the still sullen house of death;
 Naturé is hush'd; no zephyr's breath
 Disturbs the dull and heavy scene.

The moon appears, the light returns,
 But not the cheering light of day;
 'Tis a cold light of transient stay,
 No warmth the borrow'd moon-ray yields.

Its silver beams rest on the tombs,
 But enter not the grave's confines;
 There neither sun nor moonlight shines,
 But blackest night for ever dwells.

The joy and grief of ages past,
 The father's hope, the widow's stay,
 The fears and hopes of former day,
 Are mingled in one common mass.

Why are the dead reserv'd with care?
 I see each narrow house confin'd
 Or with the briar or willow bind,
 Or marble monument inscrib'd?

'Tis the bright hope the Bible gives,
 That Death shall render back his slain,
 And all the dead shall live again,
 That teaches thus to guard their dust.

This storehouse of the dead shall ope,
 And all that sleep in dust shall wake;
 When th' archangel's trump shall shake
 The deep foundations of the earth.

DANIEL CORSEY.

Braintree; May 29, 1816.

A TOYMAN'S ADDRESS.

IN THE STYLE OF MODERN POETRY.

SMILING girls, rosy boys,
 Here—come buy my little toys.
 Mighty men of gingerbread
 Crowd my stall, with faces red;
 And melting maidens you behold
 Lie about them, all in gold;
 And see, the sun shines passing fair,
 And breezes wanton with their hair.

Smiling girls, rosy boys,
 Hasten—buy my little toys.
 Here are babies ripe for play;
 Pipes to warble care away;
 Houses to be shifted hence;
 And trunks to fill with weekly pence;
 And plumed horses all a-row;
 Was ever seen so fair a shew?

Smiling girls, rosy boys,
 Hasten—buy my little toys.

Now a windmill strikes your view,
 Whose sails do split the air in two,
 And go so gaily round and round,
 The scene resembles fairy ground!
 And lo! lie panting in the sun
 My troop of warriors, every one;
 Rise men of might! behold they rise
 And wave their weapons in the skies!

Smiling girls, rosy boys,
 Hasten—buy my little toys.
 Raised on high, above the rest,
 See the eagle in his nest;
 Among the stars—you see them shine—
 He builds his residence divine!
 Oft his flaming eyes he raises
 Where the sun obliquely blazes;
 So bright they beam, I ween their ray
 Outvies the splendour of the day;
 Now your languid eye reposes
 On beds of artificial roses;
 Streamy hues of red and white,
 Laugh about them—feast your sight.

And smiling girls, and rosy boys,
 Hasten—buy my little toys.
 All my toys are not told o'er,
 I could number thousands more;
 See, lie sprinkled here and there,
 Helmet, gaberdine, and spear;
 And, swift as sunny sparkles, lo!
 Armed horsemen round them go.
 It seems as if a fight had been
 To dignify the mimic scene!
 Here's a gun, that, with a spring,
 Shoots bloodless bullets—pretty thing!
 And boisterous drum, and dulcet lute,
 Are spread about; but they are mute.
 Buy them! let their mingling sound
 Cleave the air, and shake the ground!
 Now in coaches you behold,
 Ladies bright and barons bold.
 See, the coachman waves his whip,
 O'er each steed's far-spreading hip—
 It seems a snake, that coils about,
 Or smoke, from chimney dancing out,
 It crackles o'er them, now, like thunder,
 And fierce they plunge in senseless wonder*;
 Here are kings, high heaven raises,
 Trumpets, too, to sound their praises.
 Smiling girls, and rosy boys,
 Hasten—buy my little toys.

Cotes Parkes.

G. N.

THE CAPTIVE.

From the French,

By SARAH CANDLER.

WHERE'ER he roams, in ev'ry land,
 The life of man with trouble teems;
 But, exil'd on a foreign strand,
 He learns what real sorrow means.
 If e'er in peaceful sleep deceived,
 Gay Fancy paints his native shore,
 Awaking, all his soul is grieved
 'To find his native land no more.

* A late lexicographer has said, "Wonder is the effect of novelty upon ignorance."

And, when in future visions bright
His present ills a moment fly,
The captive's chains his thought excite,
And bring his country's image nigh.

If e'er some generous being glows
With soothing thoughts his breast to fill,
His heart an instant pleasure knows,
But ah, he is an exile still!

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To JOHN EDWARDS, of *Canterbury Buildings, Lambeth, Surrey*; for a *Method or Means of preventing Leakage in Ships' Boats and other Vessels.*
—August 15, 1815.

MR. EDWARDS lays strips of coarse brown paper, or canvas, soaked in tar or in water, proof cement, made of glue and linseed oil boiled together, over the seams in the inside of the ship; and then places battens or narrow planks of wood, of about four inches broad, and about one inch, or one inch and a half, thick, over the seams also, and nails them tight down with ragged nails. If (says Mr. E.) the planks in the inside of the ship were to be fastened to the timbers with ragged bolts, instead of treenails, this method would prevent any force of water, between the outside and inside of the ship, from floating the inside planks from off the timber; and would not only prevent leakage, but, by being so firmly combined together, would doubtless prevent a ship going to pieces when stranded; though, in this case the outside of the ship might receive damage, but the inside would not be injured. This being admitted, the ship, cargo, crew, and passengers would be saved. Should this method be objected to on account of rat-holes, the inside of a ship may be lined with any sheet metal, such as copper, iron, lead, &c. in the following-manner: nail the sheets of metal close, edge to edge, or edge over edge, and solder the seams; thereby effectually preventing rats from materially injuring the ship. Mr. Edwards also recommends the fastening the inside planks to the timbers with ragged bolts.

To JEAN FREDERIC MARQUIS DE CHABANNES, for a *Method of conducting Air, and regulating the Temperature, in Houses and other Buildings, and warming and cooling either Air or Liquids.*—Dec. 5, 1815.

The Marquis de Chabannes declares that his method of conducting the air, and regulating the temperature, in houses and other buildings, is by producing a current of air in flues or chimnies, or flues, or other apertures, which is ef-

fectured by means of an air-pump or pneumatic machine, forcing a current of air through every winding, or even through liquids, and also by means of a ventilator, to be placed on the summit of the flue or chimney, which by its peculiar form, when the wind blows upon it, causes a draught upwards in the flue or chimney, more or less powerful, according to the action or strength of the wind, but most powerful when the wind acts strongest.

No other method has hitherto been suggested for producing a current in chimnies than that which is caused by the rarefaction of the air in its passage through the flue; the advantages of which method are not only limited, but a current so produced is subject to variation as often as a change happens in the direction or force of the wind, or in the temperature or density of the atmosphere; but the patentee says his method is not subject to these accidents, and is invariable in its effects, as the flues of chimnies or of ventilators are made to terminate in a reservoir, on which he fixes an air-pump or pneumatic machine; by working of which a draught of air is produced in any proportion required, without being liable to variation, either from the state of the atmosphere or the wind; and lofty chimnies, which are made so only for the purpose of procuring or increasing a draught, are rendered unnecessary, as this apparatus may be fixed either above or below, or upon a level, with the fire. In order to annihilate every nuisance or ill effect arising from smoke, he places, in connection with the air-pump or pneumatic machine employed for furnaces, or any kind of fire-places, a cistern of water, through which the smoke, being forced by the action of the pump, becomes washed, and deposits in the water all the sooty and noxious particles usually carried into the atmosphere.

The principle of his ventilator is applicable to the ventilation of churches, prisons, hospitals, dwelling-houses, stables, and other description of buildings requiring pure air.

Another purpose to which his air-pump, and method of warming and conducting air, may be applied, is the heat-

ing of ovens, by surrounding them with flues, acted upon by the apparatus. It may also be used for heating drying rooms, manufactories, green-houses, and hot-houses.

The ventilator, without the air-pump or pneumatic machine, is a cure for smoky chimnies, and is formed of a tube of metal, burnt earth, or other suitable material; its opening or diameter is proportioned to the dimensions of the chimney, and it may be fixed in the usual method of placing a common chimney-pot; or where there is a pot already fixed, it may be placed on the top of the pot, around and close adjoining to the edge of the tube. Upon its summit there is a plane of between forty and fifty degrees of inclination, so that the air striking upon it from any quarter of the wind, is carried off in an oblique direction over the opening, by which means the pressure of the atmosphere being removed from off the column of air in the flue or chimney, a current of air is drawn through the flue or chimney into the open air. A similar inclined plane, but closed at the top, is fixed at a convenient distance above the first, which, terminating in the form of a cone, prevents any eddy winds from counteracting the effect of the lower plane. This upper plane may be placed or not, as circumstances or situation may require; and the distance between the two planes, when both shall be used, is also to be determined by the locality; when there is a range of flues in one stack of chimnies, two or more of those flues may be united in the same ventilator. His method of warming air or liquids, which is particularly applicable to the purpose of evaporation, in order speedily to obtain the residuum, or the crystallization of any matter suspended in liquids, and which admits of the use of various sorts of materials for boilers, as wood, brick, or metal, is, by means of a moveable or fixed apparatus, either with or without the application of the air-pump or pneumatic machine, and, by the application of the reversed flame, immersed in the liquid.

The furnace which he employs, for heating boilers of all descriptions, as well as for warming air in churches, prisons, hospitals, dwelling-houses, &c. is another application of the reversed flame, and is described as follows:—The fuel is lodged on a heap of fire-bricks, disposed in such a manner, in a flue of the same or other suitable materials, as to suffer the air to pass freely between them. Beneath these bricks is placed a small

grate, for the purpose of receiving and consuming any part of the fuel which might fall through the space left between the bricks. This grate is furnished with an opening, for the purpose of cleaning the ash-hole or lighting the fire, in case the air-pump be not used. This opening is also calculated to admit fresh air, to consume what may remain of the fuel, as well as to burn the gas, which may have escaped combustion in its descent through the mass of bricks, which are placed upon an open arch of the same or other proper materials, so as to support the fuel on their summit. When the air-pump or pneumatic machine is used for the purpose of forcing a current, the superficies of the object to be heated may be augmented to any extent, and the whole of the caloric produced by the fuel may be employed either on the liquid or on the air to be heated, as part of it being wanted to form a current in the flues or chimnies. His method of cooling air is by means of the air-pump and ventilator before described, either jointly or separately, causing the air to pass through a cool medium.

Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.

WILLIAM LEWIS, of Brimscomb, Gloucestershire, dyer; for a machine for fulling woollen or other cloths, that require such process.—April 5.

JOSEPH TURNER, of Layton, Yorkshire, mechanic; for an improved rotatory engine, and application thereof, with or without other machinery, to useful purposes.—April 8.

JOHN WOODHOUSE, of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, civil engineer; for a method of forming the ground for roads and pavements, and also for paving and repairing old pavements and roads.—April 9.

WILLIAM ATKINSON, of Bentinck-street, architect; for a method or methods of forming blocks with bricks and cement in the form of ashlar stone, for building, so as to have the appearance of stone.—April 9.

WILLIAM STENSON, of Coleford, Gloucestershire, engineer; for an improved engine, to be worked by steam, or any other power.—April 9.

WILLIAM LASSALLE, of Bristol, apothecary; for a method or contrivance for an improvement in the construction of a gig, and of cards, so called in the clothing and other manufactories, or other machines or instruments used and employed in such manufactories for the same or similar purposes, a contrivance never before put in practice.—April 23.

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PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

ACCOUNT of the STATE of the NEW MANUFACTURES in FRANCE, especially as relates to SUGAR, ITS CLARIFICATION, &c.; by M. le Comte CHAPTAL, late Minister of the Interior.

THE last five and twenty years will form a memorable epocha in the annals of French industry. Most of the extraordinary events that have succeeded each other have concurred to favour its progress. France, deprived of her colonies, blockaded at all her frontiers, found herself reduced to rely on her own internal strength; and by raising a contribution of the knowledge of her inhabitants, and of the productions of her soil, she has been enabled to satisfy all her wants, to create arts which before had no existence, to improve those that

were known, and to render herself independent of foreign countries for the greatest part of the articles of her consumption.* Thus we have successively seen improved the arts of refining salt-petre; the manufacture of arms and of powder; of tanning leather; of spinning cotton, wool, and flax; of weaving generally, and the execution of several other arts to which we were strangers; such as the decomposition of sea-salt for the extraction of soda; the formation of alum

* As Count Chaptal writes this under the Bourbons, he is, of course, unable to name the foreign authors of these privations. This entire paragraph merits preservation, however, to encourage other nations to make similar exertions whenever they may be exposed to similar confederacies from the same causes.

and copperas; the fixing upon woven goods several colors which had been previously considered as fugitive; the substitution of the sugar of beet-root for that of the sugar cane; of woad in the place of the indigo plant, and of madder for the scarlet of cochineal.

When France began to experience the want of sugar, we at first sought for the means of supplying it in the syrups of certain fruits, especially the grape, and this manufacture has been singularly improved. Large establishments were formed in several parts of the kingdom for the extraction of syrup, and they have been productive of two important results, equally advantageous; first, of causing the consumption of a great quantity of syrup in the place of sugar for several domestic purposes, and exclusively in the hospitals; secondly, of giving a value to our grapes which at that period had scarcely any. A little time afterwards a method was found of extracting a farinaceous and solid sugar from the grape, and this product was more similar to the cane sugar than the syrup; it was like the cane sugar in having no smell, and could be employed instead of it in every way, by using two or three times its weight to produce the same effect. This sugar is not susceptible of crystallization. Nearly at the same time, chemistry furnished the means of decolouring honey and depriving it of smell, so that it could be employed in the infusions of tea and coffee, as well as the best syrup of sugar.

All these processes were become domestic operations, and very little privation was suffered from the scarcity of cane sugar; but it was reserved for Chemistry to produce in our climate the actual sugar of the colonies, and this was not long in coming to pass. Already the analyses of Margraff, and the important labours of Achard had put us in the way; all now to be done was to improve the processes, and form a sufficient number of establishments to supply the demand. To effect this, the encouragement was prodigious, and in a single year we saw more than a hundred and fifty manufactories arise, some of which have proceeded with great success, and have poured into the market several million pounds of excellent sugar.

On the Culture and Preservation of the Beet-root.—It should be sown towards the end of March or in April, when there is no longer any fear of frost.

The most proper soil for the cultivation of the beet-root, is that which is both light and rich, and of a good depth. Poor, dry, and sandy soils are not at all suitable, for the beet comes up in such ground quite small and dry. Neither is stiff argillaceous soil proper for it. The seed comes up badly, especially if soon after it is sown a heavy rain happens to fall. Meadows newly ploughed and alluvial earths manured, and for a long time used, are very proper for the culture of this root. Good ground will furnish a hundred thousand of beet per bectare; I have even gathered as many as a hundred and twenty from a meadow newly ploughed; but the mean product is from forty to fifty thousand.

Beet-root during its Vegetation.—Perhaps there is no plant that suffers more from the vicinity of others than the beet-root; it remains small and without vigour if the ground be not carefully cleared of all the plants that spring up beside it.

In general the beet is gathered in the beginning of October, and the operation is terminated towards the fifteenth. The time of gathering is not a matter of indifference; but every one knows that, in the course of vegetation, there is formed a succession of different products which replace each other; so that the crystallizable sugar is contained in the beet-root only at a certain period of its vegetation, and this period is the time that must be chosen to gather it.

It appears, that, when the beet has terminated its saccharine vegetation, if I may so express myself, it forms nitrate of potash, at the expense of the constituent principles of the sugar: and this formation takes place in the ground, when it is assisted by the heat, just the same as it does in the store-houses.

As the beet-roots are pulled up, the leaves should be stripped off and left on the ground for manure, when there is not enough of them for the consumption of cattle.

In order to keep beet in a proper state, it should be stored in a dry place, of a temperature a few degrees above zero of the thermometer. It must not be stored up when wet; and, if the weather will permit, it is very desirable that it should be left for a few days in the fields to dry. It must not be covered up until frost is expected, and must be uncovered and left so as long as the temperature is a few degrees above freezing, provided it does not rain. It should be often examined, and if it appears to be-
come

come heated, or decayed, or germinates, the heap must be opened, the injured roots separated from it, and then made up again.

On the Extraction of Sugar.—The most economical mode of washing is to put from 100 to 140lbs. into a cylinder composed of thick iron wire, half the cylinder being immersed in water contained in a trough under it; the cylinder is kept constantly turning round. In a little time the beet is freed from the dirt, the cylinder is then raised above the trough, a door which it contains is opened, and the beet slides down an inclined plane, which carries it beyond the trough.

I have no washing in my establishment; but I have the top and radicles cut off, and the surface of the roots, cleaned, all with a knife. This operation is executed with facility by women, and costs twelve sous, or sixty centimes per thousand.

The sugar is extracted by two successive operations. 1st. The beet is reduced to a pulp by means of graters: the best of these graters consist of cylinders, furnished on the surface with indented plates; these cylinders may be moved so rapidly, by means of wheels, that they will make 400 revolutions in a minute, and will tear and reduce the beet to a pulp in an instant. Two of these graters, put in motion by the same machinery, and attended by three women and two children are sufficient to grate daily 10,000 weight of beet, by working only four hours a day, two hours at a time; it is very rare that half an hour more is necessary.

In order that the pulp may be of a good quality it must have the appearance of a soft paste, without any lumps; for the press, however powerful, can extract but a very small proportion of juice from fragments of beet that have not been torn. When it is only crushed between mill-stones, in the manner that is practised for making cider and perry, the juice obtained from the press is not more than 30 or 40 per cent. whereas, when it is torn by the graters, from 65 to 75 per cent. is extracted. 2dly. As fast as the pulp is formed it is submitted to pressure, in order to extract the juice. I begin by putting it into small lever presses at first, and afterwards removing it to others more powerful, so as to extract from 65 to 75 per cent. of juice. The operation is perfect when the marc or dregs are so dry, that on squeezing

it hard with the hands it does not wet them. To diminish the expense of manual labour, I place the graters and presses on a stage, in such a manner that the juice falls of itself, through leaden canals, into the boilers, which are placed on the ground. It is necessary that the pulp should be expressed as fast as it forms, or else it blackens, and a degree of fermentation commences, which renders the extraction of the sugar more difficult. The juice marks from five to eleven degrees, and commonly from seven to eight, by Beaumé's areometer.

I have before mentioned, that the juices run immediately out of the presses into a boiler, which I call a *depurator*, in relation to its use. Supposing two operations to be effected in a day, and that 5000 weight of beet-root is operated upon each time, this boiler, which is round, should be five feet and a half wide, and three feet eight inches deep; of these dimensions it will contain the whole product of one operation. As soon as the boiler is one-third, or half full, the fire is lighted. By the time that the juice has ceased running from the presses, it will already have acquired from forty to fifty degrees of heat, which is suffered to increase to sixty-five or sixty-six degrees; and the moment it has attained this heat, the fire is smothered by covering it with wet coals. Lime, slaked with warm water, is then thrown into the boiler, in the proportion of two grammes and a half (about forty-eight grains) to a litre of juice, being careful to vary the proportion according to the consistence of the juice. The liquid mass must be well stirred, in all directions, for some minutes, and then the fire is revived, in order to raise the heat to eighty degrees; that is, to the degree nearest approaching to ebullition. The fire is then taken out of the fireplace, and as the liquor cools a coat forms on its surface, which in half an hour has acquired a degree of consistence; which, at the end of three-quarters of an hour, is carefully taken off with the skim. As soon as it is skimmed, a cock is turned, which is fixed about a foot from the bottom of the boiler, and the liquor runs out into a square boiler; afterwards a second cock is opened, which is quite at the bottom of the boiler, in order to empty it entirely, and the liquor is made to fall upon a filter, through which it also runs into the square boiler.

The instant the liquor begins to boil, sulphuric acid, diluted with twenty parts of water, is poured into it, in the proportion of a tenth part of the lime employed; the whole must be well stirred, that it may be completely mixed: in order to ascertain that there is no excess of lime or of acid in the liquor, it may be tried upon paper coloured with turnsol or curcuma. It is best to suffer the excess of lime to remain, and to employ no more of the acid, the moment that it gives to the curcuma paper a tint of a pale brick or deep white-wine colour. After this operation, three *per cent.* of animal charcoal, well pounded to an impalpable powder, is mixed with the liquor, and immediately afterwards is added half of the charcoal that was used the evening before.

After the last addition of charcoal the liquid is evaporated, till it has acquired the consistence of from 18 to 20 degrees; it is then made to run into a smaller and deeper boiler, and is left at rest till the next day, when the boiling of the syrup is effected.

The Boiling and Refining.—The operation of boiling the syrup is the most delicate of any, but it has been rendered extremely easy by the improvements that have taken place in the preparatory operations, especially since the use of animal charcoal has been introduced. Many manufacturers have failed in boiling the syrup; and that which should be attributed to a bad manipulation, has generally been supposed to be owing sometimes to the non-existence of sugar in the beet, and sometimes to the almost insurmountable difficulty of extracting it. Now, this operation is become so easy that skim rises; it never burns during the boiling, and requires very little more care on the part of the workman who conducts it. Previous to the boiling, the concentrated juice made the evening before, and which still retains some degree of heat, is filtered through a coarse piece of woollen cloth; it is then poured into a round boiler, two feet in diameter and eighteen inches deep, till it is one-third full, and is then heated to ebullition, which is kept up to the end of the operation. If it chance to burn, it is perceived by puffs of white smoke, which come from the bottom of the boiler, and burst through the surface of the liquid, spreading a pungent smell; the fire must be slackened, the liquor stirred, and the operation more carefully attended to. The means of judging that the operation is

going on well are, when it boils dry and with noise; when the syrup detaches itself from the skimmer without drawing into threads, and without adhesion; when on striking the boiling mass with the back of the skimmer, the blow sounds dry, as if it struck upon silk; when it produces very little skim; when, on taking up some of the froth, or the bubbles out of the boil, with the skimmer, the bubbles disappear directly and resolve into liquid: this latter character distinguishes the bubbles of the boil from those of the skim; and, lastly, we may be satisfied that the operation has proceeded well, if no traces of black can be perceived at the bottom of the boiler, and the surface appears clean.

The time proper to terminate the boiling of the syrup may be known by working a drop between the fore-finger and thumb, till it has acquired the temperature of the skin, and separating the finger and thumb rapidly: when it begins to form a thread the operation is far advanced, and the experiment must be frequently repeated. The boiling must be discontinued the moment that the thread breaks dry. As soon as it is ascertained that the operation of boiling the syrup is completed, the fire is smothered, and a few minutes afterwards it is poured into the cooler, taking care to pour it high, that it may be mixed with air, for it is observed that this facilitates the crystallization.

In the evening, when the whole is collected in the cooler, the *forms* which are denominated *bastardes* are filled; the crystallization of the sugar immediately begins, and is almost always complete the next day; so that, in 24 or 48 hours after, it is put into the forms; these forms may, without inconvenience, be placed upon the pots for the melasses to run out.

To refine with alcohol, the operation must be commenced immediately as the melasses begins to run; for if any time is allowed for the sugar to dry, the melasses which moistens the crystals thickens, and forms a very hard coat upon the surface of the sugar, which the alcohol detaches with great difficulty: accordingly, the moment that the melasses begins to run, the surface of the sugar-loaf contained in the form is to be scraped, and a litre of alcohol at 36 degrees of commerce, poured by degrees over the whole surface, the little orifice of the form being stopped; the base of the form is then carefully covered to prevent the evaporation of the alcohol.

In two hours the orifice of the form is opened, and the alcohol runs into the pot, charged with a great proportion of the colouring principle; the operation may be repeated with half the quantity of fresh alcohol, and the sugar is then equal in whiteness to the clayed or fine powder sugar. The sugar is then melted and put into the boiler with bullock's blood. The operation is terminated by either claying or alcoholising it again; but it has been observed, that the last mentioned gives the sugar a more heavy look than the other, and renders it a little more friable; for this reason I use alcohol for the first operation, and claying for the second. It is necessary to employ alcohol concentrated to 36 degrees; when it is weaker it dissolves a portion of sugar.

Expences and Product of a Manufactory.—The expences are comprised in the price of the beet, the manual labour for the extraction of the sugar, the interest of the sums spent in forming the establishment, the maintenance of the machines, the purchase of fuel, animal charcoal, and other less considerable articles.

The produce of ten thousand weight of beet-root is composed of three distinct parts—the sugar, the residuum or *marc* of the beet, and the melasses. In general, the beet furnishes from three to four *per cent.* of raw sugar, and sometimes even from four to five. The

quantity varies according to the state of the weather and the expertness of those who work in the establishment. Besides the produce of the sugar, there is another which deserves consideration; this is the cuttings and the residuum of the beet after the juice is expressed from it. The residuum or *marc*, is a very valuable food for horned cattle and pigs.

The melasses is a third product not to be overlooked; a thousand weight of beet will produce nearly 240 pounds, which may be fermented and distilled in order to extract the alcohol. This alcohol has the peculiarity of being infinitely more pungent than any other at the same degree of concentration.

General Remarks.—Experience has also taught us, that the manufactories of sugar from beet-root can only prosper in the hands of proprietors who cultivate the plant themselves, and consume the residue upon their own demesne: indeed, it is only necessary to take a view of the advantages which this manufacture affords, when connected with a large farm, to be convinced of the great difference in the two cases.

This branch of industry, therefore, must be established on extensive property; for, independent of the advantages of situation, the erections necessarily depending on a large farm will mostly suffice, without any further expence, for the purposes of the new manufacture.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Shakespeare's Dramatic Song; consisting of all the Songs, Duets, Trios, and Chorusses (in character), as introduced by him in his various Dramas. The Music partly new and partly selected, with new Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Piano-forte, from the Works of Purcell, Fielding, Drs. Boyce, Nares, Arne, Cooke; and J. Smith, J. S. Smith, T. Linley, jun. and R. J. S. Stevens, Esqrs. The whole collected (and comprising several original Melodies) by William Linley, Esq. 11. 1s.

MR. LINLEY has prefixed to this excellent body of English dramatic melody a general introduction, the subject-matter and style of which reflect considerable credit on his literary judgment and taste. The public (says Mr. L.) is not in possession of any regular series of the characteristic songs in Shakespeare's Plays; and, though the airs originally applied to his lyrical compositions may possibly be in existence, to find them would be a vain and fruitless

hope; and, even were the search successful, they would prove rather articles of curiosity than sources of delight. With this remark we agree; and are pleased with it the more, as it demonstrates the necessity of the present work; and, while it fairly sanctions this, Mr. Linley's assemblage of the various productions of other composers, apologizes for the addition and commixture of his own. All that his industry could discover (that was good) he took; and what he could not find, his ingenuity was obliged to supply. He undertook a complete work, but could not render it such, without filling the vacuums left by preceding composers. To collect what they had produced, was, we grant, no very arduous effort; the less so, as few of the lyrics of Shakspeare have been set twice by modern composers; and, where that had happened, the public had already selected the best samples: but

but to furnish melodies in any degree worthy of a station with those of a Purcell, a Boyce, an Arne, a Cooke, and a John Stafford Smith, demanded a force of talents, and portion of science, which do not often meet in the same individual: and how Mr. Linley has acquitted himself in this province of his task, is the great question.

Of nineteen melodies in the present volume, nine are original. The first—"Honor, riches, marriage, blessing," is a dialogue, or duett, the passages of which are flowing and natural, while the combination is ingenious and correct.—"Who is Sylvia? What is she?" is happily conceived. Propriety and pleasingness of style supply the absence of originality; and, if there be not a bar in the air which, singly considered, we have not heard a thousand times before, the general effect so far partakes of novelty as to create attention and interest.—Respecting "O Mistress mine," we have only to say, that we wish Mr. Linley had availed himself in this instance of Mr. Stevens's excellent and justly-popular glee.—"Come away, Death!" is truly characteristic. Beauty of air would, perhaps, have been out of place on so lugubrious a subject. Mr. Linley, at any rate, appears to have been of that opinion.—In "Take, oh take, those lips away," we find, amid much sweetness of conception, certain suspensions of the syllables, which we better know how to account for than to approve. The passage constituting the third and fourth bars of the melody possesses much suavity, but, in respect to the words, is unfortunately constructed.—"Sigh no more, Ladies!" re-instigates the wish that Mr. Linley had recollected with what facility Mr. Stevens had trod the same ground.—Of the remaining three original pieces, "Now the hungry lion roars," is set with much fancy, and justness of expression.—The change of the measure, at the words "And we Fairies that do run," is peculiarly happy.

Upon a general view of Mr. Linley's publication, we feel ourselves called upon to award him our sincere commendation. As a collection of the best melodies that have been applied to the dramatic poetry of Shakspeare, it is highly useful, and does honour to the compiler's assiduity. The accompaniments and symphonic embellishments are tasteful and consentaneous; and the original portion of the work, estimated in the aggregate, displays a fertile imagination, and chastised judgment.

The Shepherd's Home, a Canonet for the Voice, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Dedicated to the Right Honourable the Countess of Besborough; by W. H. Pollard. 1s. 6d.

Though the melody of this song (the words of which are from Shenstone's "Ballad in four Parts,") is neither remarkably novel nor striking; it flows with a degree of smoothness and grace that render it attractive and interesting. The accompaniment is managed with judgment and address; and, if the bass is not uniformly the best that might have been chosen, it is appropriate, and in no instance violates the rules of good composition.

Duetto for the Harp and Piano-forte, composed for, and dedicated to Miss Glover; by John Davy. 5s.

This is a truly original production; and, besides possessing the merit of exhibiting many brilliant conceptions, displays a power of connection, and a judgment in distributing the execution, in regard to the two instruments for which it is written, that at once evince a thorough knowledge of the capabilities and characters of those instruments, and a familiar acquaintance with the means of producing effect.

The *Largo Andantino*, by which the opening movement is succeeded, claims our particular notice. It is chastely elegant, happily relieves the bold and animated strain it follows, and forms an advantageous introduction to the concluding rondo.

The Sicilian Dance, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, and dedicated to Miss Houghton; by Thomas Powell. 1s. 6d.

The subject selected for this Rondo will point out the nature of its digressive matter, and give our readers an idea of the general cast of the composition, especially when they are informed, that the theme is consistently treated, and that Mr. Powell has thrown into the piece as much of his well-known ability for diversity and relief, as so limited a production would admit.

"*The Indian Maid*," sung with unbounded applause by Miss Matthews, at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, in the favorite Farce, "*A Chip of the Old Block*;" written by Mr. Knight, composed by Mr. Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

"The Indian Maid" is a ballad of much merit. Expressive and melodious in the aggregate, it uniformly interests the heart and engages the ear; appropriate and connected in its passages, severally considered, it at once displays

displays a sound judgment, and a genius capable of affording that juvenile satisfaction.

"*Concito Armonico.*"—A single volume, 1l. 6s. Subscribers for the three volumes, viz. the two already published, and the third Volume, yet to be published, to pay 3l. 3s. for the three Volumes.

This elegant musical work, published originally in Liverpool, much to the credit of those with whom it originated, and affording a corroborative testimony of the high character attained by that distinguished town for its encouragement of works of taste and art, is now re-published in London, under the auspices of Mr. SAMUEL WEBBE, the original Editor; who, we learn, will, in the course of the ensuing winter, introduce a third volume, to the notice of the musical public. It has been acknowledged by all admirers of that delightful species of social music—Glees, to be the most compendious, and, at the same time, most select miscellany that has ever appeared.

It appears to have been the object of the editor to introduce pieces in every varied style of this species of composition—the best of their kind, both ancient and modern. The several parts are compressed into two lines, for the convenience of accompaniment, and for individual enjoyment.

The utmost attention has also been bestowed upon the words; the poet's name marked to every glee, except where it has been found impossible to ascertain it; and, where the words of any favourite piece have been found exceptionable or incorrect, they have been carefully altered.

The Duke of Wellington's Waltz, an admired Candean Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte. 2s.

This little rondo is pleasing in its subject, and conducted with a respectable degree of skill. Though obviously intended as a trifle, it possesses passages that would not disgrace a more dignified attempt; and, if we may indulge the expression, deserves to be called one of the great among the little.

The celebrated Poem, "Fare Thee Well!"
Written by Lord Byron, and composed by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

The music of this little ballad (for into a ballad the composer has judiciously divided this lyrical series of thirty couples) is conceived with feeling and pathos. The melody is smooth, easy, and pleasing; and the general plaintiveness, so proper to the subject, is happily relieved by the less sombre cast of the introductory and concluding symphonies.

NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A new and improved edition of Webbe's Psalmody; the score and organ book together, 15s.—The score separately, 12s.—The organ book separately, 6s.

"*Laudate pueri,*" a favourite quartett, as repeatedly performed at the Oratorios, Drury-lane: arranged also as a trio; and translated into English, for more general use; 2s.

The Lord's Prayer, for a single voice, with an organ or piano-forte accompaniment; 1s. 6d.

A folio collection of 24 original tunes, set to choice psalms and hymns; 12 composed by S. Webbe, sen. and 12 by S. Webbe, jun.; 7s. 6d.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

LITERATURE, in different walks, has this month lost three of its brightest ornaments. In Dramatic composition and in Eloquence, ages may pass without another SHERIDAN; in Chemistry and Theology, BISHOP WATSON will not often have a rival; and in Moral and Political writing, few abler or honest men have wielded a pen than DAVID WILLIAMS. As mortal men, we have little to regret; for, if the constitution of Sheridan might have endured to fourscore, by living twice as fast as other men, he became an old man at sixty-five; and the others arrived at the full term of human life, enjoying in their old age the reward of well spent maturity, in the homage of their virtuous contemporaries. In other parts of this Magazine, and in future numbers, we shall

devote some pages to the details of their lives and labours, our chief object in this place being to announce the probable early publication of the entire works of Mr. SHERIDAN, consisting of his plays, poems, essays, and preserved speeches; and the existence of a perfect manuscript by BISHOP WATSON, consisting of Memoirs of his own Times, in the manner of the similar work of Bishop Burnet. The collection of the avowed works of Mr. SHERIDAN has long been desired and proposed by his friends, and has been delayed solely by his characteristic indolence, and by his aversion to commit himself in print; the Rivals, the Critic, and his version of Kotzebue's Pizarro, being the only works whose publication he ever sanctioned. Of BISHOP WATSON'S Memoirs, we feel it our duty to

state, that no man living was so well qualified, by the various essential qualities of head, heart, and good intelligence, to record truly the momentous, and, we might say, the cruel events of this age. The sycophants have acquired an ascendancy which seems to threaten all moral and political truth, as the effect of the percolating nature of corruption; but the character of the age, and of the wars and bloody deeds which have disgraced it, may be safely trusted to the just feelings of a WATSON; and we are thus rescued from the double disgrace of witnessing great crimes, and enduring their hired or pensioned apologists. In regard to both works, we hope to be enabled, in future numbers, to lay other particulars before our readers.

The Rev. THOMAS MAURICE, Author of *Indian Antiquities*, will shortly publish in quarto, by subscription, Observations on the Ruins of Babylon, as recently visited and described by Claudius James Rich, esq. resident for the East-India Company at Bagdad. It is his object to prove that the famed Tower of Babel was a Temple of the Sun, and that the whole of that vast city was constructed upon an astronomical plan; also, the high advance of the ancient race of Fire-Worshippers, its founders, in metallurgic science, in architectural design, in geometry, in mechanics, in hydraulics, in the art of engraving, colouring, &c. He will likewise add some strictures on the Babylonian bricks, and on their inscriptions, preserved in the British Museum; on the ruins of Persepolis, or Chelminar; on the presumed antiquity of the arch, no where to be found amid these ruins; and on the origin of writing. The whole will be accompanied with illustrative engravings.

We are glad to find that JOSEPH LANCASTER, undaunted by personal losses or opposition, still perseveres in his useful career. He lately stated, at a public dinner of the friends of his system in London, that in the space of little more than twenty months he had travelled above 45,000 miles, lectured to above 113,000 persons in near 450 lectures, and expended above one thousand pounds of the proceeds of these lectures, in the expences attendant on the promulgation of this great cause. He has above 600 schools on his lists, and he particularly noticed one at Cincinnati, on the Ohio, 700 miles from New York, for 900 children. Two pupils conversant in his system have gone down the Mississippi, to extend his system there.

Sir JOSEPH BANKS has published an account of an ancient canoe found in Lincolnshire. It was discovered in April last, at a depth of eight feet under the surface, in cutting a drain parallel with the river Witham, about two miles east of Lincoln, between that city and Horsley Deep. It seems hollowed out of an oak tree, and is thirty feet eight inches long, and measures three feet in the widest part. The thickness of the bottom is between seven and eight inches. Another similar canoe was discovered two years ago in cutting a drain near Horsley Deep, which was unfortunately destroyed by the workmen before it was ascertained what it was. Its length was nearly the same as that of the former, but it was four feet and a half wide. Besides these, three other canoes, resembling the above in construction, have been found in the same county. One in a pasture near the river Trent, not far from Gainsborough; and two in cutting a drain through the fens below Lincoln. One of these is deposited in the British Museum. All these canoes are remarkable for the free grain of the oak timber, so that the mill-wrights and carpenters who examined it declared, that in their opinion it was of foreign growth, and the produce of a warmer country. This perhaps shews that the growth of our timber has become less rapid and luxuriant, in consequence of the destruction of forests, which has rendered the country more exposed, and its climate less mild.

The select and highly valuable library of WILLIAM ROSCOE, esq. of Liverpool, is now on sale. It was collected by that gentleman during a period of more than thirty years; and comprises many of the rarest works in the infancy of printing; first editions of the Greek and Roman Classics; the choicest productions of Italian, French, and English Literature; an extensive collection of works on Natural History, the Arts, Typography, Bibliography, &c. Among the books are some fine specimens of the block-books, before the invention of types, the Psalter and Durandus of 1459, both on vellum; the Catholicon of 1460, by John Guttenberg; the Lactantius of 1465, by Sweynheim and Pannartz; with the genuine productions of the press of upward of one hundred printers, before the close of the fifteenth century.—Also some fine illuminated Manuscripts; comprising a splendid Bible, on vellum, folio size, embellished with miniatures, supposed to be by the hand

hand of Giotto, one of the finest manuscript copies of the Sacred Writings extant; with other choice manuscripts of the Bible and other subjects, richly ornamented, and in fine preservation.

A work is preparing by the Rev. S. BARROW, whose importance may be said to be in the inverse ratio of its bulk, on the Social Rights and Duties of Young Britons. It is in the form of a catechism, and on a plan similar to that suggested by Mr. Copsey in a former part of this number. Of course it will be received with avidity in all the popular schools, and be engrafted in the education of all classes.

The important Report of the Police Committee of the House of Commons is re-printing for public circulation, with notes and observations, by a magistrate of the county of Middlesex. The labours of this committee, conducted by the assiduity and intelligence of the Hon. H. G. BENNETT, have developed scenes of magisterial and police iniquity of which the public could have no conception, and which cannot fail to lead to the most salutary reforms. On the subject of licensing public-houses under the influence of brewers, on the dispensing powers and corrupt practices of police-officers, and on the systematic arrangements of criminals, little inferior to those developed in the Beggar's Opera, this volume abounds in luminous and interesting details.

The improved machine called the *Semaphore*, has been worked between the Admiralty and Chatham. The communications far surpass the Telegraph recently in use, both in celerity and perspicuity. One among many advantages is the distinctness of the apparatus from one station to another. The Telegraph consisted of six shutters, or flaps, and could not produce a hundred combinations; but so superior are the powers of this machine, that with only two arms it produces not merely letters and words, but whole sentences, and upwards of two thousand different symbols.

Translations are announced, both at Leipsic and Brussels, of Dr. Robinson's Theological Dictionary, a work which, we learn, has been generally introduced to the divinity classes of the Universities of the United Kingdom, as well as those of the United States of America.

The numerous admirers of Mr. WEBB'S GLEES, and of this species of music for which he was most distinguished, will be gratified to learn that his latter years were employed in pre-

paring and publishing a selection, in three volumes, of all that has been most admired amongst his works during the last fifty years; and that the third volume of the selection was arranged only a short time before his death. These volumes are now in the hands of Mr. S. Webbe, of Newman-street, his son and executor.

The London Society for preventing Wars are preparing their second tract, from the writings of Grotius and other writers, on the Law of Nations. The first tract has passed through several large editions.

Mr. RYAN'S method of ventilating coal-mines (noticed in our last), obviates all dangers, and carries off every particle of the hydrogen gas the instant it is liberated from the coal. His first operation is to insulate the whole mine, or field, as it is technically called, by cutting round it a course or passage. This is what he calls his gas course; and it is always made of a size sufficient to carry off all the gas which would otherwise accumulate in the mine. Within the body of the mine itself, holes are cut of different diameters, entering into this gas course from the higher parts, or roof of the mine. Between this gas course and the lower part of the upcast shaft of the mine, a communication is made, and the gas, by its levity, naturally ascends. Heat, however, is occasionally applied at the lower part of this shaft to accelerate the exit of the gas. Our philosophical readers must be aware, that no mine whatever can produce the quantity of hydrogen which a gas course on this principle is capable of discharging. In fact, on the old system of ventilating by the labyrinth process, the atmospheric air remains at least twenty hours in a mine of common dimensions, during which it traverses a space of forty miles, and becomes every second more and more impregnated with hydrogen gas, and consequently increasing the danger throughout its whole passage through the workings of the mine. On Mr. Ryan's system, the inflammable gas, as fast as it flows from the workings, takes the nearest course to the upper gallery or reservoir for gas, whence it finds its way by the shortest course to the upcast shaft, through which it passes into the open air. Mr. Ryan has introduced his valuable discovery with the happiest results into some of the most destructive and fiery coal-mines of Staffordshire and Worcestershire, and has obtained certificates

of the most flattering description from numerous respectable and humane mine-owners.

Speedily will be published, in one large volume octavo, elegantly printed, with portraits, &c. *Repertorium Bibliographicum*, or some account of the most celebrated public and private libraries, with copious lists of rare and curious books contained therein, interspersed with bibliographical notices, anecdotes of eminent collectors, &c. &c. It will particularly include the libraries of His Majesty, the Marquis of Bath, William Beckford, esq. the Marquis of Blandford, John Dent, esq. the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Thomas Grenville, Sir R. C. Hoare, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Pembroke, Earl Spencer, the Marquis of Stafford, the Earl of Stamford, and that of Sir Mark Sykes.

COLONEL MACDONALD'S *Telegraphic Dictionary*, after having been progressively improved in three successive manuscript editions, is in the press, accompanied by an explanatory work, containing thirty plates, exhibiting various terrestrial and nocturnal telegraphs, for the army, navy, and civil purposes; with the illustration and exemplification of this general system applied to practice in its various branches. The whole is the result of a close application to the subject, during more than fifteen years. We have four Dictionaries of considerable merit, for naval purposes, and the present will constitute a fifth, and supply what is now wanting, a terrestrial and military telegraphic system. In comprehensibility, this Dictionary is carried farther than any thing yet attempted, as it extends to 150,000 words, phrases, and sentences.

Mr. SALISBURY, of the Botanical Garden, Sloane-street, has now in the press, a work on a new plan, entitled, "the Botanist's Companion," in two small volumes. During his weekly herborisations, in spring and summer, he found that his pupils were in want of a book of reference, so connected with the various specimens gathered on the spot and inserted in their respective portfolios, that immediate recourse might be had to it with equal certainty and effect. Accordingly he has now produced a manual, in which the species of plants are arranged in alphabetical order, by means of tables, on a similar plan to Graffier's Catalogue and Galpine's Compendium, the latter of which is a small and very useful work, now out of print.—While in one volume, the Lin-

nean and English names, together with the soil, colour of the flower, time of flowering, and general description, are found instantly by simple inspection; in the others, the specific characters, uses, and qualities, will be obtained by means of correspondent numbers, without either difficulty or loss of time. Thus those who make horticulture, agriculture, or medical botany, either their occupation or delight, will be highly gratified by at length obtaining a popular and useful work, at a price which renders it accessible to every student.

Mr. THOMAS RUSSEL, jun. of Guildford, is publishing, by subscription, a *Picturesque View of that Ancient Borough*, (on a large scale,) from a spot which exhibits to the greatest advantage its venerable castle, and other public buildings. We have seen the drawings, and can answer for accuracy and cleanness.

A translation having appeared in Paris of *Blair's Universal Preceptor*, and that work being adapted to teach French and general knowledge at the same time, a quantity of the Paris edition is about to be imported for the use of students of French in England.

The first number of a new quarterly *Magazine and Review*, solely and exclusively devoted to the FINE ARTS, has just made its appearance.

Annotations on the Epistles, are printing by the Rev. J. SLADE, M.A.; being intended as a continuation and completion of Mr. Elsley's Annotations on the Four Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles.

The lectures delivered before the Christian Philological Society, by NATHANIEL ROGERS, are printing.

The Hon. and Rev. FRANCIS HENRY EGERTON has printed at Paris the Fragments of two Odes of Sappho, the one preserved by Longinus, the other by Dionysius Halicarnassensis, with the text opposite. The notes, the principal design of which is to compare the readings of different Manuscripts in the altered passages, display profound erudition.

The pending general election, at such a crisis of the fortunes of the British empire, has induced Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS to print, on a folio sheet, his *Golden Rules for Electors*, corresponding with his well-known *Golden Rules for Jurymen*, and his *Golden Rules for Magistrates and Sheriffs*. The posting up and popular diffusion of each of these sheets cannot fail to have a salutary tendency

tendency in the collection of erroneous practices, and in the promotion of justice.

The Rev. HERBERT MARSH, a name of considerable distinction in polemical literature, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Watson as Bishop of Llandaff.

A collection of Dramas, in two volumes, by Sir JAS. BLAND BURGESS, is in the press.

The Spanish Dictionary of Neuman, greatly improved by Mr. BROWN, which has been so long in the press, is now nearly completed; the number of words added exceeds three thousand, including all the terms of art, manufactures, and commerce, many of which are to be found in no other dictionary whatever.

Memoirs of Mr. Sheridan will appear in the course of the present month, from the pen of Dr. WATKINS. They are drawn partly from original documents, and illustrated by some of his correspondence, and that of his friends, and will include the history of his family.

A translation is preparing, from the revised sheets, as printed, of the valuable antiquarian travels in Italy of the learned archæologist, M. MILLIN. No work has appeared on the Continent during many years which possesses more legitimate claims on the curiosity of the literary world.

Mr. HENRY KOSTER will soon publish, in a quarto volume, Travels in Brasil from Pernambuco to Serara, with occasional excursions, and a voyage to Maranam; illustrated by plates of costumes.

Dr. SMITH, of Salisbury, has announced his intention, in conjunction with Mr. COATES, of Instituting Lectures on the Practice of Medicine, Pharmacy, Materia Medica, and Botany, at the Infirmary of that city. It is a laudable example, which ought to be followed by the Medical Officers of other provincial hospitals.

An iron bridge, on the principle of *tenacity*, of a twenty feet span, fit for the transit of the largest and heaviest of carriages, is now erected on Mr. Dixie's premises, Falcon Square, London. Although capable of sustaining twenty-three tons and upwards, the iron-work itself does not weigh twenty cwt.

A new steam vessel, of 112 tons, was lately tried on the Thames. She went from Blackfriars Bridge to Battersea Bridge in thirty minutes, and back through London in fifty-two minutes. The steam engine, of twenty-four horse power, the paddle wheels, and the ma-

chinery necessary to give and convey the movement, weigh only five tons. It is constructed under the direction of Mr. Brunel, of Chelsea, by Mr. Maudsley.

A passage steam-vessel now works daily between London and Twickenham, and two others between London and Margate; both at fixed hours, without regard to wind or tide.

Mr. Sall, in a letter to a friend in England, observes: on our way from Malta we touched at the island of Milo, where the inhabitants have lately discovered a theatre of white marble, which appears, from the little that has yet been exposed to view, to be in very perfect preservation. The seats at present opened are seven in number, beautifully worked out of large masses of the finest marble, forming the segment of a circle, whose diameter, if complete, would be 116 feet. Immense ruins of solid walls stand close by, and a few remains of inscriptions have been found in the neighbourhood.

Lysons' Magna Britannia, volume VII, containing Cumberland, will soon appear; and, at the same time, Part VII. of Britannia Depicta.

Baron d'UKLANSKI'S Travels in Italy, with a few occasional Poems, are printing in two duodecimo volumes, for the benefit of his widow.

Dr. NATHAN YOUNG, of Edinburgh, has published an account of a singular malformation of the human heart in a labourer 49 years of age. The organ was about twice the natural size, for a man of ordinary stature; and weighed, when freed from the coagula, and with its vessels cut short, twenty-eight ounces and forty-four grains.

Mr. BAKEWELL, keeper of Spring-Vale Asylum, Staffordshire, purposes shortly to deliver to a select number of friends, at Manchester, a single lecture on the nature and causes of mental derangement, a description of the symptoms that indicate the approach of that disorder, and the best means of preventing it, with a description of the different appearances of it when it has taken place, and the proper medical and moral treatment; should this lecture meet the approbation of those to whom it is submitted, in the first instance, it will be repeated in Manchester and other towns, as Mr. Bakewell's other avocations may permit.

The second volume is nearly ready for publication, of Mr. SHAW MASON'S Statistical Survey of Ireland, drawn up from the communications of the clergy.

Early in August will be published, in small folio, a Genealogical Mythology, and Classical Tables of the Roman Emperors; by Mr. W. BERRY, late of the College of Arms, London.

In applying the leech, it appears that, when it does not evince a disposition to bite, puncturing the part with a lancet, offers the only chance of success. When the leech drops off, instead of applying salt, which generally destroys the animal, a little vinegar poured on the head will make it disgorge the blood, and it will bite almost immediately afterwards.

The following table shews the gradual decrease in weight which the silver penny has sustained since the time of William the First:—

	Grains Troy.
William I.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Edward III.	20
Richard II.	18
Henry V.	16
Henry VI.	12
Henry VII.	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Henry VIII.	10
Edward VI.	8
Elizabeth	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

The weight of the silver penny coined by George III. is exactly the same as that of Elizabeth.

GERMANY.

Mr. OSWALD, bookseller, of Heidelberg, has announced a publication which has excited the attention of the learned public throughout all Germany, in the highest degree. Voss, the celebrated translator of Homer and Hesiod, Virgil, Horace, and Ovid, &c. &c. whose metrical versions (all in the metre of the original writers) form the most remarkable triumph of the German over the other European modern languages, has completed a translation of the Comedies of Aristophanes. These are to be published in the course of the next winter, in three octavo volumes, and the translation is to be accompanied with explanatory notes, by the translator's son, Professor Voss, of Heidelberg, who has also honorably pursued the career of his father, and is known as the translator of Æschylus and of Othello and other tragedies of Shakespeare. The complete success which has attended all the other translations of the elder Voss, justifies expectations which no other man could raise concerning a writer who presents such peculiar difficulties as Aristophanes, and who, at the same time, is so interesting to the learned investigator of the history, religion, manners, and taste of the Greeks. The younger Voss has made it one of the objects of his

notes to render his work useful, even to foreigners, by verbal criticisms on disputed passages and difficult expressions.

FRANCE.

M. de CHATEAUBRIAND is engaged upon an Historical Poem, in the style of his *Martyrs*. The subject is taken from the History of the Moors in Spain: and the work will be entitled *Les Abencerrages*.

The following arrangement is adopted, by the French anatomists of the present day. The whole of anatomy is divided in three classes; the *first* of which comprehends—1. the organs of locomotion; 2. the organs of the voice; and, 3. those of sensibility; the *second*, 1. the organs of digestion; 2. the organs of respiration; 3. the organs of circulation; 4. the organs of absorption; and, 5. the organs of secretion: whilst the *third* is altogether confined to the organs of generation. *Bone*, say they, is composed of two elementary parts—an organized parenchyma formed of gelatin, which, with fatty matter, constitutes more than one half of the weight of bones; and an inert, salinoterrene matter, that fills the cells and meshes of the parenchyma. *Cartilage* and *ligament* are formed of cellular tissue, filled with a gelatinous pulpy matter. The *synovial fluid* is of greater specific gravity than water, with which it readily mixes: it froths when agitated, and is steady and consistent like albumen; the existence of which in it is demonstrated by the action of caloric, alcohol, and the mineral acids. It also contains fibrine, soda in a free state, and muriate and carbonate of soda. *Muscle* is a kind of reservoir of fibrine, to which it owes its contractility, and which is enclosed in the parenchyma of this species of organ, in the same manner as calcareous phosphate is enclosed in that of bone. The chemical elements of muscle are fat, albumen, much fibrine, osmazon, phosphate and muriate of soda, phosphate of lime; oxyd of iron, azote, hydrogen, and oxygen. *Cellular tissue* is an assemblage of very fine moist, whitish plates, and filaments, which interlace and form irregular cells, that communicate with each other.

ITALY.

The Florence Gazette attributes the original invention of the steam-engine to D. SERAPHIN SCRATTI, monk of Mount Cassino; and quotes, in support of this assertion, a letter extracted from the work of this monk, entitled, Letters on Various

Various Objects of Experimental Philosophy; printed at Florence in 1787.

The Abbé Mai, to whom the learned world already owe the discovery of a manuscript of Homer, with figures, and several considerable fragments of Cicero, the works of Julius Fronto, &c.; has also found in the Ambrosian library, a work entitled, *Epitome Dionysii Halycarnassensis*. It supplies the lost books of Livy.

An edition of Politian is printed at Florence, with poetry, taken from ancient manuscripts.

GREECE.

Desiring to restore learning to Greece, the Emperor Napoleon caused a regular Newspaper, printed in modern Greek, to be established at Corfu. After we had possessed ourselves of a part of the Ionian Islands, we established a rival Gazette at Zanté, under the title of the *Ephemerides of the Ionian Isles Delivered*; and, in point of paper and typographic execution, it far excelled the *Gazette of Corfu*. Of their relative merits it is not necessary to say much, the *Gazette of Corfu* was the echo of the *Moniteur*, it possessed an immense circulation, and made the name and glory of the French emperor familiar to the nations of the East. The *Ephemerides of Zanté* was undertaken on diametrically different principles; if the *Corfu Gazette* declared an object to be white, the *Ephemerides* instantly proclaimed it to be black, and *vice versa*. The termination of the power of Napoleon having freed it from control, it is now likely, under the care of Sir William Gell, to become important to all lovers of letters, as it will in future regularly publish all intelligence from the Continent of Greece, and give an account of the labours and discoveries of scientific travellers; and will, we hope, rear the monument, of which the foundations were laid by the Emperor Napoleon, and revive the ancient spirit of Greece.

AMERICA.

Experiments made with the large Burning-Glass of Dickinson College, under the direction of Professor Cooper.

This lens was purchased by the trustees of Dickinson college, from the son of the late Dr. Priestley. It was made by the same Mr. Parker, of Fleet-street, London, who constructed the celebrated burning-glass sent, among other presents, to the Emperor of China; and which was esteemed the most powerful, ingenuity and perseverance had pro-

duced. The burning-glass of Dickinson college may be considered as one of the best in the United States. It is made of flint glass, and compounded of two lenses, both double convex, of solid glass.

The diameter of the large lens is in the frame $16\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

surface exposed . . . $15\frac{1}{2}$

Its thickness at the centre, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches.

at the edge, $\frac{3}{16}$ this inch.

Its focal distance, 2 feet $11\frac{3}{10}$ inches.

The diameter of the small lens is $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Its focal distance, 1 foot $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Both glasses are fixed in a wooden frame, which turns on a pivot and slides on a brass bow, and can be moved with ease horizontally or perpendicularly. The smaller lens is placed at such a distance from the large one, as that the diameter of a cone of rays falling on the small lens, is equal to the diameter of the small lens.

Substances fused, with their weight and time of fusion.

Fahrenheit's thermometer at eighty-six degrees in the sun, and seventy-four degrees in the shade.

Silver—7 gr. melted in two seconds.

Copper—22 gr. melted in thirty seconds.

Bar iron—18 gr. partly melted in five minutes.

Antimony—25 gr. melted instantaneously.

Flint glass—5 gr. melted in forty seconds.

Green glass—6 gr. melted in thirty-five seconds.

Fahrenheit's thermometer at one hundred and one degrees in the sun, eighty-six in the shade.

Crystal of limestone—in four minutes partly reduced to lime.

Glass coloured by gold—in thirty seconds ran into a beautiful globule of variegated colours.

Blue clay from Jersey—6 gr. in one minute melted and ran into a globule.

Asbestos—became instantaneously red hot, but not otherwise affected.

Clay and lime—in equal proportions instantaneously melted into a glass globule.

Lime and quartz—3 gr. each, melted in thirty seconds.

Clay, quartz, and lime—3 gr. each, in thirty-five seconds melted into a glass.

Mica—in ten seconds partly melted.

Precious serpentine—in two minutes changed in colour and reduced in weight.

Platina

Platina in grains—in five minutes agglutinated into a mass.

Iron filings—in three seconds partly melted.

Red lead and charcoal—in ten seconds the lead reduced to its metallic state.

Pyrites or sulphate of iron—the sulphur driven off and the iron reduced to the metallic state, which was proved by the magnet attracting it.

Porcelain clay from Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, in five minutes, partly changed its colour.

A cork, suspended in a decanter of clear water, was slightly charred.

All the above substances were placed on charcoal when exposed to the lens.

Some time ago, Dr. Mitchell exhibited to the New York Philosophical Society a specimen of American elastic marble, measuring four feet in length, three inches in breadth, and one inch in thickness. The slab was of a snowy whiteness, of a grained structure, and of remarkable flexibility. He had received it from the quarry in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Since the receipt of this extraordinary sample, another one, of far more considerable size, has been procured by Mr. Meyher, from Stockbridge. This he is preparing for a place in Dr. Mitchell's cabinet of mineralogy. The dimensions of this stone are as follow: breadth one foot and ten inches, length five feet, and thickness two inches; making a mass of two thousand six hundred and forty cubic inches of elastic marble. This slab, when shaken, undulates sensibly backwards and forwards; when supported at the two extremities, the middle forms a curve of about two inches from a horizontal line; and when turned over recovers itself, and inclines

as much the other way. It has many other curious properties.

By an article of Mr. R. PEALE'S, in EDE'S elegant Journal published at Philadelphia, under the title of "THE PORTICO," we collect that JUDGE COOPER (formerly of Manchester,) has taken much pains to introduce gas-lights into the United States; and, it appears, with success. But, as Coals are dear in America and as an incorrect notion appears to be formed that coal-gas is unavoidably offensive in its smell, Dr. KUGLER, of Philadelphia, has manufactured gas from pitch, "an article which can, in America, be every where procured; and from which, by a simple apparatus, easily managed, without any thing offensive in the operation, he prepares a gas at once cheaper and more brilliant than that prepared from coal." Pitch, rosin, and even oil of turpentine, are said to answer equally well. In Dr. Kugler's apparatus, "the oil condensed in the receiver, immersed in water for the purpose, is afterwards employed to dissolve the pitch, which thus dissolved, descends in a liquid form through an aperture, regulated by a stop-cock, down to the hottest part of the red-hot retort, and is there decomposed and ascends into the gas-holder, after escaping from the condensing receiver. In this way the gas requires no washing in lime-water, and no noxious vapour is produced." There can be no doubt that the mode of procuring light and heat from coal, pitch, wood, pine-knots, &c. will soon be common to the whole civilized world, in spite of the opposition of our great chemists, and the tardy patronage of governments.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 56th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the FOURTH SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XXI. *To revive and continue, until two Years after the expiration of the Restrictions upon Payments in Cash by the Bank of England, an Act for suspending the Operation of an Act of the 17th year of his present Majesty, for restraining the Negotiation of Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange under a limited Sum, in England.*—April 11.

Cap. XXII. *For the more effectually detaining in Custody Napoleon Bonaparte.*—April 11.

Whereas it is necessary, for the preser-

vation of the tranquillity of Europe, and for the general safety, that Napoleon Bonaparte should be detained and kept in custody as is herein after provided; be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, to detain and keep the said Napoleon Bonaparte in the custody of such person or persons, in such place

places within his Majesty's dominions, and under such restrictions, during the pleasure of his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, as to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, shall from time to time seem fit.

Sec. II. appoints persons to have the custody; to change the place; and to remove him.—For calling in assistance.

III. Persons attempting a rescue or an escape shall, upon being convicted thereof, be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

IV. For preventing the further escape.

V. Prohibiting any assistance of escape upon the high seas.

Cap. XXIII. *For regulating the Intercourse with the Island of St. Helena, during the time Napoleon Bonaparte shall be detained there; and for indemnifying Persons in the Cases therein mentioned.*—April 11.

During the time Bonaparte shall be in custody in St. Helena, no communication to be permitted.

Persons offending may be seized, and brought to England to await their trial.

Persons landing (other than officers and seamen belonging to ships of war) shall return to the ship when ordered, or be taken into custody.

For preventing vessels (except vessels belonging to the company, &c.) from trading or touching at St. Helena.

Provision in case of vessels driven by stress of weather into St. Helena.

Indemnifying persons acting in detaining Bonaparte in custody.

Not to extend to prejudice the right of the East-India Company to trade with St. Helena.

Cap. XXIV. *For better enabling his Majesty to make Provision for the Establishment of the Princess Charlotte Augusta, and Leopold George Frederick, prince of Cobourg of Saalfeld.*—April 11.

Cap. XXV. *For charging certain Duties on the Importation of Butter.*—April 30.

Imported in a British-built ship,

the cwt. £1 0 0

Imported in a Foreign-built ship,

the cwt. 1 5 0

Cap. XXVI. *For charging certain Duties on the Importation of Cheese.*—April 30.

Imported in a British-built ship,

the cwt. £0 10 6

Imported in a Foreign-built ship,

the cwt. 0 13 0

Cap. XXVII. *To amend several Laws relative to the Transportation of*

Offenders; to continue in force until the 1st of May, 1821.—April 30.

Cap. XXVIII. *To enable the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to issue Exchequer Bills, on the Credit of such Aids or Supplies as have been or shall be granted by Parliament for the Service of Great Britain, for the Year 1816.*—May 21.

Cap. XXIX. *To make perpetual certain Temporary or War Duties of Customs, on the Importation into Great Britain of Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, and to repeal so much of several Acts passed in the 47th, 49th, and 51st years of the Reign of his present Majesty, as charge any Loans made for the Service of the Years 1807, 1809, and 1811, upon the War Duties of Customs or Excise, and to charge such Loans on the Duties of Customs made perpetual.*—May 21.

Cap. XXX. *For indemnifying the Commissioners of Excise in Scotland, and all Persons who may have acted under their Authority, in relation to certain Orders issued and Things done relative to certain Acts regarding the Distilleries in Scotland.*—May 21.

Cap. XXXI. *For transferring all Contracts and Securities entered into with or given to the Commissioners for Transports, to the Commissioners of the Navy and Victualling.*—May 21.

Cap. XXXII. *For fixing the Rates of Subsistence to be paid to Innkeepers and others on quartering Soldiers.*—May 21.

Cap. XXXIII. *To indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and for extending the Time limited for those Purposes respectively, until the 25th day of March, 1817; and to permit such Persons in Great Britain as have omitted to make and file Affidavits of the Execution of Indentures of Clerks to Attornies and Solicitors to make and file the same on or before the first Day of Hilary Term, 1817.*—May 21.

Cap. XXXIV. *To charge an additional Duty on Corks, ready made, imported into Great Britain.*—May 21.

Cap. XXXV. *For the more speedy and effectual Collection of the Tonnage Duty upon Ships inwards; for empowering the Lords of the Treasury to regulate the Hours of Officers' Attendance in the Port of London; and for permitting Ships to commence and complete their loading of Coals before the*

Delivery of the Fitters' Certificates.—May 21.

Cap. XXXVI. *To repeal two Acts passed in the Reigns of King Edward the Fourth and King Richard the Third, which prohibit the Importation of Wrought Goods, and certain other Articles.*—May 21.

Cap. XXXVII. *To permit the Importation of Prunes the Produce of Germany.*—May 21.

Cap. XXXVIII. *To empower his*

Majesty to suspend the Ballot or Enrolment for the Local Militia.—May 21.

Cap. XXXIX. *To reduce the Number of Days of Muster or Exercise of Yeomanry and Volunteer Cavalry.*—May 21.

Cap. XL. *For further continuing, until the 5th of July, 1818, an Act of the 44th Year of his present Majesty, to continue the Restrictions contained in the several Acts of his present Majesty, on Payments of Cash by the Bank of England.*—May 21.

MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N.W. LONDON;

From June 24 to July 24, 1816.

NO variation has been remarked in the state of acute disease, as might reasonably be expected, from a comparison of the atmospheric phenomena of the present with those of the preceding month. Two such summer months of rain and cold have not before occurred within my recollection.

Rhenmatism, and scarlet fever, of an inflammatory kind, have more frequently arrested our attention in the metropolis; the latter has generally been accompanied by unusual distress in the throat, with great constitutional irritation, and in some has proved fatal, especially among the poor, when neglected at the commencement. It is deserving of remark, that where this disease prevails in families and schools, it not unfrequently happens that a part of those attacked have the affection of the throat alone, without the scarlet appearance upon the skin; when the disease is better known by the term *Cynanche Tonsillaris*, and, I believe, in this form its inflammatory nature has never been disputed. The treatment is the same in both species, and I more particularly notice the fact, to make evident the propriety of bleeding. But there is yet a more speedy, and almost infallible, remedy, which at once removes the peculiar distress of the throat, and the constitutional irritation, viz. a transverse incision, with a scalpel, through the dense membrane of the swollen tonsils. The rationale of this practice will be sufficiently evident to the practitioner who has witnessed the irritation and fever of a whitlow removed by a similar incision through the integuments of the affected part down to the bone; if the operation is dexterously performed, the relief is instantaneous: the pain abates, the power of deglutition returns, and, as the source of the irritation is destroyed, the febrile symptoms abate also. In some few cases of unusual pertinacity, it may be necessary to repeat the operation, in consequence of the closure of the incision.

Where the severity of the symptoms is not such as to warrant the proposal of a remedy so formidable in appearance, the plan of treatment I have found most successful is that which is calculated to remove inflammation. Bleeding, general or local, is commonly serviceable, but this must be regulated by circumstances. I prefer local bleeding, where I think blood enough can be obtained from the part: hence leeches, applied in sufficient number, on each side of the posterior part of the lower jar, are of great service; and still further benefit may be derived from the fomentations of hot water usually employed for the purpose of increasing the flow of blood: poultices applied to the same parts are also efficacious, by relaxing the integuments, and taking off pressure from the inflamed tonsils within the fauces.

Among the cases of rhenmatism, many have been attacked on one side only, the disease putting on an appearance of a paralytic affection. Sciatica, in one instance, was accompanied with great force of arterial action, and required repeated bleeding for its removal; relief was afforded from the commencement by this practice, and the cure was ultimately completed by its continuance: the blood was found excessively inflamed.

The case of Rhenmatic Phthisis noticed in our last, has, contrary to all expectation, terminated in recovery. Within this month I have seen two other patients, apparently affected with incurable consumption, who have been perfectly restored by nature alone; one of the cases was the consequence of measles, and the other of inflamed bronchiae. The medicines administered were mere palliatives of cough, and could have had no share in effecting the cure.

J. WANT,
11, North Crescent, Bedford Square.

late Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

THE colour of blood is generally supposed to depend on iron; but some experiments by Vauquelin have demonstrated the erroneous nature of this opinion, and proved, that a colouring matter may be drawn from the blood, in which the most delicate test cannot discover the smallest trace of iron. The blood, according to Vauquelin's experiments, is composed of—1. albumen; 2. fibrine; 3. colouring matter; 4. a fat and mild oil; the constant presence of which, however, in the blood of man requires the authority of further experiments.

On the 3d of October, 1815, in the commune of Chassigny, a village four leagues to the south-east of Langres, at half past eight in the morning, the sky being clear and serene, and a gentle east wind prevailing, a rumbling noise was heard, like the discharge of musketry and artillery. This noise, which seemed to come from the north-east, and from a cloud which hung over the horizon, of an indeterminate form, and a gray colour, had lasted a few minutes, when a man at work in a vineyard at some distance from the village, and who had his eyes fixed on this cloud, hearing a whistling like that of a cannon ball, saw an opaque body fall a few paces from him, and which emitted a dense smoke. Running to the spot, he saw a deep hole in the ground, and around it were fragments of stone of a peculiar kind, which he found as hot as if they had been long exposed to a strong sun. Some persons in the village of Chassigny, and parts adjacent, who happened to be sitting on the ground, thought they felt the shock of an earthquake during the detonation; but the peasant who saw the stone fall experienced no such sensation.

Account of the above Aërolite, by M. Vauquelin.

1. Colour: brown externally, pearl gray internally.
2. Contexture: grainy, and broken in every direction.
3. Solidity: very slight, crumbling with the greatest facility.
4. Aspect: shining, and as if varnished.
5. Sound: none. Although it appears to have been roasted, it has not the dryness nor the hardness of glass when it is broken; it seems, on the contrary, to be soft under the pestle, which soon pounds it.
6. It has no action on the magnetic needle, and yet the crust with which it is covered has a slight effect; this announces that it contains iron in the state of oxide.
7. It forms a jelly with the acids. Hence it must be concluded that the silix is therein combined with some principle.

Ten grammes contained as follows:—

Silix	3.39 gr.
Oxidated iron	3.10
Magnesia	3.20
Metallic chrome . . . . .	.20
	<hr/>
	9.89
	<hr/>

It contained, therefore, neither sulphur nor nickel, and the iron in it is entirely oxidated; whereas, all other aërolites contain those two substances, and the iron has always been in the metallic state, at least for the most part. A part of the silix contained in the stone is only in the state of mixture in the sandy form; and another more abundant portion than the first is entirely combined with the magnesia, and probably with the iron, since it is dissolved at the same time with those two bodies in the sulphuric acid. There is, in the present stone, twice as much magnesia as in those which have been hitherto analysed; perhaps its softness was owing to this cause. And lastly, the chrome is found in it in the metallic state, which announces that it must have resisted the oxidating action which burnt the iron. The quantity of this metal is also more considerable than usual.

F. DANIEL, esq. has read to the Royal Society, an experimental Inquiry into the Process of Crystallization, and the Effects of Solution on the Structure of Crystals. The author's object was to verify, if possible, the hypothesis of the sphericity of molecules. He began by making solutions of alum, nitrates of copper and of potash, &c. These solutions took two or three weeks to yield regular crystals; they began by depositing a sediment which gradually assumed octohedral, rhomboidal, &c. forms. Experiments of this nature he varied with great industry and ingenuity, and detailed minutely the results. His next object was to observe the changes which took place in crystals during solution. He weighed certain crystals, immersed them in a given portion of water, left them to remain in the fluid so many hours, then withdrew them, wiped them dry with blotting paper, ascertained what weight they had lost, and what were the modifications produced on their crystalline structure: he again immersed them

in water for a limited time, and repeated his observations. This process he continued some days, always carefully noting the changes evinced on the exterior form of the crystals, the modulations or changes of their angles, the operations of the solvent on their faces, sides or summits, the parts which disappeared entirely or became truncated, &c. These results were illustrated by figures, without which it would not have been possible to render them intelligible. A considerable diversity occurred in the changes which the different crystals experienced; but all were more or less truncated, at least one side or other. Mr. D. then entered into a somewhat elaborate inquiry into the differences which should have appeared had the primitive molecules of crystals been cubes and not spheres; and some of his facts he admitted were favourable to the former hypothesis, but more to the latter. In observing that the crystalline masses formed at the bottom of the vessels by spontaneous evaporation often presented very different geometric figures, and totally dissimilar to the forms usually ascribed to such salts by mineralogists, he was induced to consider the effects of mechanical agency in the product of such anomalies. Notwithstanding these and some other discrepancies, he is however inclined to consider Dr. Wollaston's theory of molecular sphericity as perfectly satisfactory, and the best adapted to explain the phenomena of nature.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THAT decay of commerce, and of all commercial enterprize, which we have had occasion to lament in late numbers, continues without abatement. It is proved by the paucity of transactions at the Custom-House, by the multitude of empty houses in all the trading streets of the metropolis, by the still greater number of "*Stocks selling off under prime cost*," and by the inability of thousands and tens of thousands of clerks, shopmen, artizans, labourers, and youths, to find any productive employment.

The current quarter of the revenue, compared with the similar quarter of last year, has fallen off above two millions and a quarter—at a time too, when the fixed revenue was not equal in amount to the interest of the funded and unfunded debt! Yet Parliament is not sitting, and all classes of traders and persons of property are still expected, by law and custom, to meet to the full amount their time engagements, rack-rents, &c. &c.

Wares of which the importation is prohibited in Russia by the new Tariff, for the period of twelve years.—All works in gold, silver, and bronze; cotton stuffs woven with gold and silver, and dyed; also chintzes; body-linen (except for travellers); rectified liquors and brandies; articles of jewellery and hardware, except such as are permitted.

Mustard; wrought wood; small shot; bullets and wrought iron; looking-glasses, plate glass, and all wares in glass; all the gold instruments which serve for needle-work; gold, silver, and gilt fustage; journal books and post paper; indigo of Jamaica; and indigo in bales; quilts, in which gold and silver are wrought, besides those of silk, without exception; all kinds of beer, except porter; all cast-off clothes; all sorts of galloon; all kinds of linen stuff, except cambric; gunpowder; bed-hangings; buttons; tobacco-pipes; all that belongs to female attire; vinegar, except wine-vinegar; fruits preserved in sugar; tea; chocolate; silk stuffs, except those permitted; all needle-works, of whatever stuff; baizes; hats; equipages, except those of travellers; gin; rum, until the 1st of January, 1819.

The quantity of Sheep and Lambs' Wool imported into Great Britain, from the 5th of January, 1818, to the 5th of April following:—

Countries from whence Imported.	Quarter ending April 5. lbs.	Countries from whence Imported.	Quarter ending April 5. lbs.
Russia	17,028	Brought forward	3,253,252
Iceland and Ferro	2,784	Turkey	12,513
Prussia	2,099	Ireland, and Isle of Man	
Germany	316,947	(Produce)	194,433
Heligoland	3,557	Island of Guernsey	746
Holland	162,031	New Holland	25,266
Flanders	17,779	Cape of Good Hope	3,334
France	388,778	Buenos Ayres	2,374
Portugal, &c.	663,136		
Spain, &c.	1,630,898		3,491,918
Italy	2,121	Quantity imported into Scotland	132,477
Malta	46,094		
Carried forward	3,253,252	Total	lbs. 3,624,395

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES Exported in the Year ending 5th Jan. 1813.				COUNTRIES TO WHICH EX- PORTED.	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES Exported in the Year ending 5th Jan. 1815.							
Quantities entered by the yard.	Woollens entered at Value.		Woollen and Worsted Stockings.		Quantities entered by the yard.	Woollens entered at Value.		Woollen and Worsted Stockings.				
No. of Yards exported.	£	s.	d.		Doz. Pr.	No. of Yards exported.	£	s.	d.	Doz. Pr.		
200	1,946	5	0	223	0	: Russia	5,968	4,817	7	0	38	6
37,041	20,180	11	0	340	5	. Sweden	9,990	12,010	15	6	50	0
15,967	18,702	14	4	342	7	. Norway	2,460	1,818	3	6	75	3
1,130	1,458	11	6	8	2	. Denmark	4,724	8,517	6	0	255	9
230	20	13	0	—	—	Iceland and Ferro	—	—	—	—	—	—
90	52	0	0	44	0	Poland and Prussia	7,575	21,869	18	10	260	11
—	190	0	0	50	0	Germany and He-	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	39	11	0	11	0	. ligoland	110,540	69,644	11	2	5,092	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	. Holland	123,293	60,227	11	0	15,471	6
—	15	14	6	—	—	. Flanders	90,179	68,887	9	3	7,774	0
—	—	—	—	—	—	. France	9,331	11,572	11	6	547	10
65,155	62,827	6	0	6,158	1	Portugal, Azores,	—	—	—	—	—	—
56,074	28,612	7	0	2,437	0	. and Madeira	19,413	95,872	7	0	4,582	0
179,740	31,779	3	0	2,929	6	Spain and Canaries	415,104	151,153	15	8	19,926	0
6,490	7,234	11	0	542	0	. Gibraltar	258,483	21,086	5	2	735	0
10,540	2,306	10	0	183	6	. . Malta	8,830	19,065	16	0	1,146	2
748	381	17	6	—	—	. . Italy	31,760	30,499	0	4	420	0
—	—	—	—	—	—	Turkey and Levant	5,000	3,868	19	0	—	—
170,599	81,417	10	0	30,497	10	Ireland, and Isle	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	325	5	0	60	0	. of Man	247,894	152,483	0	6	25,228	1
159,311	17,331	6	9	433	0	Guernsey, Jersey,	—	—	—	—	—	—
500	749	13	0	80	0	. and Alderney	15,815	1,323	10	0	864	0
22,550	7,847	18	10	91	0	East Indies and	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	. China	108,412	11,677	7	6	89	0
1043,467	130949	11	3	54,077	1	. New Holland	—	30	0	0	—	—
195,199	45,076	1	3	17,029	10	. Africa	21,888	9,964	12	1	146	0
79,930	31,551	17	5	437	8	United States of	—	—	—	—	—	—
18,625	7,983	6	6	201	4	. America	3,000	881	18	1	400	0
—	4,082	0	0	—	—	Provinces in North	—	—	—	—	—	—
98,500	29,283	13	7	1,436	0	. America	655,713	131,361	19	4	39,003	3
200	258	10	0	—	—	West Indies (Bri-	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,162,286	532604	8	5	117613	0	. tish)	130,592	58,295	11	9	1,404	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	. W. I. (Conquered)	34,500	18,143	17	10	148	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	. W. I. (Foreign)	5,036	9,610	4	2	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Foreign Colonies in	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	. America	63,705	53,278	17	8	1,261	0
—	—	—	—	—	—	. Honduras	500	103	4	0	15	0
—	—	—	—	—	—	. . . Total	2,389,705	1023,065	19	10	1429136	0

The number of pieces in the first year were 681,419, and in the last 641,285. The woollen and worsted yarns in the first 11,235c, and in the last 7960c.

Account of duty paid to government by the London Fire-offices, for one year, ending Lady-day, 1816.

Sum	£110,666	3	5	Eagle	16,645	5	7
Phoenix	73,322	0	3	Hope	16,235	9	4
Royal Exchange	50,911	19	2	Westminster	13,223	15	8
Imperial	36,525	6	10	Hand in Hand	12,927	1	0
Globe	28,732	1	0	Atlas	12,168	4	3
County	24,075	14	6	London	9,541	10	9
British	17,614	17	3	Union	9,367	18	0
Albion	17,611	3	4				

449,556 10 4

A statement

A statement of the quantity of Porter brewed in London, by the twelve first houses, from the 5th of July, 1815, to the 5th of July, 1816.

Barclay, Perkins and co.	330,200	Calvert and co.	85,926
Meux, Reid and co.	189,020	Goodwyn and co.	77,249
Truman and co.	185,041	Taylor and co.	50,533
Whitbread and co.	168,855	Elliott and co.	46,567
Henry Meux and co.	114,277	Cocks and Campbell	46,101
Combe and co.	100,665	Hollingsworth	34,273

A statement of the quantity of Ale brewed in London, by the seven first houses, from the 5th of July, 1815, to the 5th of July, 1816.

Stretton and co.	26,122	Hale and co.	9,873
Wyatt and co.	18,497	Ball and co.	8,796
Charrington and co.	18,171	Thorpe and co.	5,816
Goding, Thos. and James	12,729		

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

	June 21:					July 26.					
Cocoa, West India	3	5	0	to	4 10 0	3	5	0	to	4 10 0	0 per cwt.
Coffee, W. India, ordinary	2	13	0	—	3 6 0	2	13	0	—	3 6 0	ditto.
—, fine	4	10	0	—	5 10 0	4	10	0	—	5 10 0	ditto.
—, Mocha	6	15	0	—	7 0 0	6	15	0	—	7 0 0	ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common	0	0	0	—	0 0 0	0	1	7	—	0 1 8	per lb.
—, Demerara	0	1	11	—	0 2 2	0	1	10	—	0 2 0	ditto.
Currants	4	0	0	—	4 10 0	4	0	0	—	4 10 0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2	16	0	—	3 0 0	2	16	0	—	3 0 0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	60	0	0	—	0 0 0	60	0	0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	45	0	0	—	0 0 0	45	0	0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	5	12	0	—	11 0 0	5	12	0	—	11 0 0	per cwt.
—, —, Bags	4	15	0	—	8 0 0	4	15	0	—	8 0 0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	11	0	0	—	0 0 0	11	0	0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
—, —, Pigs	7	10	0	—	8 0 0	7	10	0	—	8 0 0	ditto.
Oil, salad	15	0	0	—	16 0 0	15	0	0	—	16 0 0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	90	0	0	—	0 0 0	75	0	0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2	7	0	—	0 0 0	2	4	0	—	0 0 0	per cwt.
—, Italian, fine	0	0	0	—	0 0 0	0	0	0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	6	0	0	—	0 0 0	6	0	0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	0	0	0	—	0 0 0	0	0	0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
—, East India	0	18	0	—	1 0 0	0	18	0	—	1 0 0	ditto.
Silk, China	1	3	0	—	1 5 0	1	3	0	—	1 5 0	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	15	0	—	1 0 0	0	15	0	—	1 0 0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	10	0	—	0 10 9	0	10	0	—	0 10 9	ditto.
—, Cloves	0	3	0	—	0 3 6	0	3	0	—	0 3 6	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	4	0	—	0 6 2	0	4	0	—	0 6 2	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	7½	—	0 0 8½	0	0	7½	—	0 0 8½	ditto.
—, —, white	0	1	3	—	0 1 4	0	1	3	—	0 1 4	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0	4	8	—	0 4 10	0	4	0	—	0 4 3	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	2	8	—	0 2 10	0	2	3	—	0 2 8	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	0	—	0 4 0	0	2	10	—	0 4 0	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	3	11	0	—	3 15 0	3	7	0	—	3 11 0	per cwt.
—, —, fine	4	8	0	—	4 13 0	4	0	0	—	4 10 0	ditto.
—, East India	1	18	0	—	3 3 0	1	14	0	—	3 0 0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	6	10	0	—	6 14 0	6	10	0	—	6 14 0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	2	13	0	—	0 0 0	2	13	0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	2	12	6	—	0 0 0	2	9	0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	1	11½	—	0 2 5	0	1	11½	—	0 2 5	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0	5	0	—	0 5 8	0	5	0	—	0 5 8	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120 0 0	90	0	0	—	120 0 0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125 0 0	120	0	0	—	125 0 0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110	0	0	—	120 0 0	110	0	0	—	120 0 0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.—Guernsey or Jersey, 1½ g.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 1g a 1½.—Hambro', 15s.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 40s.—Newfoundland, 25s.—Southern Fishery, out and home, —1.

Course of Exchange, July 26.—Amsterdam, 40 6 B 2U.—Hamburgh, 36 10 2½ U.—Paris, 25 80.—Leghorn, 47.—Lisbon, 56.—Dublin, 15 per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill; Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 120l.—Grand Union, 35l.—Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union, —.—Lancaster, 19l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 25l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 250l.—London Dock, 71½l. per share.—West India, 145l.—East India, 136½l.—East London WATER-WORKS, 58l.—West Middlesex, 21l. 10s.—London Institution,

40l.—Surry, 10l. 10s.—Russell, 15l. 15s.—Imperial INSURANCE OFFICE, 49l.—Albion, 24l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, at par.

Gold in bars 3l. 19s. per oz.—New doubloons 3l. 14s. 6d.—Silver in bars 5s.
The 3 per cent. red. on the 26th, were 64½; 4 per cent. 79½.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of June and the 20th of July, 1816, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 192.]
[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]

A DAMS T. P. Rood lane, merchant. (Haynes, London)
Acton C. Litchfield, blacksmith. (Debary, London)
Arnold T. Rochefer, grocer. (Wilde, London)
Arnold W. J. Great Tower Street, wine merchant. (Druce and Son, London)
Adair A. and D. Cunningham. Winchefer street, merchants. (Kearay and Spurr, London)
Arnold G. Broughton, Lancashire, manufacturer. (Edge, Manchester)
Ainge T. Sutton at Hone, Kent, baker. (Benton, L.)
Afpinael J. and J. Afpinael, Liverpool, bankers. (Avison and Wheeler)
Antram J. Southampton, butcher. (Murrett)
Armstrong J. Adle Street, dealer. (Chapman and Co.)
Beattie J. Manchester, woollen cord manufacturer. (Ellis, London)
Blore S. Birmingham, cabinet maker. (Smith, Kidderminster)
Belding W. Granthorpe, Lincolnshire. (Tuxford, Boston)
Bradbury J. Chatham, cabinet maker. (Nesfon, London)
Burt W. Shepton Mallet, woollapier. (Higgins)
Bayfield S. Mark lane, wine and spirit broker. (Burnley, L.)
Batt J. Warmminster, grocer. (Few and Co, London)
Barrow J. and J. Haight, Mold green, Yorkshire, merchants. (Walker, London)
Boulton W. jun. Gloucester, grocer. (King, London)
Butler H. Leamington Friars, butcher. (Baxter and Bowder, London)
Bland F. B. Terkington, Cheshire, calico printer. (Edge and Parker, London)
Buckley W. Farnley, Yorkshire, manufacturer. (High- Moor, London)
Blandford G. jun. Bermondsey, butcher.
Bell N. Boreham Park, Herts, hay jobber. (Eade and Co.)
Batten J. Bath, laceman. (Seymour)
Barwick J. Stry St. Edmunds, builder. (Bromley)
Beeth J. Hanley, Staffordshire, potter. (Dent, Stone)
Booth W. Hanley, Staffordshire, potter. (Wilson, Newcastle under Lyne)
Bishop S. Colchester, Essex, coach maker. (Hunt, London)
Beaumont G. late of Crowle, Lincoln, woollen officer. (Cape)
Buzeland, Johnson T. Liverpool, printer. (Statham)
Carter G. Wheatthamstead, Hertfordshire. (Smith, L.)
Carpenter J. P. and J. Webber, Wellington, Somersetshire, dealers. (Pearson, London)
Carpenter J. and J. P. Wellington, Somersetshire, bankers. (Pearson, London)
Cavrely J. Wellingham, Cambridgehire, dealer. (Peacock, Cambridge)
Clark, St. Mary hill, ship broker. (Atchefon, London)
Capewell T. Uttoxeter, grocer. (Flint)
Chandler W. Birmingham and Thomas Craven, Oley, Yorkshire, worsted spinners. (Crossley, Bradford)
Cole Robert, Great Yarmouth, linen draper. (Boyce and Deacon, Norwich)
Caldas J. V. Great Winchefer street, merchant. (Swaine and Co, London)
Calvert A. Sydenham, Kent, ship owner. (Maderman, L.)
Coll D. Wolverhampton, Stafford, currier. (Aplice and Wright, London)
Cooke J. Cobbe, Durham, banker. (Law, Sunderland)
Crye K. Liverpool, jobber. (Murray)
Cattel S. J. Davenport, Northampton, carpenter. (Langton, London)
Carter J. late of West Penard, Somerset, jobber. (Evard, Shepton Mallet)
Cradock J. Downing street, picture dealer. (Rigby)
Loughty J. Litchfield, Lincolnshire, jobber. (Lambert, London)
Daws W. Ulverston, ironmonger. (Dickson)
Dyer J. Wootton under Edge, Gloucester, machine maker. (High or, London)
Durham S. Harlow, Essex, lunkeper. (Fielder and Bartlett, London)
Dimond J. Bath, perfumer. (Hannatt, London)
Dawson G. Red Cross square, merchant. (Alingham)
Davis M. J. Liverpool, corn merchant. (Clarke and Richards, London)
Davies W. Argoed, Monmouth, dealer. (King, London)
Eastwile J. P. and J. H. Manley, Cateaton Street, ware- housemen. (Gall and Son, London)
Evans R. Deffield, Derbyshire, milliter. (Savage, L.)
Ezudier J. Pultney Hotel, Piccadilly, wine merchant. (Dawson and Wratfall)
Ender W. St. Martin's lane, silversmith. (Stokes, L.)
Forder W. Liverpool, grocer. (Gaint)
Fay J. Upper George Street, Fornas square, child bed linen manufacturer. (Willisn, London)
Fisher R. B. late of Southampton place, New road, wine merchant. (Edwards and Son)
Fletcher W. Goat millis, Cumberland, flax dresser. (Steel, Cockermouth)

Falduaw John, Wakefield, grocer. (Robinson)
France W. late of New town, Montgomeryshire, linen draper. (Sisberton, shrewlbury)
Gowan J. Mark lane. w. n. broker. (Burnley, London)
Green B. Manchester, draper. (Adington and Gregory, L.)
Gill T. Birmingham, upholder. (Pearson, London)
Gaskill J. and J. Minoris, merchants. (Finn, London)
Gordon T. Ironmonger's lane, Queen's dock, merchant. Hackett, London)
Gammon W. N. Benjamin, and J. Berthorne, Auſtin Friars, merchants. (Swain and Co, London)
Garrs W. Graffington, York, grocer. (Beverly, London)
Gilbee N. Denton, Kent, coal merchant. (Albott, L.)
Gorde J. Leicester, cutter. (Mafon, Leigh, and Houseman, L.)
Hart R. Grmskirk, cotton manufacturer. (Hurd and Co, L.)
Hood W. Croby square, and S. Grove, Taunton, merchants. (Shawe and Co, London)
Harrison J. Sheffield, grocer. (Battye, London)
Henry J. Liverpool, draper. (Meadowcroft, London)
Hopkinson W. Chitwell Street, merchant. (Courteen and Robinson, London)
Hayes C. Cooper's row, Tower hill, wine merchant. (Haynes, London)
Herbert W. fen. Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, flannel manufacturer. (Bigg, London)
Harvey J. Stoughton, Somersetshire, miller. (Walker, Andridge)
Hill W. B. Coventry, watch manufacturer. (Alexander, L.)
Hail J. and W. R. Afpinael, Harp lane, wine merchants. (Beilamy, London)
Hornley M. York, wine merchant. (Marton and Wil- liamson, London)
Marker G. Shaftesbury place. Aldergate street, straw hat manufacturer. (Mangall, London)
Hancock Job, and Thomas Sheldon, late of Burslem, pot- ters. (Wilson, Newcastle under Lyne)
Hutton T. Warrington, butcher. (Rowlinson)
Hansen L. Liverpool, broker. (Ascroft)
Hobbes R. Stratford upon Avon, money scrivener. (Ad- dington and Gregory, London)
Jackson A. Weir Leigh, Lancashire, shopkeeper. (Enc- wistle, Manchester)
Jackson J. Dean street, Canterbury square, Southwark, coal merchant. (Bell and Broadrick, London)
Johnson J. late of Whiteley, life of Ely, Cambridge, farmer. (Jackson, Wilbeach)
Jacobs J. and J. Hayward, Woodbridge, Suffolk, Mer- chants. (Jackson)
Kent J. Abingdon, Berks, common carrier. (Nelson, L.)
Kay T. Yates, Patrick Kilgour and J. Yates, Manchester, calico printers. (Johnson)
Kay W. Barnard cattle, woollen draper. (Battye, L.)
Lord J. and R. Halliwell, Lancashire, cotton spinners. (Meadowcroft, London)
Labroy S. Juno street, druggist. (Addington and Gregory, London)
Londale J. Manchester, merchant. (Alfred and Ainsworth)
Lee J. Northampton, hatter. (Jeys)
Lowndes T. Mitre court, Cheapſide, warehouſeman. (James)
Lawton W. Whitby, silk mercer. (Milne and Berry, L.)
Lowe A. Berkeley street, Clerkenwell, working jeweller. (Charter)
Lancaster J. Michael's grove, Brompton, merchant. (Rooke and Coe)
Lawrence J. Houndſitch, draper. (Knight and Free- man, London)
Lawton J. Sheffield, mercer. (Taylor, London)
Moleſley Ward J. Portſea, glaſs merchant. (Naylor, L.)
Mechin S. Lincoln, milliner. (Wiltshire and Dolton, L.)
Molroy M. City road, coach maker. (Allen)
Muncaster J. Lancaſter, watch maſter. (Baldwin and Thompson)
Maſſey J. Hutton Norris, Lancashire, grocer. (Walters, Stockport)
Mellor Ralph. Oldham, Lancaſhire, grocer. (Johnson and Lonſdale, Lancaſter)
Matting' Y. W. Kent, and B. Kent, Wantage and Abing- don, bankers. (Beckett, Wantage)
Madden J. Lloyd's Coffee Houſe, Inſurance broker. (Tem- pler and Glynes)
Moſs T. Blaſford ſtreet, Manchester ſquare, linen draper. (Webber and Son)
Meekin E. Highworth, Wilts. (Hede and Jones, L.)
Nicholls James, King's Lynn, linen draper. (King, ſwaffham)
Newham William, King's Lynn, merchant. (Jarvis)
Newman W. J. Norton, Glouceſterſhire, horſe dealer. (Griffith and Co, Glouceſter)
North T. ſheffield, merchant. (Wilson, London)
Oſting H. Sibon, Suſſolk, tanner. (Alexander, London)
Oakley W. Sibon, trow owner. (Tarrant and Co, L.)
Oske E. and M. Oske, Plymouth, milliners. (Reardon and Co, London)
Ogden S. Keighley, Yorkſhire, money ſcrivener. (Evans, London)
Oliphant J. and J. Saxon, Barge yard, Bucklerſbury, merchants. (Pulſin, London)

Oliver John, Lutterworth, cotton manufacturer. [Bond, Leicester]
 Potts E. Hilton ferry, Durham, ship builder. [Blakiston, London]
 Pannell M. Hoher lane, West Smithfield, leather dresser. [Carter]
 Pope K. Cherhill, Wiltshire, millers. [Tilby, Devizes]
 Pryce E. Crown Street, chesfomerger. [Alliston, Huddersley, and Poynton]
 Forle J. E. Newcastle upon Tyne, straw hat manufacturer. [Wilde, London]
 Powls B. Tattenhall, Staffordshire, miller. [Anfice and Wright, London]
 Phillip W. Bread Street, merchant. [Mason, London]
 Pearce R. and A. Marrack, Penzance, merchants. [Edmonds]
 Purvis J. late of Bishopgate Street, cordwainer. [Redd, L. Pligson F. and W. Pidgeon, late of the Stock Exchange Coffee House. [Alliston, Huddersley, and Poynton, L. Reid J. Newcastle upon Tyne, saddler. [Fentley, London]
 Robinson W. Grays, Essex, victualler. [Evitt and Rixon, London]
 Rothery J. Whitehaven, mercer. [Clonnell, London]
 Randall K. Coleman Street, Blackwell-hall factors. [Weston and Teasdale, London]
 Richardson R. North Shields, ship owners. [Bainbridge Richardson T. Newcastle upon Tyne, house carpenter. [Bainbridge]
 Roberts W. Jun. Deal, merchant. [Reek and Webster, L. Ritchie W. Finsbury Square, merchant. [Patterforn, L. Mitchell J. Jun. Finsbury Square, merchant. [Patterforn, L. Redman J. Oxford Street, grocer. [Davey, London]
 Roberts J. Alfreton, Derbyshire, fellmonger. [Heells, L. Ray J. Ratcliffe layer jeweller. [Robinson and Hine, L. Robinson S. Seelcoates, York, ship chandler. [Alderston, Hull]
 Scott B. Horncastle, merchant. [Spencer, London]
 Stocks J. Aldersgate Street, salesman. [Robinson, London]
 Scott J. Taylor's buildings, Chandos Street, backing maker. [Pritchard and Draper]
 Stewart W. Deptford, victualler. [Parker C. and R. Stewart F. Globe Street, St. George's Lane, cabinet maker. [Webb, London]
 Smith J. Sedgley, Staffordshire, iron master. [Whitaker, L. Smith J. Manchester, taylor. [Hurd and Co, London]
 Smith R. Birmingham, water guildler. [Blanford, London]
 Stone J. Blackwater, Surrey, tailor. [Parton, London]
 Shepard S. Wellington, Salop, banker. [Biggs, London]

Simpson J. and J. Westmoreland, Liverpool, house builders. [Whitley]
 Spencer J. Belper, Derby, nail manufacturer. [Berridge, London]
 Shutt J. Paternoster row, tea dealer. [Pownall and Scott J. Salford, butcher. [Clarke and Richards, London]
 Tyler F. Hordenham, Bucks, miller. [Rofe and Co. L. Thompson J. C. Osborne, and J. Westmoreland, Billiter Square
 Tatum W. Derby, orange merchants. [Berridge, L. Trotter D. Bishopwearmouth, mast maker. [Blakiston, London]
 Tennant G. Wapping Street, ship chandler. [Templer and Glynnes, London]
 Tidbury K. Woodford mills, Northampton, paper manufacturer. [Allen, Higham Ferrers]
 Thompson J. Broad Street buildings, merchant. [Noy and Harodine]
 Taylor G. and G. Jarmin, Fenchurch Street, sail cloth merchants. [Swain and Co.
 Tubay E. Haslings, ironmonger. [Wilson, London]
 Tozer W. Crediton, saddler. [Amros and Co, London]
 Vile W. Spalding, furgon. [Laint, London]
 Ven J. Witherside, Dorsetshire, farmer. [Berry, Crediton]
 Worley C. Woodyats, Dorsetshire, innkeeper. [Hayward, London]
 Wyche H. New Sarum, wine merchant. [Emly, London]
 White G. Limehouse hold stairs, shipwright. [Courteen and Robinson, London]
 Wheeler W. Broadwaters Inn, Wolverley, Worcestershire, innkeeper. [Leigh and Co, London]
 Wright J. Birmingham, iron stand manufacturer. [Clarke and Richards, London]
 White F. Mark lane, merchant.
 Wheelton T. Derby, iron founder. [Monfey and Mosley]
 Wight C. Birmingham, plater. [Blanford, London]
 Wood G. and J. Jackson, Broughton, Lancashire, calico printers. [Hatfield, Manchester]
 Watson J. Foggethorpe, York, corn dealer. [Longdill and Butterfields, London]
 Wooler W. Elland, York, corn merchant. [Williams, L. Walker S. late of Mark lane, ship broker. [Gaines, L. Ward D. and S. Smith, Liverpool, earthenware dealers. [Griffiths]
 Wilson J. Manchester, warehouseman. [Willis and Co. L. Wells J. Keynham, Somersetshire, victualler. [Young, London]

DIVIDENDS.

Andrews C. Burnham
 Anderson A. Philpot lane
 Arnall G. and J. Birmingham
 Atkinson T. Dorset Street, Salisbury square
 Atcock W. Berwick upon Tweed
 Anley J. Star court, Bread Street
 Brown S. and T. H. Scott, St. Mary hill
 Bowker J. Tarpoley
 Burdenhaw S. Brighton
 Brazier T. Oxsted, Surrey
 Bromer D. Thredneedle Street
 Blackford D. and R. Lombard Street
 Brauae J. Sandford, Devonshire
 Bowtell T. Bury St. Edmunds
 Broadhead W. Coventry Street
 Barker C. Manningham, Lancashire
 Botball M. H. Wood Street, Cleapside
 Barnes G. Ewell, Surrey
 Baxter R. Talbot Inn yard, Southwark
 Brown J. and A. Goldie, Deptford
 Rowland J. Worcester
 Beadley R. G. Austin Friars
 Bewick J. Levenshulme, Lancashire
 Cook W. Liverpool
 Carion R. and W. Dittell, Liverpool
 Cooke H. and D. Prince, Coleman Street
 Cox J. Woolwich
 Child H. Glasgow and Carlisle
 Cox J. Liverpool
 Cheshire J. and J. Johnson, Birmingham
 Curtis G. Garden row, Lambeth walk
 Cooke J. Gravesend
 Cohen B. George Street, Minories
 Coan F. Newmarket
 Cuff G. Leadenhall Street
 Clamp J. and J. Moore, Little Newport Street, Soho
 Carter J. and G. Rasby, Skinner Street
 Constable M. and J. Shad, Thames
 Collins T. Wincley
 Corby J. Bengoe, Hertfordshire
 Christian H. J. C. Clarke, and C. Bowen, College hill
 Dunster H. Bride court, Fleet Street
 Del Campo M. Tokenhouse yard
 Dilcar W. Pickering, Yorkshire
 Downd S. Sheffeld
 Hefchamps A. Howards place, Clerkenwell
 Elkington J. Buckingham
 Ellis J. Swinton Street, Gray's Inn lane
 Elkins J. and V. May, Liverpool
 Froh R. K. Launceston
 Fayerman A. T. Norwich
 Freeman W. Lincoln

Forbes F. Greenwich
 Fox R. Covingly, Lincolnshire
 Foder J. New Malton, Yorkshire
 Glyde J. Chard, Somersetshire
 Gilgref B. Row lane
 George W. Angel court, Throgmorton Street
 Gaisford T. East Grinstead, Wiltshire
 Goodchild J. sen, Low Pailton, Durham, J. and W. Jackson, Doggate wharf, J. Goodchild, jun, High Pailton, Durham, J. Jackson, sen, Eppleton, Durham, and T. Jones, sen, Greencroft, Durham
 Grewell R. Burch in the Marls, Lincolnshire
 Gore S. V. Bishopgate Street
 Gordon A. and C. Church Street, Soho
 Gyde T. and R. Bainwick Greaves J. Fish Street hill
 Holdcroft R. jun, and J. Pickering, Warrington
 Hader G. Torquay, Devonshire
 Hammett T. Wesham, Essex
 Harrison S. Bucklersbury, and T. Campion, Winchester Street
 Halhead C. and J. Mattershead, Healywood, Lancashire
 Horton T. Shrewsbury
 Hutchins T. Charlton, Hants
 Hardy W. and R. Gardiner, Chespside
 Hall G. Newton, Lancashire
 Hufham C. and W. Limehouse
 Harrison J. and E. Jones, Newport, Monmouthshire
 Holt R. W. Green Lettuce lane
 Humble W. Great St. Thomas Apollo
 Hill E. and C. and A. H. Althons, Union row, Little Tower hill
 Harvey M. B. Witham, Essex, and J. W. Harvey, Hadeleigh hall, Essex
 Harris B. Northwarrborough, Hants
 Hillop A. and J. Sadler, Bow lane
 Hodson E. and H. Hodson, Cross Street, Hutton garden
 Ivis T. Gayden, Warwickshire
 Illingworth A. Stockport
 Jenkins J. and T. Parsons, Maccadilly
 Kenyon J. sen, and J. Kenyon, jun, Nicholas lane
 King C. Grapes public house, Tower Street, Seven Dials
 Kefferen J. and T. Kefferen, York Street, Covent garden
 Lindner J. J. Broad Street, Radcliffe
 Lewis T. Great Tower hill
 Levy L. and G. Childers, East Smithfield
 Lauger A. Birmingham
 Lucey J. Bristol

Laurence N. Liverpool
 Lingford T. Cranboun Street
 Martin H. Crescent
 Millr K. London
 Miller W. Rye
 Mitchellson P. Gateshead, Durham
 M'Naker W. J. Red Lion Street 3 Clerkenwell
 Mills R. Gofwell Street
 Morris R. Great Grimby
 Mercer T. Billingham, Sussex
 Martin P. Oxford Street
 Maitland D. New Bridge Street
 Mall S. Mile End road
 Mitchell D. Grange road, Bermondsey
 Moore W. Little Smeaton, York
 Newill J. and S. Stoke, Staffordshire
 Newham R. jun, Stockton
 Noble K. Chipping Ongar
 Nottage G. Standed Mountfitchet, Essex
 Owtram F. Workop, Nottinghamshire
 Oakley W. Overton, and W. S. Oakley, Church Street, Borough
 Orion T. Liverpool
 Ofwin E. Upper Norton Street
 Palmer J. T. Davies Inn
 Piper R. Bushell's rents, Wapping
 Parsons G. Edgeware road
 Poynton J. and T. Brook Street, Holborn
 Potts J. H. Cooke, and R. Potts, Coleman Street
 Pritchard P. Elmfield
 Price R. and W. Cross, Bristol
 Potts R. Coleman Street
 Payne H. W. Warwick Square
 Ruffell T. Beverley
 Reeve W. Clapham
 Revis T. Cambridge
 Read A. Mount-Street Coffee House, Grosvenor Square
 Reed T. Jun. Cross Street, Hatting garden
 Riley J. Lancaster
 Rife W. Loughborough
 Ring T. Bristol
 Roche R. J. de, J. Perrin, and H. L. de, R. R. Totas, Lime Street
 Riddis F. Leeds
 Reeve W. Clapham
 Sargeant B. Kingston upon Thames
 Stevens J. and E. Baker, Whitcomb Street
 Smith S. Deptford
 Sawell G. Bristol
 Stratton R. M. Stow on the Wold, Gloucestershire
 Sinden W. Bowling green lane, Clerkenwell

Smith T, Aulst Friars
 Sandeman A. M, Lothbury
 Scott W, F, L, Nicholson, and G,
 Smith, Leeds
 Saint J, Lymington
 TAGE J, Nether Knutsford, Cheshire
 Turner R. Kingdon upon Hull
 Trot D. Old Change
 Twigg G, Tenterden, Kent
 Taylor J. Worship street
 Wreford R, V, Bristol

Warner H, and Co, Bristol
 William B, and H, Crakenthorp, St,
 Swithin's lane
 West J, and T, J. Culliford, great
 Winchester street
 Watson T, Margaret Street, Cavendish
 square
 Waghorn T, Chatham
 Welsh J, and T. Carter, Great St. Thomas
 Apostle
 Williams T, Bethnal green

Waters B. Birchln lane
 Whately W, Lawrence Pountney hill
 Wilson E, H, and J, Westmerland,
 Liverpool
 Ward J; Jun, Bermondsey
 Wites R, Chatham place
 Whittington R, Neath
 Young A, Bristol
 Yates J, E, Holywell street, Shorfditch
 Young A, Stamford

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.

Highest 30.16. June 21, Wind W.
 Mean temperature of the 24 hours, 54.6.
 Lowest 29.47. July 18, Wind S.W.
 Mean temperature of the 24 hours, 57.

Thermometer.

Highest 80°. July 20. Wind S.
 Mean barometrical pressure of the 24
 hours, 29.75.
 Lowest 39°. July 5, Wind E.
 Mean barometrical pressure of the 24
 hours, 29.78.

Greatest } 48-hun-
 variation in } dredths of
 24 hours, } an inch.
 The mercury
 was on the 29th
 ult. at 30.13, and
 on the next day,
 at the same
 hour, it was at
 29.55.

Greatest }
 variation in } 29°.
 24 hours, }
 This variation oc-
 curred between the
 evening of the 20th
 inst. and the same
 hour of the following
 day; on the former
 day the thermometer
 standing at 72 Fah-
 renheit, and on the
 following day at 50.

AN unusual quantity of rain has fallen within the month, there being few clear hours, and the fall lasting frequently for six or eight hours, without intermission. The total has been about four inches; or nearly two inches more than in the same period last year.

The average temperature for the period is 55.7 of Fahrenheit; the average height of the barometer is 29.82. The winds have been chiefly from the easterly points.
Covent Garden.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE present hay-harvest has been unusually late, difficult, and expensive; and the distresses of the poor itinerant haymakers, that most useful class of labourers, have, we trust, been generally felt and relieved. Hundreds of them, in a body, have received charitable assistance. Great part of the crop will be essentially damaged. The turnips may be expected an average crop, although, in various parts, the first sowings have been destroyed. A timely cessation of the rains will afford the prospect of an abundant growth of potatoes. The variable spring seasons, and late successive rains, have been this year common to both Europe and America, and the corn crops are probable, in consequence, to be universally affected. Much of the wheat in Poland has been destroyed, and great part of Germany and Belgium devastated by floods and storms. In France the crops have escaped more favourably. So backward a season has not been experienced in this country since the year 1770. But few ears of wheat had appeared in the beginning of the present month. The wheat is large and luxuriant on well tilled and fertile soils, but, on cold and poor lands, thin and unhealthy. Large breadths of the best wheat are blighted in some districts, and unusually filled with smut.—Reports on the spring corn are extremely variable, but it is probable that the crops of barley and oats will be below an average, generally unhoed and foul; the clovers also having an ill effect upon them as a rainy season. It is impossible but that a want of the genial effect of the solar heat, together with constant moisture, must be injurious to the quality and bulk of the wheats, the only remedy for which, if only, can consist in warm and dry weather before harvest; as great a length of time, therefore should be given to the corn before cutting as possible, since, after such continued rains, a favourably latter season may be reasonably expected. The wireworm in the spring, and the slug since the continued rains, have done considerable mischief to the corn. Wool, particularly fine, is still a very dull market, probably from causes out of the power of the legislature to remedy. Live stock gradually falling in price. The price of corn has been kept up by the state of the weather, otherwise the decline before this time must have been con-

siderable. The London market has been supplied of late with great quantities of wheat from the North, evincing the considerable increase of growth in those parts. Generally the farmers of inferior property have disposed of the whole, or greater part, of their corn, and will be extremely distressed for the means of getting in their harvest; but a better state of things may be looked for, when the reductions of rent and taxes shall have had time to operate. Vast and unequal difference still subsists between the retail prices of butchers' meat in the country, where lamb and veal of the best quality have been long sold at four pence per lb. and in the capital, proving the latter to be by no means overstocked with supplies.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton 4s. to 5s. 6d.—Veal 5s. to 6s.—Lamb 6s. to 7s. 6d.—Pork 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—English bacon 4s. to 5s.—Irish do. 4s.—Oil-cake 9l. 9s. to 10l. per thousand.—Fat 4s.—Potatoes 1l. 10s. (chats) to 6l.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 60s. to 88s.—Barley 28s. to 34s.—Oats 20s. to 31s.—Quarter loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. from 10½d. to 13d.—Old hay 4l. 10s. to 6l. 10s. per load.—Clover do. 5l. 10s. to 7l. 7s.—Straw 1l. 15s. to 3l.

Coals in the pool, 1l. 14s. to 2l. 6s. per chaldron.

Middlesex; July 26.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JULY.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ON the 2d of July the Session of Parliament was closed by a speech from the throne, and by a complimentary address from Mr. Abbot, the Speaker. We have subjoined both; but we confess we doubt the utility of this novel practice of addressing the throne by one, whom the forms of good breeding oblige to use the language of adulation. It appears to us, that the representatives of the people ought not to be thus committed by the private views of any Speaker; and that, if the Speaker is to be allowed to continue such gratuitous eulogiums on the executive, his orations ought at least to be previously submitted to the house. No man is personally more respectable than Mr. Abbot; but it cannot be denied that he is of the Pitt-party, and that he approved of the late wars; while being on such occasions merely the organ of the House of Commons at large, he ought not officially to address the throne with sentiments growing out of his personal feelings, unless in known concordance with those of every individual member.

"May it please your Royal Highness,
 "At the close of a laborious session, we, his Majesty's most faithful Commons, attend upon your Royal Highness with our concluding Bill of Supply.

"During the course of our deliberations, we have, in obedience to your Royal Highness's commands, examined the various treaties and conventions which have been laid before us. We have there seen the tranquillity of Europe re-established upon a basis of legitimate government, by the same presiding counsels which planned the bold, provident, and comprehensive measures commenced in the negotiations at

Chaumont, matured in the Congress at Vienna, and completed by the Peace of Paris. We have also seen the wise and generous policy of the Allied Powers in disclaiming all projects of dismembering the great and ancient monarchy of France; have been contented to adopt such precautionary measures as might effectually protect the world from a renewal of its former sufferings; and we have rejoiced more especially that this important charge has been confided, by common consent, to the same victorious commander, whose triumphs have so mainly contributed to the glory of their country, and the general happiness of mankind.

"In our domestic concerns, the great and sudden transition from a state of extended warfare to our present situation, has necessarily produced many serious evils and difficulties, to which we have not failed to apply our most anxious attention. To the distresses of the agricultural interest we have rendered such immediate relief as could be devised, hoping also that they may daily decrease, and trusting much to the healing influence of time. For the benefit of commerce, and the general convenience of all ranks of his Majesty's subjects, a new coinage has been provided; and in various ways, by positive enactments or preparatory inquiries, we have devoted much of our labours to the general improvement of the condition of the people, their relief, and their instruction. In settling our financial arrangements, the expenditure of the services of our civil and military establishments has been considered with reference to the pecuniary resources of the year; and amongst the most important of our measures, as affecting the joint interests of Great Britain and Ireland, is the law which we have passed for consolidating the revenues of both portions of the United Kingdom.

"But,

"But, Sir, in the midst of all our various and important concerns, domestic and foreign, there are none in which the nation ever takes a deeper interest than those which regard the splendour and dignity of the throne which reigns over us. Impressed with these sentiments, we have endeavoured, by a new arrangement of the Civil List, to separate those revenues which are specially assigned to the support of the royal state, placing them henceforth beyond the reach of any contingent charges, which more properly belong to other and different branches of the public service. And in the same spirit of loyal and affectionate attachment we have hailed, with heartfelt satisfaction, the auspicious marriage by which the paternal choice of your Royal Highness has gratified the universal wishes of the nation, and has adopted into the family of our sovereign an illustrious Prince, whose high qualities have already endeared him to the people amongst whom he has fixed the future destinies of his life.

"These, Sir, are the objects to which our thoughts and labours have been chiefly directed; and, for completing the grants which it is our special duty and privilege to provide, we now present to your Royal Highness a Bill, entitled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain Sum out of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the Service of the year 1816, and farther appropriating the Supplies granted in the Session of Parliament;" to which bill, with all humility, we intreat his Majesty's royal assent."

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent then delivered the following Speech from the throne:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I cannot close this session of Parliament without again expressing my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"The cordial interest which you have manifested in the happy event of the marriage of my daughter, the Princess Charlotte, with the Prince of Saxe Coburg, and the liberal provision which you have made for their establishment, afford an additional proof of your affectionate attachment to his Majesty's person and family, and demand my warmest acknowledgments.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that I have given the royal consent to a marriage between his Majesty's daughter, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Gloucester; and I am persuaded that this event will be highly gratifying to all his Majesty's subjects.

"The assurances which I have received of the pacific and friendly disposition of the powers engaged in the late war, and of their resolution to execute inviolably

the terms of the Treaties which I announced to you at the opening of the session, promise the continuance of that peace so essential to the interests of all the nations of the world."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year; and I am sensible of the beneficial effects which may be expected to result from the salutary system of making provision for them in a way calculated to uphold public credit.

"The arrangements which you have adopted for discharging the incumbrances of the Civil List, and for rendering its future income adequate to its expenditure, by relieving it from a part of the charge to which it was subject, are in the highest degree gratifying and satisfactory to me; and you may be assured that nothing shall be wanting on my part to give full effect to those arrangements.

"The provision you have made for consolidating the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland, will, I doubt not, be productive of the happiest consequences in cementing and advancing the interests of the United Kingdom; and must afford an additional proof of the constant disposition of Parliament to relieve the difficulties and promote the welfare of Ireland."

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The measures to which I have been under the necessity of resorting, for the suppression of those tumults and disorders which had unfortunately occurred in some parts of the kingdom, have been productive of the most salutary effects.

"I deeply lament the continuance of that pressure and distress which the circumstances of the country, at the close of so long a war, have unavoidably entailed on many classes of his Majesty's subjects.

"I feel fully persuaded, however, that after the many severe trials which they have undergone in the course of the arduous contest in which we have been engaged, and the ultimate success which has attended their glorious and persevering exertions, I may rely with perfect confidence on their public spirit and fortitude in sustaining those difficulties which will, I trust, be found to have arisen from causes of a temporary nature, and which cannot fail to be materially relieved by the progressive improvement of public credit, and by the reduction which has already taken place in the burthens of the people."

A crusade of above twenty years against the sacred and eternal principles of liberty is, we grieve to say, now working those effects which we, and thousands of other patriots, have long feared and publicly anticipated. The wealth and resources which had been accumulating in these islands since the reign of

Henry the Seventh, under a series of princes and statesmen, who never made war but to support the definite interests of Britain, have thus been exhausted; and the lands, houses, and goods, of the people have been virtually taken from them by public debts, equal, or nearly equal, to the fee simple, and by an annual interest approaching in amount to the annual rentals and profits.

Of course a people so burthened is able to exert few of those energies which create the wealth and superiority of nations—yet this obvious truth our statesmen have still to learn, or the parliament would not have been adjourned without some effectual remedy, or remedies, being applied to relieve the distresses of the nation; nor would any public establishments or expences be kept up greater than existed under the Stuarts, when there was no debt, when no artificial resources were created, and when the interests of England were not identified with the unceasing disputes of the European Continent.

England is still great in her soil, her position, her climate, her natural products, and in all the essential means of promoting the true happiness of a numerous, industrious, invincible, and ingenuous population—but her recent foreign policy having disabled her from continuing to mix herself as a principal in the quarrels of other states, and her commerce being cut off, or rivalled, her population must be encouraged to return to agriculture, by building farm-houses, and subdividing farms—her commerce must be considered merely as an auxiliary—her public debts must be liquidated by compromising with her public creditors—her paper money must be controlled by specie—her government must concede kindly and liberally to the starving masses of her population—and her foreign policy must become pacific and defensive, like that of James and George the First.

In these alternatives, Benevolence has, however, nothing to regret—though Patriotism has much to perform—and Pride has something to endure.

Y^t, where are the Statesmen to be found who are wise and benevolent enough to perform the great duties which existing and urgent circumstances demand of them—or where are the Senators who are public-spirited enough to propose and support the sacrifices which their country requires as the consequences of twenty years wars, originating in false policy, and

carried on in the spirit of bravado and senseless acclamation—amid the riot of the passions, and the huzzas of victory and imaginary glory.

Nevertheless, we have, on this occasion, as on many others, done our duty—the dangers of the country are undeniable—and the crisis of its fortunes is at hand—but the remedies are plain—though it is not so plain that sufficient of public virtue exists to guide the pending changes to a salutary end.

The following comparative receipt for the quarters ending July 5, 1815, and 1816, has been published, and is a practical commentary on the preceding observations:—

<i>Excise</i> —July 5, 1815,	£4,486,140	
	1816,	3,838,802
		647,318
<i>Customs</i> —July 5, 1815,	1,016,376	
	1816,	767,347
		248,529
<i>Incidents</i> —July 5, 1815,	3,381,370	
	1816,	3,020,305
		361,065
<i>Stamps</i> —July 5, 1815,	2,040,283	
	1816,	1,042,397
		997,886

Total deficiency for a quarter: 2,254,323

The following is a list of articles, from which, in 1815, more than £50,000 was collected in duties of CUSTOMS:—

Coffee	£176,772
Currants	278,991
Hemp	285,051
Indigo	86,049
Iron Bar	63,482
Linens, Foreign	74,540
Pepper	87,442
Piece goods of India	115,127
Raisins	127,481
Silk	449,710
Brandy	68,558
Rum	175,524
Sugar	2,957,403
Tallow	88,198
Tea	181,921
Tobacco	650,598
Wines	817,847
Deals	746,543
Mahogany	69,718
Oak Planks	71,504
Staves	96,559
Fir timber	472,003
Cotton Wool	760,561
Tonnage of Shipping	99,417

Making on these TWENTY-FOUR articles a total of NINE MILLIONS, and leaving but a million and a half for one hundred and seventy other articles named, and perhaps one hundred unnamed. How much vexation, and how great an injury our national trade suffers, therefore, from the collection of a paltry million and a half on nearly 300 articles,

cles, or of 5000l., on the average, per article.

Under these existing circumstances the government are supported by the voice of the country in fitting out a formidable expedition to check the atrocities of the Algerines, a nest of pirates whose crimes have for two centuries called for some exertion of paramount power. Lord Exmouth has the command of the expedition, and we hope that it is strong enough to effect its purpose, by its imposing appearance, without bloodshed. The possession of some of the forts commanding the harbour of Algiers seems to be the species of security which the civilized world ought to receive from these barbarians.

The following documents explain some recent events connected with this subject; and it since appears that these ignorant fanatics have declared war, not only against England, but against most of the powers in the Mediterranean.

Translation of a Copy of an Italian Letter, addressed by the English Vice-Consul at Trapani to the British Vice-Consul at Palermo:—

I am truly afflicted at having to announce to you the arrival in this port yesterday, and continued arrival to-day, of several coral fishing-boats, which have had the good fortune to escape from Bona, bringing the dreadful news of the tragedy which has occurred in that barbarous country. Seventy-nine vessels had assembled on the one part, and 280 on the other, consisting of Neapolitans, as well as those from Corsica and St. Marguerite, under the English flag, for the purpose of carrying on the coral fishery, allowed them by the British establishment at Bona, as well as by passports from Mr. O'Donnell, the British Consul-General at Algiers, or from Mr. B. Escudero, your Consul at Bona, appointed by the English Consul, each boat paying 200 crowns to the establishment for that fishery.

Having personally examined several of the boat-masters, in order the better to ascertain the circumstances connected with the events, I communicate the substance of the information I have collected.

All the masters, having immediately on their arrival at Bona, paid the duties and obtained the passports mentioned above, landed and proceeded to take from the magazines of the British Consulate, where supplies are stored, such provisions as were necessary for six months, as well as all articles used in the coral fishery. They had tranquilly begun to fish, and to deposit in their magazines what coral they had collected.

On the 23d, the Feast of the Ascension of our Lord, at one in the morning, when

the crews of all the boats were preparing to hear Mass, a gun was fired from the castle, and, at the same moment, there appeared about 2000 infantry and cavalry, consisting of Turks, Levanters, and Moors. One part of these troops proceeded towards the country, and immediately another band advanced on the river where the fishing-boats were lying, at greater or less distances from the sea, and fired, as did also the forts, on the unfortunate fishers, who were partly on board their boats, and partly on land, and massacred the whole of them. They took their English flags and tore them in pieces, trampled them under their feet, and dragged them along the ground as in triumph.

Those who happened to be in the country, saved themselves by flight. They declare that they saw the troops pillage the house of the English Consul, and the magazines containing the provisions, and the coral which had been fished. Mr. Francis Escudero, the brother of the Consul, after seeing that unfortunate gentleman bound in the midst of the banditti, escaped with one of our boat-masters, and afterwards set out for the Isle of Galeta, proceeding by the way of Sardinia.

Three other vessels have this moment arrived.—The master of the first relates, that on the arrival of a courier hostilities were suspended; that the Vice-Consul, who still survived, was set at liberty, but was not permitted to leave the town; that several masters and seamen, who, during the massacre had taken refuge in a magazine, were also set at liberty, and that the Vice-Consul had advised them to put to sea with their boats, which were without crews. The same master, who speaks Turkish, having asked a Turk the reason of these hostilities, the latter replied, that the Dey of Algiers had declared war against the English, because the Admiral had made a demand tending to burn the Algerine fleet.

Letter from an Officer of the British Fleet which lately visited Algiers.

The fleet proceeded from Tunis to Tripoli. At both these places the Deys appeared fully disposed to accede to any terms that Lord Exmouth should propose. His Lordship was induced to propose, first at Tunis, and then at Tripoli, that a Treaty should be signed, for prohibiting the making of Christian Slaves;—such prisoners as may be taken in war, only to be considered as prisoners of war. The Deys readily agreed, and treaties were signed. The fleet then returned to Algiers, and Lord Exmouth proposed to the Dey a Treaty similar to that made at Tunis and Tripoli, for doing away slavery altogether; but the Dey made a firm and resolute stand. He represented that it was impossible entirely to abolish the system that had so long subsisted—that it was part of the commerce of

of the country, and that a change so detrimental to the interests of every Turk and Moor, would require considerable time. The Divan and the Military, he was persuaded, would never renounce the trade. Lord Exmouth having urged his demands, with his wonted energy and perseverance, in vain, departed from the interview with a determination to commence hostilities. The Dey, therefore, ordered the British Consul to be confined, and all the English vessels at Oran to be seized. The next day the squadron got under way, for the purpose of going into the Mole, to destroy the Algerine naval force—but a violent gale came on, which continued until four o'clock in the afternoon, and then it would have been too late to take a favourable position alongside the batteries. The ships anchored again. His Lordship then dispatched a letter to the Dey, demanding that the Consul should be released, and sent off to the fleet. The Dey refused to give him up, saying, he owed him 500,000 dollars—when the sum was paid he should depart. The Dey, when he parted from Lord Exmouth, said, that though he should be prepared for hostilities, he would not fire the first shot. Upon the whole, as far as the question bore upon his own feelings and interests, he appeared disposed to do away with slavery.

The next day the Dey sent off to Lord Exmouth a proposal, that he was willing to conclude a perpetual peace with the Kingdom of Hanover;—but that part of the negotiation which referred to the abolition of slavery should stand over for six months, that he might be enabled to obtain the advice and sanction of the Grand Signior upon the question. Lord Exmouth agreed, excepting that the time of suspension should be three, instead of six months. This being mutually decided, the *Tagus* frigate, Captain Deans Dundas, was appointed to take the Dey's Ambassador to Constantinople. The use of that ship had, at the first visit, been granted to the Dey, to convey his presents to the Grand Signior—as he had not sent any since he was chosen to the Regency. Lord Exmouth then exchanged the usual civilities with the Dey, and departed with his fleet for England.

FRANCE

The Commander-in-chief of the foreign troops stationed in France lately left Paris unexpectedly on the plea of ill-health; but, as is generally believed, in consequence of a personal notification of Louis the Eighteenth, that France is found incapable of paying these *deliverers*, according to the Treaty between the Bourbons and the Confederates. It is said that Russia proposes that England shall pay them—but *this we in England know to be impossible*.—All the

plans of the Congress of Vienna seem therefore to be in danger of being disturbed; and France, when left to herself, is not unlikely to recover her liberties, and resume her proper rank among independent nations. If such should be the issue of the frightful contest which has so long covered the world with blood, what a lesson will the result afford to princes and wicked ministers of the folly of opposing the march of immutable Truth, and making war on the moral sense of mankind. The same lesson has often been given, and is confirmed by all the details of history; but cause and effect were never so clearly and instructively connected as they will be, if the palpable exhaustion of the moral and physical force of the enemies of liberty should prove the only means by which its establishment in France could have been peaceably secured.

“Clouds and darkness (says an intelligent Paris correspondent) continue to cover the political hemisphere of France; neither processions nor fêtes can enliven a people sunk into a gloomy stupor, who are naturally so gay. The image of Napoleon, or rather, perhaps, the glory of their country, is interwoven with their arteries; to destroy it, life itself must be destroyed. We have, say they, lost many battles, but we always retrieved our losses; we were never humiliated; and under Napoleon no power dared to dictate to us the terms of peace. No hostile hand dared to approach the sacred limits of the empire: but, by a succession of treasons, we have lost him, and with him lost all. We have indeed got the ancient house restored to the throne; but in what quality? As the viceroy of foreign powers.”

“In the case of twenty-eight individuals lately tried, every established form was violated. Courts of judicature are to be open, that, while the judges and jury determine the fate of the criminal, the public may judge them, and observe whether they proceed according to law, for the majesty of the people is the judge in the *dernier resort*. The court would not permit the proclamation, forming the basis, and the Act of Accusation, to be read: the public know not what it is, and consequently the prisoners were, not according to law, condemned.”

SOUTH AMERICA.

We learn, with much satisfaction, that the military agents of Ferdinand have been defeated in Venezuela, that the independent cause triumphs along that

that coast, and that the independence of Mexico may yet be calculated upon in spite of the past massacres of the patriots by the Spanish generals. Several

experienced French generals, and, among others, HUBERT, of Irish memory, are said to have obtained commands among the republicans.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE emigrations from England to France continue to be alarming. As the produce of the taxes on domestic consumption falls off, the consumers diminish; and thus the deficiency increases in an accelerated ratio. In Paris there were, by the last accounts, 29,000 English; though 10,000 had left that city for Switzerland. Geneva was so full, that those who wished to send their children thither for education, could not find a family to place them in where there were not other English boarders. Boulogne has 1,200 English, and lodgings cannot be procured for more.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Walthamstow and Leyton has been held, for the purpose of promoting in those parishes the general use of machines to cleanse chimneys, instead of employing children to climb up them. Printed notices of the meeting, signed—Edward Conyers, vicar; Wm. Sparrow, curate; Charles Laprimaudaye, vicar of Leyton; were posted up, and also otherwise distributed: Rev. Geo. Hughes in the chair. The first resolution passed was—That, in consideration of the various complicated miseries to which children are liable who are employed to sweep chimneys, it is the opinion of this meeting that such practice should be abolished; and that it is expedient measures should be immediately taken in the parishes of Walthamstow and Leyton to promote the use of machines for that purpose.—The meeting was attended by several heads of families of the neighbourhood, and the result was very favourable to the object for which it was called.

Official Returns to an order of the House of Commons, state, that 339 prisoners were the greatest number confined in the Fleet Prison, at any one time, between the 24th of June, 1815, and the 24th of June, 1816—in the King's Bench, 755—in the Marshalsea, 99.

A meeting of the Hampden Club was lately held at Freemasons' Hall, Sir Francis Burdett in the Chair, to promote a Reform in Parliament. A declaration expressive of the abuses which grew out of the corruption of Parliament, and calling for meetings on the subject throughout the kingdom, was unanimously agreed to.

The respectable banking house of Messrs. Bruce, Simpson, Freer, and Mackenzie, stopped payment, within the month. Messrs. Bruce being connected with twenty-six country-banks, and seventy-two members of the Stock Exchange keeping ac-

counts with them, great confusion has arisen in consequence.

The river Thames lately presented a dreary aspect:—not fifty foreign sail were to be seen in it. The London Docks which employed 1500 men, do not now employ 500.

A French house in the City lately stopped, whose engagements are said to exceed half a million sterling. Several other houses of minor importance also suspended their payments, and the greatest commercial distrust prevails throughout the metropolis.

At the last Old Bailey Sessions, thirty-three prisoners, including three boys, received sentence of death; 17 of transportation for life, 5 for 14 years, and 13 for 7 years.

MARRIED.

The Duke of Gloucester, to his cousin the Princess Mary.

John Wausey, jun. esq. of Camberwell, to Miss Emma Decoy, of Balham-hill, Clapham.

Charles Barmester, esq. barrister, to Miss Garden, of Whitehall-place.

At Mary-le-bone church, Capt. H. B. Collier, R. N. to Miss Harriet Nicholas, of Aston Keynes.

Dr. Haworth, of Red Lion-square, to Mrs. Deacon, of Great Queen street.

At St. Mary's, Islington, Joshua Smith, esq. to Miss Prince.

Capt. Doherty, of the 13th Light Dragoons, to Miss Mary Eliza Hincksman, of New Burlington-street.

The Earl of Kenmare, to Miss Augusta Wilmot, of Ormston.

At Mary-le-bone church, Capt. Henry Bowyer Lane, of the Artillery, to Miss Lacey.

At Mary-le-bone Church, Robt. Hibbert, jun. esq. of Birtle's-hall, to Miss Letitia Cath. Leicester.

At Clapham, Tho. Foster Barham, esq. of Penzance, to Miss Sarah Garratt, of London.

Tho. Styan, jun. esq. of Clapham, to Miss Eliz. Smith, of Pentonville.

Chas. Augustus Cooke, esq. of Belle-vieu-house, Walthamstow, to Miss Rachel Mayers, of Lambeth.

John Collibree Horton, esq. of St. James's-street, to Miss Eliza Edington, of Old Palace-yard.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Rear-Adm. the Hon. Sir Henry Hotham, K. C. B. to the Hon. F. A. Juliaua Rous.

Mr. Rob. Matt. Imeson, to Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Smith, of Wittam's-buildings, Old-street-road.

John Allen Shuter, esq. of Southwark, to Miss Cheminant, of Greenwich.

In London, the Count Jules de Polignac, to Miss Campbell.

At St. Mary-le-bone church, Alex. Nicholl, esq. of Baliol college, Oxford, to Miss Johanna Feldborg, of Copenhagen, who is since dead.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. Brownrigg, to Miss Emma Nesbitt.

Robt. Milligans, esq. capt. of the 25th regt. of foot, to Miss Elizabeth Margaret Baillie.

At St. George's, Hanover-square; Capt. Hawker, R.N. to Miss Jeane Maria Poore.

William Thwaites, esq. of Fenchurch-street, to Miss A. Hook, of Northampton-square.

Andrew Allen Hardy, esq. of Sheffield, to Miss Mary Hookey, of Hackney.

At Paddington-church, Thomas Cotton, esq. to Miss Richards, of Harrow-road.

R. Parker, esq. of Harenden, to Miss Sarah Cundale, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

The Rev. Richard Lloyd, vicar of St. Dunstan's, to Miss Brett.

Mr. E. Hawks, of Rotherhithe, to Miss Susanna Brewman Spence, of Hertford.

Wm. Owen, esq. to Miss Eliza Brewer, of Clapham.

Mr. L. W. Williams, of Stratford-green, to Miss Mary Buck, of Arundel-street.

DIED.

At Ham, suddenly, Mr. John Fisher, formerly of Swallow-street.

At Stockwell-common, 78, Mrs. Eliz. Doughty.

In London, Patrick Bannerman, esq. of Lloyd's Coffee-house.

In Prince's-street, Leicester-square, Jas. Wilson, esq. late surgeon to the African Corps, much lamented.

In Upper Wimpole-street, the Hon. Mrs. Clive.

In Southampton-street, Covent-garden, the widow of Mr. Wm. Giles.

In Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, James Flemyng, esq.

In Portugal-street, Lady Diana Fleming; At Morden-hall, 76, Sir Robert Burnett, formerly sheriff of London, and a considerable distiller.

In Throgmorton-street, the wife of Alex. Chalmers, esq. editor of the English Essayists, Poets, &c.

In Bryanstone-street, 26, Miss Caroline Smith, greatly regretted.

At Weybridge, Mrs. Maria Barwell.

In Vauxhall-walk, 86, Richard Berridge, esq.

In Leicester-square, 76, Dr. Bland, an eminent physician.

In Brompton-row, the widow of Joseph Harding, esq.

At West-Dean, 68, the Right Hon. John

Lord Selsey: he is succeeded by his son the Hon. Capt. Peachey, R.N.

At Ham-common, Mrs. Caroline Griffith.

At Kentish Town, 66, the Rev. Abraham Austin, greatly regretted.

In High-street, Mary-le-bone, 27, Miss Eliza Weston.

In Little James-street, Bedford-row, 55, Mrs. Mary White.

In Sloane-street, 31, Elizabeth, wife of Francis Lovell, esq.

At Bromley, 24, Geo. Hodgson, esq.

In Devonshire-street, 77, Francis Towne, esq. an artist of great eminence as a landscape-painter.

At Blackheath, Mrs. Eliz. Litchfield.

At Woolwich, Sir John Dyer, lieut.-col. in the Artillery.

In Compton-street, Brunswick-square, Eleanor, wife of Richard Addison, esq. of Staples'-inn.

At Church-hill-house, Walthamstow, the widow of Charles James Sims, esq. of Jamaica.

In Saville-row, 65, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, esq. one of the most distinguished characters of the age in which he lived, and of whom detailed memoirs will be given in the next, or next following, number.

In Upper Baker-street, Mrs. Royall.

At Mitcham-grove, the wife of Henry Hoare, esq.

In Norfolk-street, Strand, 73, Mr. John Francillon.

At Woolwich, Harriet, the wife of Col. G. W. Dixon, of the Artillery.

In Hunter-street, Brunswick-street, Miss Margaret Hamilton.

In Felix-place, 36, Mrs. Amy Hart.

In Blackman-street, Southwark, Mr. Henry Bates.

In Queen Ann-street, Lady Mary Parker.

At Aldgate, Mrs. Mary Higgins.

In Berners-street, the Rev. Cooper Willyams, rector of Kingston.

At Nottingham-place, 63, Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Essington, K.C.B.

At his seat, Calgarth Park, Westmorland, at a very advanced age, the Right Rev. Richard Watson, D.D. lord bishop of Landaff, Regius Professor of Divinity in the university of Cambridge, and archdeacon of Ely. He proceeded to the degree of A. B. 1759, A. M. 1762, and D. D. 1771: a prelate no less distinguished for his theological than chemical knowledge, and one of the greatest ornaments of the episcopal bench. The Bishop of Landaff was one of those, who, to the credit of the state, reach the episcopal bench solely by their talents and virtues. Being the son of a poor clergyman in Westmorland, he began his course as a-servitor in Trinity College, Cambridge, where he lodged over the great gate. His talents carried him rapidly up to all academical honours; and the peculiar ability with which he presided in the Divinity Schools marked him out for the dignity and authority

thority of a bishop. His appearance in those schools, during the fullness of his corporeal and intellectual strength was indeed so impressive, that strangers came to view him as a venerable spectacle. His person was uncommonly dignified, and his voice distinguished by the union of a pure, unaffected modulation with a degree of power, which absolutely astonished the hearer, on its first reaching him. With as much fluency as could be consistent with the weight of his subject, and with the authority of a professor, he spoke Latin and quoted Greek. A spectator, who knew nothing of either, might have seen a testimony of his powers in the countenances of his admiring audience. The high esteem in which Dr. Watson was held by the university of Cambridge appears from the indulgence granted him during his latter years, of delegating the duties of his professorship to a deputy, which we believe to be the only instance of non-residence ever permitted to the divinity professor. His principal writings are his Tracts, Apology for the Bible, popular essays on Chemistry, in 5 vols, with a variety of political pamphlets, which were read with avidity at the time of their publication.

At Holloway, 6 years and 9 months, *Augusta*, fifth daughter of Sir Richard Phillips. This lovely and interesting child fell a sacrifice to an accidental scald from boiling water, rendered fatal by the vague state of medical science and practice. The immediate inflammation was reduced by cold applications of goulard-water, vinegar and water, and water, within three hours; but an irretrievable indifference to the state of the stomach and bowels, and erroneous assurances of perfect safety, led, in a subject of previous florid health, to the commencement of convulsions in eighteen hours, which, the means applied not conquering, terminated fatally in forty-eight hours from the time of the accident. Abating those solemn considerations which grow out of the profound afflictions of families on the occasion of such domestic tragedies, we cannot avoid an expression of our astonishment, that, although the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons have now existed two hundred years, no certain and unquestionable practice appears yet to be established in regard to a mere affection of the skin from a scald; and no chart of various accidents, explaining those means of prompt and instantaneous relief which they generally require, has yet been issued by either of those learned bodies, or even by any accredited members of them. As a tribute to the public, arising out of much subsequent enquiry, we feel it our duty to make it known, that, in general, in cases of scalds and burns, renewed applications of a spirituous nature are to be preferred to aqueous fluids; thus, ether, spirits of

wine, brandy, hollands, gin, or turpentine, ought respectively to be preferred to more inert liquids, while the tendency to convulsions, produced by the peculiar effects of a scald or burn on the cuticle, renders it necessary to avoid the use of opiates, and to administer active purgatives. We feel it more incumbent on us to make these observations, because, within a few days, a fine boy has fallen a victim to a similar accident in the same village.

At the house of the Literary Fund, in Gerard-street, 78, *David Williams, esq.* The biography of this celebrated literary character must be exceedingly interesting; and it is fortunate that it may be expected from the able pen of Mr. Yates, his executor, to whom all the papers were left by Mr. Williams. These are, perhaps, numerous; but it is known that the author destroyed a considerable number a short time before his death. Of so eventful a life, the public must wait for the full history from the gentleman possessed of the materials. At present it may, however, be some little gratification of curiosity to state, that Mr. Williams was born at a village in Glamorganshire, and was brought up by a dissenting clergyman, who, as he used to say, rendered religion uninviting by unwarrantable austerity. This circumstance, perhaps, gave a bias, and was the occasion of an attempt by Mr. Williams, after he became a clergyman, to introduce (above 40 years ago) a new system of religious devotion, which was eagerly adopted and adhered to by some very distinguished men, but in a short time was abandoned. The chapel, for this purpose, we have been informed, still remains in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square. Mr. W. was the author of many works on moral, religious, and political subjects. Among these were his Sermons; Lectures on Education; Letters to a Prince; Claims of Literature; Preparatory Studies for Politicians, and others, which we hope to see duly noticed by the able biographer above mentioned. But the most important of the works of Mr. W. was the establishment of the Literary Fund. The sufferings of Otway, and the heart-rending termination in fatal despair of Chatterton, had not yet excited any person to form an institution for unfortunate and unsuccessful men of letters:—

— “Where suffering talents find relief,
From the heart’s malady—internal grief.”*

This benevolent design was executed to its present extent by Mr. W. The Literary Fund has been established, we believe, at least twenty-five years, during

* Fitzgerald’s poem, recited at the last anniversary of the Literary Fund, May 1816.

which period it has administered relief, perhaps rescued "from a timeless grave," scores of worthy men of letters. This succour, too, has been afforded in such a manner, as not to wound the feelings of the irritable minds of men of taste and learning. The Literary Fund has a double claim of support, and its late founder a double claim to honor. As a charitable institution it is inferior to none in relief to distressed persons; and, when the attainments and energies of literature are contemplated, the political importance of it to the empire must be clearly seen. The names and deeds of the most mighty *men-killers*, and of the most *crafty statesmen* of the present times, will have only a perishable record; but the name of David Williams will live, and the Literary Fund will flourish till the British people cease to cultivate letters and relapse into barbarism. About the year 1773, being resident at Chelsea, he brought forward his plan of education, founded on the outline given by Comenius, when he was invited here to reform the English schools, but whose design was frustrated by the civil wars. Mr. Williams distinguished himself on this occasion in such a manner, that, although he was a stranger in the neighbourhood, and his religious tenets lay under some imputation among the orthodox, yet he met with great encouragement. At Chelsea, he published a *Treatise on Education*, in a duodecimo volume; which contains some uncommonly acute and judicious remarks, and discloses his sentiments with respect to revealed religion. Here the celebrated Dr. Franklin, with whom he was intimate, took refuge in his house, from the storm he apprehended would follow Mr. Wedderburne's unwarranted attack on him at the Council-board; an event which is said to have had more effect towards the crisis which soon after followed, than can be easily imagined. And here it was that the philosopher of Pennsylvania concerted with his friend the plan of a deistical and philosophical lecture. This scheme was carried into practice; Mr. Williams opened a chapel in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, in which he was supported by persons of consequence and fortune; but the complexion of his discourses was neither relished by churchmen nor dissenters; accordingly, although many went to hear him, few enrolled their names as members. He published, while officiating in this capacity, the *Inauguration Sermon*, two volumes of *Lectures on the Universal Principles of Religion and Morality*, and a *Liturgy for the Chapel*. Notwithstanding a variety of obstacles, he continued his labours, during a period of nearly four years; but, as the subscribers did not increase, he removed to a private room, where he delivered his opinions before those who supported the institution. His society was, indeed,

small; but it was as respectable as any in England. Mr. Williams's other publications consist of a pamphlet on "*The Nature and Extent of Intellectual Liberty*," "*a Plan of Association, on Constitutional Principles*," a tract written at the time of the riots in London; "*Letters on Political Liberty*," occasioned by the county meetings and associations, in 1782; "*Lectures on Political Principles*," "*Lectures on Education*;" and, a "*History of Monmouthshire*," in one volume, 4to. Several anonymous works have been erroneously attributed to Mr. Williams; among them, "*Royal Recollections*;" but this is so infinitely beneath his abilities, that no one of his friends can allow it to be his. The "*Lessons to a Young Prince*," and "*An Apology for professing the Religion of Nature in the eighteenth century*," may possibly have come from his pen, and they are not unworthy of it. Some of the above works possess a large share of intrinsic merit, and shew that Mr. W. had early turned his thoughts to political enquiries; and these seemed to have been first suggested to his mind, in consequence of having previously given assistance in some parliamentary transactions. His religious and known political opinions connected him intimately with the popular party in this country, and his celebrity recommended him to the notice of the *Girondists* in France, who invited him over to assist them in the formation of the Constitution. He was intimately acquainted with Brissot while in England; and the journey, which introduced him to the friendship of all the great political leaders of the day, was not without some personal danger: for, as he recommended mercy to the king, the Jacobins branded him with the title of royalist, and he was actually denounced such in their club. Mr. Williams saw so clearly the designs of this faction, and was so certain of the result, that he foretold to their opponents, that, if they did not destroy the Jacobins, the Jacobins would soon destroy them! The celebrated Madame Roland speaks highly of the political talents of Mr. Williams, in many parts of her very animated work. "*Paine*," says she, "*is better calculated to produce a revolution, than to assist in the formation of a constitution. He seizes, he establishes, those grand principles, the exposition of which strikes every one at first sight, ravishes a club, and produces enthusiasm at a tavern; but for the cool discussion of a committee, for the connected labours of the legislator, I consider David Williams as infinitely more proper.*" On his return from France, Mr. W. resided at Brompton, and there planned the Society of the Literary Fund, of which he became the resident conductor. — He was buried in the vault of St. Anne's church, on Saturday, July 7. Agreeably to his order, the funeral was quite private,

being attended only by his niece, Miss Watkins, (to whom he has bequeathed his property,) his friend and physician, Dr. Pearson, the two executors, most intimate friends, the Rev. Mr. Yates, and Mr. Whittingham, and two or three other persons. Mr. Williams was seized with a kind of paralytic affection of the organs of speech while addressing the assembly at the anniversary of the Literary Fund, about seven years ago; and, after that occurrence, he was several times attacked in a similar way. His mental faculties became gradually more and more impaired, so that he died of that state which is produced in the human constitution by mere age. Accordingly, many of the principal blood-vessels of the head were found ossified, and the brain much diseased, from apoplectic attacks.

[*Joseph Fox, esq.* late secretary to the British and Foreign School Society. The Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at Guy's Hospital, in his Lecture at the conclusion of the course on the 7th of May, 1816, having adverted to those sentiments which an attentive consideration of the works of Omnipotence ought to inspire, paid the following tribute to the memory of the late Joseph Fox, esq. Secretary to the British and Foreign School Society. "These were also the feelings of a person with whom many of you were acquainted, and whose death may be considered a great public loss. It is not because my feelings are powerfully affected by being deprived of so dear and intimate a friend; it is not because we were both educated at these hospitals, and that he was a public teacher in this very theatre, that I am desirous of recalling him to your remembrance, but it is because his useful and exemplary life, and the peaceful close of it, will afford a highly instructive lesson to us all. Of his skill in that part of the profession to which he attached himself, I shall only say that it is well known and acknowledged: the road to affluence was open before him, but he valued riches only as they were the means of enabling him to perform acts of signal beneficence; his career, though bounded to the comparatively short period of about 40 years, was marked by the most disinterested and unremitting exertions for the good of mankind, and to these he was mainly excited by a firm belief in Divine revelation and the great truths of the Christian religion:—while he zealously promoted the best interests of his own country he soared above the character of the patriot, and embraced the whole human family in the range of his unbounded benevolence. Yes—the poor children of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, will have occasion to bless the memory of Joseph Fox; for it is to my late worthy friend, as an instrument in the hands of Divine Providence, that we owe the preservation of that liberal and

efficient system for educating the poor, which was originally practised by Joseph Lancaster. It ought ever to be remembered, that in the year 1808, when the founder of the system and his plans were comparatively but little known—when but few of the schools were established—when the subscriptions for training masters were reduced to little more than those of the King and Royal Family—when the Founder was in debt between 4 and 5000*l.* and was harassed by law suits—when the whole was upon the brink of utter ruin, it was then that Joseph Fox, with a degree of courage, which has perhaps never been paralleled, advanced about 2000*l.* out of his own private fortune, and made himself responsible for as much more as was requisite to settle in full with all the creditors. From that period he never relaxed his exertions in the great cause of universal education upon liberal principles—undismayed by opposition, and proof against the foulest ingratitude, he kept the even tenor of his way, and expressed thankfulness in his latest hours that he had been permitted to see the object of his cares and solicitude in a fair way of being permanently established: he reviewed his past labours with the greatest satisfaction—he felt that his day's work was accomplished; and, humbly relying on redeeming love, he enjoyed in the prospect of leaving this world that sweet peace of mind, which was doubtless an anticipation of his eternal reward.]

[*Edmund Calamy.* The gentleman who is the subject of this memoir, and who was lineally descended from the eminent non-conformist of that name, was bred to the profession of the law, and was in early life called to the bar; and, after having, as a counsel, attended the courts in Westminster-hall for several years, he at length quitted his residence in the metropolis, and sought and found, in the retirement of the country, that tranquillity and quietude which were suited to the habits of his mind. In private and domestic life his conduct exhibited a pattern of those mild virtues of humanity which are best calculated to render it amiable, useful, and happy. His native urbanity and kindness, his obliging temper, and accommodating manners, together with the genuine humility, candour, courtesy, and benevolence, which marked his general deportment, rendered him beloved and respected by all those who were best acquainted with his character and the virtues of his heart; as they will ever endear his memory to an amiable family, who are deploring his loss. Mr. Calamy was for many years, during his residence in London, a highly-respected member of most of the principal public trusts amongst the Dissenters; as he was also concerned in the execution of several private trusts, which were committed to him in consequence of

the high estimation in which he was justly held, by a numerous circle of friends, for uprightness, integrity, and honour. Having been in a declining state of health for some time past, he finished his course on Sunday, the 12th of May; and was interred in a family-vault, in the burial ground attached to the Protestant Dissenting Chapel at Gulliford, near Lypmston, in Devonshire, his funeral being attended by several respectable friends.—*June 22.* J. JOYCE.]

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Dr. BARTON, to the Deanery of Bocking.

Rev. SAMUEL BENNETT, M.A. appointed Chaplain to the London and Middlesex Penitentiary.

Rev. WILLIAM WEATHERHEAD, M.A. to the Rectory of Wolforton.

Rev. WILLIAM STABBACK, M.A. to the Rectory of St. Stephen's, Exeter.

Rev. HERBERT OAKELEY, to a Prebend in Lichfield Cathedral.

Rev. E. FOSTER, LL.B. to be one of the Duke of Cambridge's Domestic Chaplains.

Rev. J. D. CROFTS, B.A. elected Chaplain to the House of Correction, Little Walsingham.

Rev. T. MILLS, to be Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.

The Rev. Dr. STANSER, to be bishop of Nova Scotia.

Rev. BENJAMIN RICHINGS, M.A. to the Living of Mansetter, with the Chapelry of Atherstone.

Rev. CHARLES KEKEWICH, B.A. to the perpetual cure of Linton and Countisbury.

Rev. JAMES BEEBEE, to the valuable living of Presteign.

Rev. Mr. NOTT, to the rectory of Week.

Rev. JOHN ORMAN, M.A. Head Master of Beverley Grammar-School.

Rev. SAMUEL TURNER, M.A. to the vicarage of Tealby.

Rev. H. HUGHES, to the vicarage of Wolvey.

Rev. T. MASTIN, to the three augmented perpetual curacies of Idbury, Swinbrook, and Fiffild.

Rev. THOMAS BROOKE, LL.D. to the rectory of Avening.

Rev. JAMES CRADOCKE, LL.B. to the rectory of Hilgay.

Rev. CUTHBERT HENLEY, B.A. to the rectory of Rendlesham.

The Rev. CHARLES JOHNSON, to the valuable prebend of White Lackington.

The Rev. AUGUSTUS MUSGRAVE, to the rectory of Chinnor.

Rev. Dr. GODDARD, to the valuable living of Kensington.

The Hon. and Rev. HUGH PERCY, a prebendary of Canterbury Cathedral.

Rev. JOHN THOMSON, M.A. to the vicarage of Meopham.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A LATE Newcastle Paper stated that there never were such dull appearances as at their last races:—the company was exceedingly trifling, no extra business in the shops, nor any assemblage of carriages.—Want of money was the cause.

Most of the publicans in North Shields and Tynemouth have lately had their ale and spirit measures seized for being deficient, and paid fines, some of them to a considerable amount. The measures of several of the venders of milk, oatmeal, &c. have also been seized.

Distressing accounts have been received of the state of business at Sunderland. The failure of Cooke and Co. has paralysed all industry. Nearly the whole of the ship-carpenters are discharged, and several vessels have gone round to Newcastle to load coals, which they could not procure at Sunderland. Credit is completely destroyed; since the failure of the above Bank, not a single bill has been paid. Never were the ruinous effects of a sudden deprivation of capital so strikingly exemplified.

We learn, by a letter from Dr. TROTTER, that the natural small-pox, has recently made its appearance at Newcastle; but an

address to which he alludes is not to be found in our copies of the Tyne Mercury.

Married.] Mr. Michael Rutherford, to Miss Jane Falcus.—Mr. John Moffit, to Miss Isabella Bruce.—Mr. P. Richardson, to Mrs. Fleck: all of Newcastle.—Mr. George Dixon, of Newcastle, to Miss Wallace, of Pallishurn-House.—Mr. Joseph Graham, to Miss Isabella Jackson, both of Durham.—Mr. Lancelot Hudson, of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss Sarah Joyce, of Monkwearmouth.—Mr. Jordison Davie, to Miss Sarah Nesbitt, both of Sunderland.—Mr. Matthew Gibson, to Miss Riddle, both of Hexham.—Mr. Nathaniel Plewes, to Miss Jane Ridsdale, both of Darlington.—At Alnwick, Adam Atkinson, jun. esq. of Thropton Spittal, to Miss Ellen Davison.—Mr. Joseph Rodham, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, both of Stanhope.—Mr. W. Muse, of Shotley-field, to Miss Archer, of Waskerley-cottage.—Mr. William Fowler, of North Shields, to Miss Isabella Sibbald, of Tynemouth.—Mr. Young, of South Shields, to Miss Taylor, of North Shields.—Mr. John Scott, of Milburn Place, North Shields, to Miss Isabella Pattison, of Carlisle.—At Bishopwearmouth, Lieut. Kirtley, R.N. to Miss Row, of Newbottle.—

Mr.

Mr. Robert Tate, of Sunderland, to Miss Waugh, of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. H. Denham, to Miss Isabella Miller, both of Tweedmouth.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. John Lee.—Miss Mary Ann Hardy, of Bell's Close.—34, Mr. Joseph Philip Robson.—In Gateshead, 66, Mr. Robert Rickerby.—32, Miss Margaret Gale.—Mrs. Joseph Mawbey.—Mr. Bartholomew Atkinson, of Drury-lane.

At North Shields, 45, Mrs. Mary Blythe.—64, Mr. E. Sanderson.—70, Mr. T. Mottley.—79, Mrs. Elizabeth Watson.—68, Mr. William Andrew.—Mr. Robert Robson.—41, Mr. William Snowball.—41, Mrs. Ann Cook.

At South Shields, 64, Mr. Thomas Wilson.—76, the wife of Mr. Robert Downey.

At Barnard-castle, 61, Mr. William Bailey.—60, Mrs. Smith.—The wife of Mr. Thomas Pearson.

At Hexham, Mrs. Brown.

At Bishopwearmouth, 36, Miss Elizabeth Oliver.—88, the widow of Mr. Christopher Craggs, of Sunderland.—66, Mr. Edward Johnson.—42, Mr. Ralph Vaux.—29, Mr. Thomas Watson.

At Darlington, 38, the wife of Mr. Joseph Hopper, much respected.—80, Mrs. Elizabeth Robson.—86, Mr. William Tustin.—47, Mr. William Usher.—53, Adam Yarker, better known by the name of *Blind Adam*, having been blind from his birth. He possessed a strong memory, which he particularly applied to registering the number of deaths, &c. which occurred for upwards of the last forty years at Darlington. Without hesitating a moment, he could tell how many deaths had been in any given month or year, the exact day when the individual died, to whom they were related, &c.

At Tynemouth, 68, Mr. Thomas Tuart.

At Wolsingham, 45, Mr. William Colinson.—63, Mr. Richard Minnikin.—At East Rainton, Miss Catherine Legge.

At Linnel Mills, Mr. Thomas Hall.

At Upperby, 28, Mrs. Elizabeth Bell.

At Thrunton, 54, Mr. Robert Witham, much respected.—At Horton, 87, Mr. John Dial, many years mathematical master at Balmbro'-castle; he taught more navigators than any other man in the North of England.—At Cowslip Hill, 84, Mr. John Hogg.—At Standeford-Stone, Mr. Cuthbert Brown, much respected.—At Cornforth, 76, Mrs. Jane Bell.—At Whitehill point, 70, Mr. Andrew Gibson.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

The armoury of the castle at Carlisle was lately struck by lightning, and considerable damage done.

The herring fishery at Whitehaven is uncommonly productive this season; 188 smacks arrived in one day.

Married.] Mr. William Norman, to Miss

Catherine Ferguson.—Mr. John Milburn, to Miss Elizabeth Smith.—Mr. James Campbell, to Miss Ann Forster.—Mr. William Mc Clellan, to Miss Ann Bell: all of Carlisle.—Mr. William Watson, of Carlisle, to Miss Jane Richardson, of Dalston.—Mr. William Addison, to Miss Mary Barns.—Mr. George Marchal, to Miss Mary Whitelock.—Mr. Joseph Thompson, to Miss Sarah Johnstone: all of Penrith.—Peter Taylor, esq. of Belfield, to Miss Margaret Lenthwaite, of Whitehaven.—Mr. Hewson, of Brough Abbey, to Miss Elizabeth Barwise, of Tariggmoor.—Mr. John Scott, of Tarnside, to Miss Jane Cape, of Wigton.—Mr. William Tordalf, of Pow, to Miss Isabella Robinson, of Scouterfield.—Mr. Robert Allen, of Norton, to Miss Benson, of Stockton.

Died.] At Carlisle, very suddenly, Mrs. Sarah Hetherington.—Mrs. Mary Creighton.—49, Mr. John Jefferson.—85, Mrs. Dinah Little, one of the Society of Friends.—In Fisher-street, very suddenly, 35, Mr. James Routledge.

At Whitehaven, Mr. G. Cowell.

At Penrith, 63, Mrs. Mary Croan.—57, Mr. Cail Birbeck.—60, Mrs. Mary Carrick.—53, Mrs. Mary Gaskin.

At Brampton, 43, Mr. Potts.—Mr. Taylor, at an advanced age.

At Appleby, 66, the Rev. William Phillips, M.A. vicar of that parish.—At Rockliff, 30, Mr. William Hewitt.

At Newbiggen, 76, Mr. John Mounsey.—At Cliburn, 88, Mr. Henry Coulson.—At Gamblesby, 88, Mr. Joseph Stoddart.—At Carleton-Hall, Cuthbert Atkinson, esq. several years principal steward to the late and present Lords Muncaster.—At Leversdale, Mr. Richard Bowman.—At Knockupworth, 51, Mr. Thomas Graham.—At Waverton, advanced in years, Mr. Twentyman.

YORKSHIRE.

Considerable damage was done to the houses of Leeds, during a late violent thunder-storm.

The Alexander coach, which runs between Leeds and Sheffield, was lately overturned;—an outside passenger was so much injured as to occasion his death.

Messrs. Benjamin and Joshua Ingham, bankers, of Huddersfield, recently suspended their payments.

Married.] Mr. J. Pape, to Mrs. Mary Johnson.—Mr. S. B. Fleming, to Miss Ann Hallwell: all of Hull.—Mr. Robert Emmett, of Hull, to the widow of — Paine, esq. of Richmond, Surry.—Mr. W. Harewood, of Leeds, to Miss Calvert, of Headingley.—Mr. William Wood, of Leeds, to Miss Catherine Bywater, of Tadcaster.—Capt. Best, to Miss Mary Fewson.—Mr. Robert Curtis, to Miss Ann Wood: all of Partington.—Mr. Jonathan Harrison, of North Frodingham, to Miss Stables, of Pocklington.—Mr. J. M. Bowman, to the

the daughter of the late alderman Pearson, of Rippon.—The Rev. J. Heslop, of Skelton, to Miss Smith, of Cottingham.—The Rev. Frederick Dodsworth, D. D. of Thornton-hall, to Miss F. A. Pulleyn Moseley.—Mr. T. Oxley, alderman of Pontefract, to Miss Swabey, from the West Indies.—Mr. B. Stead, of Huddersfield, to Miss Eleanor Jane Carr, of Barnsley.—Mr. G. H. Body, jun. of Northalerton, to Miss Margaret Isabella Lamp-ton, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—The Rev. Joseph Wardle, of Gildersome, to Miss Lydie Jane Loveday, late of Cross-hall, Morley.—Mr. Scott, of Pontefract, to Miss Robson, of Cotham.—Mr. George Charlesworth, of Wakefield, to Miss Mary Metcalf, of Leeds.—Mr. Edward Parker, of Selby, to Miss Ellen Barcroft, of Park-house, Colne.—Mr. Empson, to Miss Johnson, of Newsham.

Did.] At York, 76, Mrs. Mary Harland.—52, Mr. Fryar.—79, the widow of Mr. John Hicks.

At Hull, 21, Mr. R. Rose, much respected.—84, Mrs. Shotton.—69, Mrs. Abigail Dunning, of West-street.—42, Mr. Andrew Gilry.—79, the widow of Mr. Marmaduke Clarke.

At Leeds, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Storey.—Mrs. Holmes.—75, Mr. Henry Bound.—74, Mrs. Bracken, of Timble Bridge.—Mr. Samuel White.—41, the wife of Mr. John Mann.

At Halifax, the widow of Thomas Stratton, esq. greatly and deservedly lamented.—67, Mr. G. Hutchinson, regretted.

At Wakefield, 26, Miss Waugh.—68, the wife of Mr. John Denton.—Mr. Jonathan Haigh.—Mr. George Copley.

At Doncaster, the widow of Samuel Buck, esq. late recorder of Leeds.

At Knaresborough, the widow of Mr. William Clowe.

At Bradford, the Rev. John Cross, the venerable vicar of that parish. He was zealous in the discharge of his duty, and will be long regretted by his parishioners.

At Bradlington Quay, 65, Mr. William Agar.

At Howden, 21, Mr. John Denton Jefferson.

At Ripon, 69, the widow of alderman J. Rawson.

At Pontefract, 27, Mr. Henry Holme.

At Kelfield, 83, Mrs. Akam, a liberal benefactress to the poor.—At Lockholme, 21, Miss Ann Fewson.—At Holbeck, the wife of George Eddison, esq. one of the Society of Friends.—At Roos, 40, the Rev. Thomas Lowthion, he performed his duties for seventeen years with scrupulous punctuality.—At Hornesea, 60, Mrs. Ann Brown.—At Branningham, 60, Isaac Broadley, esq.—At Rawden, Sarah Wilson, late of Leeds, one of the Society of Friends.—At Welton, 69, Mr. Watson

Stickney, much and deservedly respected.—At Hessle, 66, Mr. William Appleton.—The wife of Mr. Richard Maigison.

LANCASHIRE.

The late Liverpool election is said to have cost the friends of Mr. Canning upwards of 10,000*l.* Medals are to be struck, and presented to the 738 burgesses who voted for Mr. Leyland.

Messrs. James Aspinall and Son, of Liverpool, bankers, have stopped payment.

Married.] Mr. Robert Birdsall, to Miss Carpenter.—Mr. J. Forrest, to Miss Ellen Hurst.—Mr. John Tute, to Miss Mary Ann Barrow: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. Allen, of Manchester, to Miss Mary Bateman, of Hamner.—Mr. James Leech, to Miss Elizabeth Laylard, both of Salford.—Mr. William Hunter, of Manchester, to Miss Mary Hankinson, of Salford.—Mr. John Wright, to Miss Dutton.—Mr. Wallworth, solicitor, to Miss Parquott.—The Rev. T. S. Bristow, to Miss Jane Fleming.—Mr. Thomas Jackson, merchant, to Mrs. Ashton: all of Liverpool.—Isaac Oldham Bold, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Gregson, of Everton.—Mr. Henry Hallowell, to Miss Mary Mallalieu, both of Copster-hill.—Mr. John Taylor, of Agecroft, to Miss Mary Ann Medhurst, of Salford.—Mr. Joseph Willoughby, of Cheetwood, to Miss Lees, of Salford.—Christopher Bentham, of Gaythorn, to Alice Waddington, of Corlton-row, Manchester, both of the Society of Friends.—The Rev. John Studdard, to Miss Elizabeth Hardman, both of Whitworth.—At Bolton, Mr. Thomas Livesly, of Chorley, to Miss Butler.

Did.] At Manchester, 73, Mr. Isaac Clarke, an eminent bookseller, and a man whose general integrity of character, and whose accuracy and punctuality in business, had long gained him the high respect of numerous friends.—In Hatter-lane, Mr. Joseph Thomas.—Mr. William Whitaker.—In Old Bridge-street, Mrs. Ann Barrow.—Mrs. Sarah Untbank.—Mr. J. Johnson, twenty-five years librarian to Broom-street library.—72, Mrs. Mary Mitchell.—In Long Mill-gate, Mr. Bird, respected.—Mr. B. Joel, greatly respected.—In Hanging Ditch, 34, Mr. John Lawson.—At Salford, 45, Mr. Robert Goring, of Aldred-street.—67, Mr. John Smith.

At Liverpool, in Seel-street, 41, the Rev. Wm. Tarterton, Catholic priest.—In Whitechapel, 20, Miss Esther Briscoe.—95, Mr. Rowe.—88, Mrs. Martha Hinton.—Mr. William Harley.—69, Mrs. Pennington.—55, Jane, the wife of Edward Rowland, esq.—43, Mrs. Ellen Banner-man.—In Harford-street, 41, Mr. John Banks.—In Great George-street, 40, Mrs. Betty Watson.—35, Mr. William Townley, merchant.—The wife of Mr. Hicks,

Hicks.—In Dale-street, 55, Mr. R. Rid-diough.—46, Mr. W. Young.—23, Mr. Peter Millatt.

At Wigan, Mr. Richard Fairbrother.—Mr. Elias Wood.

At Warrington, 47, Mr. James Milnes.

At Kirkham, 72, Mrs. Frances Shep-herd.

At Ince hall, 69, Mrs. Anderton.

At Atherston, the widow of Richard Milnes, esq. of Sandy-brook-house.—At Ellenbrook, 59, Mr. Richard Newton.—At Cheetham-hill, Mrs. Catherine Crawshaw, much lamented.—At Hollinwood, by a fall from his gig, Mr. Wroe, of the firm of Wroe and Duncuft, of Manchester.—Near Blakrod, Mr. Samuel Makinson, of Wigan.—At Wavertree, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. R. H. Rousledge, rector of Liverpool, a conspicuous example of religious and moral virtue.

CHESHIRE.

Cheshire is in a convulsed state, in consequence of a great portion of the labouring classes being out of employment. A letter from a Magistrate states,—"that all the workmen at the great salt-works, at Northwich, Windford, &c. are out of employment, as well as the bargemen on the river Weaver, who convey the salt from thence to Liverpool, Manchester, &c. and, having assembled in large bodies, are demanding relief throughout the county. Upwards of 200 colliers from Rhuabon, in Denbighshire, drawing waggons laden with coals, were met by the magistrates within two miles of Chester, and 20*l.* were given them to disperse.

Married.] William Tristram, esq. of Norley Bank, to Miss Eliza Bower, of Liverpool.—Mr. Henry Shaw, of Lowton, to Miss Derbyshire, of Scarisbrick.—At Bowden, Mr. W. Atherton, of Liverpool, to Miss Daine, of Carrington.—At Neston, Samuel Woodhouse, esq. of Bronte, to Miss Martha Gordon, of Parkgate.

Died.] At Chester, of the City-walls, 70, Mrs. Lowe.

At Sandway, 59, the wife of John Okell, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. William Tatlow, to Miss Sowler.

At Chesterfield, Mr. R. Walker, of Holbrook, to Miss Ann Stansby, of Morley.—Mr. Ralph Aderley, jun. of Ham's hall, to Miss Rosamond Mills, of the Grove, Ashbourne.—Mr. R. Spencer, of Fissing-ton, to Miss Hardin, of Bury-hall.

Died.] At Derby, 56, the widow of Mr. Samuel Smith.

At Risley, at an advanced age, the wife of Mr. John Salt.—At Etwall, 65, Mr. Hall.—At Ireton Wood, 82, Mrs. Mary Beward.—At Heanor, the wife of Mr. William Woodcock, much esteemed.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Accounts lately received from Notting-

ham state; that, although frame-breaking has ceased for the moment, there is yet great discontent. The workmen and their families are going in groupes daily into the workhouses, for want of employment. The manufacturers refuse to assist their wants as they formerly did, from their late misconduct in breaking machinery.

Married.] Mr. Robert Armonson, of Nottingham, to Miss Fowler, of Mansfield.—Mr. John Leeson, of Nottingham, to Miss Sarah Thorn, of Oxford-street, London.—The Rev. John Hardolph Eyre, to Miss Harrietta Hardolph Eyre, of Grove.—Mr. Gilbert Scott, of Nottingham, to Miss Harriet Clark, of Bedford.

Died.] At Nottingham, 65, Mr. G. Pickering, of Long-row.—40, Mr. Sheffield, of Toll-house-hill.

At Newark, 22, Mr. John Shee.—75, the widow of the Rev. James Andrew Milnes, L.L.D.

At Mansfield, 67, Mr. William Hinde.

At Whatton, 84, Mrs. Hooper.—At Bingham, 27, Mr. Reuben Lee, regretted.—At Little Carlton, 72, Mrs. Greensmith.—At East Bridgeford, 76, Mr. William Hill.—At North Muskam, 24, Mr. William Tinker.—At Elston, 100, Mrs. Allcock.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Such was the distress of the farmers in this county, that several large landed proprietors lately saw the absolute necessity of lowering their rents: some took off 70, and others 50*l.* per cent.

Married.] Mr. Dennis, to Miss Sarah Wilkinson.—Mr. William Neal, to Miss Charlotte Leman: all of Spalding.—Mr. North, of Henington, to Miss Jemima Pool, of Grantham.—Mr. Thomas Louth, to Miss Jane Priestman, of Deeping St. James.—Mr. William Banyard, to Mrs. Mary Smith; both of Middle Rasen.—Mr. Edward Wray, to Miss Marsden, both of Brigg.—Mr. William Woolley, of North Collingham, to Miss Mary Stafford, of Kipleby.—Mr. William Dollet, of Mansfield-Wood-house, to Miss Ann Tesh, of Gainsborough.—W. B. Hecton, esq. of Gainsborough, to Miss Ann Posmoie, of Everton.

Died.] At Lincoln, 62, Mr. Charles Clark.

At Grimsby, 67, Mr. John Simpson.

At Spilsby, Mrs. Hill.

At Gainsborough, 75, Mrs. Urchill.

At Stamford, 33, Mrs. Dewar.

At Spalding, 64, Dorothy, wife of Capt. Kidall:—Advanced in years, Mrs. May.

At Boston, 50, Mrs. M. Coupleditch.

At Toynton All Saints, 84, Mrs. Sarah Chevins.

At Westwood-side, 80, Mr. J. Snowden.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Within the month the hobbin-lace manufactory of Messrs. Heathcote and Boden, of Loughborough, was beset in the night by 100 men, armed with blunderbusses.

and 12,000*l.* damage done by them to the premises and materials. No discovery has taken place of any of them; but 300 men and their families are in consequence plunged into extreme distress for want of employment.

In one parish in Leicester, 800 persons are relieved out of the poor-rates.

Married.] The Rev. Henry Kebbel, vicar of Wistow, to Miss Rachael Ders, of Woodford.—Mr. G. Partington, to Miss Lucy Dibben, of Rutland-street, Leicester.—Mr. William Mitchell, of Leicester, to Miss Ireland, of Great Wigstone.—Mr. Robert Thompson, of Blackbrook, to Miss Taylor, of Broughton Astley.—Mr. Joshua Marston, of Cadeby, to Miss Mary Loomes, of Husband's Bosworth.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Henry Wat-cham.—Mr. Thomas Bramley.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. John Bur-ten, sen.

At Uppingham, 32, Mr. Ellingworth.

At Market Bosworth, 59, Mr. Joseph Moxon, lamented.—At Charley Old Hall, 67, Mr. William Heggis, justly esteemed.—At Breden on the Hill, 40, Mrs. Newbold.—At Cossington, 48, the wife of the Rev. John Fisher, much and deservedly respected.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The most frightful details of the miseries of the starving population of the iron manufactories, of this and the adjoining counties, have been published in the newspapers. It appears that bread is become a luxury, and that the parishes are unable to maintain the multitude of paupers! We put the question solemnly, whether, as the war has destroyed our commercial employments, it is not now the imperative duty of the legislature, without loss of time, to discourage large farms by heavy imposts; and to encourage the re-building of those tenements on small farms, which have been destroyed by the Pitt-system of monopoly and speculation? A loan of ten millions would enable the government to effect this salutary object; and surely it would be as worthy to raise a loan of ten millions for such a purpose, as to raise five hundred millions for purposes of destruction? The erection of 50,000 farm-houses on farms of 30, 40, or 50 acres, and heavy imposts on farms of above 200 acres, would relieve the manufacturing towns of 100,000 families who, by the decay of foreign trade, have lost their means of subsistence, while, in every sense, the nation would be benefitted by the change.

Recently, three waggons loaded with coals, from this county, and drawn by unemployed workmen, who intended to draw the coals to Carlton-House, and present a petition to the Prince Regent, were stopped in their route by Bow-street officers.

Married.] Ralph Adderley, esq. to Miss Mills, of Barlaston-hall.—Mr. William

Burdett Oliver, of Cobridge, to Miss Mary Ann Goodwin, of Burslem.—Mr. B. Haynes, to Miss Bullock, both of West Bromwich.—Mr. Purden, jun. of Litchfield, to Miss Moxon, of Hill Redware.—Mr. S. Yates, of Eccles-hall, to Miss Medders, of Horsley-hall.—Mr. Cooper, of Leek, to Miss Jarvis, of Stone.

Died.] At Litchfield, Mr. H. Webb.—71, Mr. James Goodwin.—In the Close of the Cathedral, the wife of the Rev. Spencer Madan, D.D.

At Stafford, 43, Mr. Thomas Chapman.—Mr. William Snow.

At Walsall, 82, the wife of Thomas Sparrier, esq.

At Newcastle, 66, Edward Robison, esq. lamented.

At Burslem, Mr. Gregory Hickman, surgeon, of considerable ability in his profession.

At Stone, 62, Mr. W. Whittaker.

At Tamworth, Mr. Broster, respected.—Mr. Charles Hunter.

At Oakeley-hall, 26, William, second son of Sir John Chatworth, bart. M. P.

At Sedgley-park school, 67, the Rev. Thomas Southworth.—At Forebridge, 34, Mr. William Barlow.—At Dunstall, Mr. Thomas Miller.—At Portway-hall, 60, Daniel Johnson, esq. a man of great benevolence.—At Hanley, 59, Mr. David Wilson.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A recent letter from Coventry states, that the poor-rates in that place amount to three times the rent of the houses—and such is the increasing number of paupers, that, the work-houses being full, application has been made to government for the barracks, to convert them into poor-houses.

Stratford canal was lately opened for trade, from the Worcester, Birmingham, and Warwick canals, to the river Avon.

On the anniversary of Shakespeare's natal day, on the *second centenary* after his death,—at six in the morning, the bells struck up, and six cannon were repeatedly let off by Mr. Lloyd, of Welcomb. A public breakfast at ten o'clock was attended by 116 ladies and gentlemen; and the dinner at four, by 75 gentlemen; after which, "The immortal memory of Shakespeare," as well as that of "Garrick," and other appropriate toasts, were drunk with enthusiasm. At nine there was a brilliant display of fireworks on the Bancroft, attended by a band of music; and at eleven the ball commenced, at which were present 155 persons, composed of Staffordians and the neighbouring families, the greater part of whom did not retire till five in the morning. The stewards were the Earl of Guildford, Lord Middleton, Sir Charles Mordaunt, bart. and Francis Canning, esq. of Foxcote.

Married.] The Rev. John Boudier, vicar of

of St. Mary's, Warwick, to Miss Marianne Rooke.—Mr. T. Hill, to Miss Perry, both of Warwick.—Mr. George Pike, to Miss Louisa Talkington: Mr. John Stewart, to Miss Harriet Peele: Mr. S. Halliday, to Mrs. A. King: Mr. Hicks, to Miss Eliz. Jones: Mr. James Stevenson, to Miss Sarah Marshall: all of Birmingham.—Mr. S. Sturget, of Birmingham, to Miss Mary Streeton, of Foxton.—E. Boure, M. D. to Miss Benn: both of Coventry.—Mr. William Gray, of Birmingham, to Miss Fanny Rann, of Lady-Wood.—Mr. John Tombs, jun. of Birmingham, to Miss Sophia Tildesley, of Tivdale.—Mr. Jas. Richards, of Birmingham, to Miss Sophia Millward, of Redditch.—Mr. William Reynolds, of Birmingham, to Miss Negus, of Wednesbury.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Suffolk-street, Mr. William Pugh.—In Paradise-street, 41, the wife of Mr. John Simpson, greatly regretted.—In Bull-street, 22, Miss Mary Ward, lamented.—In Whitstall-street, Mrs. Frances Meakings.—In Bagot-street, 67, Mr. Thomas Elwell.—In John-street, Mr. William Ockole.—In Edgbaston-street, 66, Mr. Isaac Alcock.

At Erdington, 62, Capt. James Newman, much respected.—At Edgbaston, 60, the wife of Mr. Thomas Harrison.—At Huntley-hall, 80, the widow of John Mayhew, esq.—At Load Heath-cottage, Salihull, Miss Jane Jennings, of Birmingham.—At Oscott, 37, Mr. George Lander.

SHROPSHIRE.

A large waggon load of coals was lately drawn into Shrewsbury, from Ketley, by a party of the miners out of work. On the front of the waggon was a label, at the top of which was written—"But whoso hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?"—and underneath, "Benevolent friends, our need calls for your kind acts of charity, as we are deprived of the means of getting support for ourselves and families, from the want of labour.—We would rather work than beg—and rather beg than steal."

Married.] Mr. Thomas Harwood, to Miss Woodward, both of Shrewsbury.—At Ellesmere, Capt. Greville, to Miss Despard, of the Grange.—The Rev. J. Beynam, to Miss Hay, of Bishop's-castle.—Creswell Pigott, esq. of Drayton, to Miss Frances Harmer, of Montford.—Mr. Thomas Whittington, of Whitchurch, to Miss Mary Rees, of Drayton.—Mr. Sam. Evans, late of the Broad-Heath, to Miss Jones, of Ludlow.—John Wollaston, esq. of Bishop's-castle, to Miss Davis.—Mr. Cooke, of Wrockwardine, to Miss Ann Parsons, of Wytheford-park.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 57, Mr. Thomas Harris.—58, Mr. Ezra Cole.—At the

Priory, the wife of Mr. Charles Hughes.—64, Mr. John Burnhill.

At Oswestry, 70, the wife of Edward Birch, esq.

At Bridgenorth, Mr. Goodwin Lloyd.

At Downton, the wife of the Rev. Richard Pitchford.—At Coleham, suddenly, 47, Mrs. Mary Hughes.—At Brenfield, Mr. Tench, sen.—At Ash, 83, Humphrey Gregory, esq.—At Atcham, 62, Mr. J. Farnall, greatly respected.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At Worcester, great excesses have been committed, and all private information concurs too strongly in representing the population generally as impatient of the distresses which are the natural and irremediable consequences of the altered state of our foreign trade.

A general meeting of the proprietors of the Worcester and Birmingham Canal was lately held in that city, when it appeared that the amount of tonnage had exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and that there is every prospect of a continued increase.

Upwards of eighty people were lately refused assistance from the parish of Dudley—the applications being so numerous that it was found impossible to meet the extent of the people's necessities.

Married.] Mr. Spencer, of Kidderminster, to Miss Hardin, of Bury-hall.—At Powick, F. W. Griffin, esq. of Bank-buildings, London, to Miss Jane Huxley, of Powick.—Lieut. John Charles Morgan, of the 1st West India regt. to Miss Louisa Jane Hobson, of Wardsley.—Mr. Richard Smyth, of the Field, to Miss Mary Edwards, of Tidnor.

Died.] At Worcester, 70, the wife of Joseph Glover, esq.

At Henwick, the widow of the Rev. Sir William Ulethorn-Wray, bart.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At the late Hereford fair there was a considerable quantity of wool, but the sale was low and dull.

A fire lately broke out in the dwelling-house of a Mr. Proudman, farmer, at Luston, which was destroyed, together with two cottages, four barns, and four cyder mills.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Symonds, to Mrs. E. A. Wood: Mr. J. Bannister, to Miss Jane Evans: all of Hereford.—Mr. Henry Pitt, of Rhosmaund, to Miss Ann Sirrell, of Wisteston-court.—Edward Winne Fry, esq. to Miss Davis, of Pencraig-cottage.

Died.] At Hereford, 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Gwillim.

At Malvern, 27, Mr. John Webster, justly esteemed.

At Ross, Mr. Nath. Purchas.

At Wollas-hall, at an advanced age, C. Hanford, esq.—At Clifford, Mr. Thomas Wheeler.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The new bridge at Gloucester was lately opened for public use.

The Berkeley poachers under sentence of death, lately received a general reprieve.

A Mr. Rickards, farmer, and keeper of a toll-gate between Gloucester and Bristol, lately paid 45*l.* as a fine for improperly demanding and taking double tolls for horses drawing stage-coaches. By a decision of the Court of King's Bench, a stage-coach may pass any toll-bar, and change horses and return, without being liable to a second toll on the same day.

A late Bristol paper states, "that troops have been sent to, and are now quartered in Newport and Caerleon, in consequence of meetings held by the people employed in the works at Merthyr-Tydvyl and its neighbourhood, whose situation, resulting from the low state of the iron and coal trades, is become frightfully distressed.

Married.] Mr. James Cooke, to Miss Holder, both of Gloucester.—The Rev. Joseph Porter, of Bristol, to Miss Anne Coxwell, of Abington-house.—At Cheltenham, Sir Andrew Agnew, bart. of Loch-naw, to Miss Magdalene Carnegie.—Mr. Charles Hough, of Gloucester, to Miss Ann Newman, of Lassington.—Mr. William Wilkins, of Bristol, to Miss Mary Bridge, of Newnham.—James Hogg, esq. of Keppel-street, Russel-square, London, to Miss Mary Anne Hogg, of Rodborough.—The Rev. Robert Macfarlane, to Miss Maria Dimock, of Stonehouse.—Mr. E. Hill, of Hillsley, to Miss Mary Cornock, of Goldwick.—Mr. Nathaniel Hartland, jun. banker, of Evesham, to Miss Anne Summers Harford, of Ebbw Vale.—W. W. Drake, M.D. of Stroud, to the widow of Thomas Hughes, esq.—R. T. Garden, esq. of Clifton, to Miss Elizabeth Moore Knighton, of Greenofen-house.

Died.] At Bristol, 91, the widow of Lazarus Jacobs, esq.—43, Mr. Joseph Sturge.—Mrs. Hannah Gardner.—In Maryport-street, Mr. William Lewis.—Mr. Fitchew, of Radcliff-hill.—The wife of Mr. Jacob Smark—59, Mr. C. W. Sparrow.—Suddenly, 44, Mr. Jas. Jaques, master of the ship Bristol Volunteer, of that port. Few men have quitted life with a more irreproachable character. The suavity and urbanity of his manners during fifteen years in which he was a constant trader to the Island of Antigua, gained him the affections and good wishes of the principal inhabitants, by whom his memory will long be revered. He has left an afflicted widow and young family.

At Cheltenham, 60, Gen. Cunningham.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Wm. Hughes.

At Tetbury, 78, Miss S. Ludlow.

At Stonehouse, 90, the widow of Mr. John Carruthers.—At Winterbourne, 84, the widow of Mr. William Perry.—At

Charlton Kings, Wm. Lovesey, esq.—At Fairfield, 82, Mrs. Lois Heyes.—Mrs. Bishop.—At Cam, 70, the Rev. John Thomas, dissenting minister.—At Llanrumney, 21, Miss Sarah Moggridge, greatly esteemed.—At Siddington, 46, Mr. Wm. Parker, regretted.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. William Higginson, to Miss Mary Ann Jackson; Mr. Burrows, to Miss Mary Brookland: all of Oxford.—At Thame, Mr. J. Buckland, to Miss Frances Batty.—Mr. John Bowles, of Blenheim-park, to Miss Ann Eeley, of Yarnton.—At Woodstock, Thos. Cooper, esq. of Runcorn, to Miss Eleanor Frances North, of Woodstock.—Mr. Barnett, of Oxford, to Miss Mary Mathews, of Stanton.

Died.] At Oxford, 23, Miss Ann Groves.—22, Mr. James Tagg.—In Holiwell, 62, Mr. Nicholas Gunn, many years chamberlain of this city.—In St. Clement's, 31, Mr. Joseph Jackson.—80, Mr. John Battin, of St. Peter's.

At Banbury, Miss Eliz. Sansbury.

At West End, 55, Mr. Thos. Watkins, respected.—At Merton, 92, Mrs. Hartin.—At Garsington, 90, Mrs. Sadler.—At Yarnton, Mr. Lay, much respected.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

The Wantage bank lately suspended its payments, and the circumstance has caused great distress in the neighbourhood.

Married.] Mr. Robert Moore, to Miss Alicia Ann Radford, of Hardmead.—At Wellingford, Mr. Jeffs, of London, to Miss Deborah Shury, of Wallingford.—George Augustus Woods, esq. of Balladoole, Isle of Man, to Miss Anna Maria Coney, of Cookham.—Francis Hearle, esq. of St. Columb, to Miss Anna Maria Hicks, of Plomer-hill.—Mr. John Kersley Fowler, of Aylesbury, to Miss Eliz. Kersley Complin, of Brown Candover.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Mrs. Mary Fell.

At Abingdon, 78, W. Alder, esq.

HERTS AND BEDS.

The Duke of Bedford, at his late receipt-day, at Wansford, liberally returned 15, 20, and 25*l.* per cent. to his tenants, according to the circumstances under which they held; and his Grace's steward observed, that the duke would yet further reduce his rents if it should be found necessary.

A fire broke out on the premises of a Mr. Bodger, of Southill, near Biggleswade, which consumed the whole of the barns, corn-stacks, hay, out-houses, &c. Six cottages were likewise totally destroyed.

Married.] Mr. Henry Perkins, of Aynho-Warren, to Miss Clark, of Flamstead.—Mr. C. Ellis, of Chertsey, to Miss Maria Pollett, of Barnett.—Mr. Emerton, of the R.N. to Miss West, of Baldock.—Mr.

Thomas

Thomas Field, to Miss Isabella Homes: both of Chesham.

Died.] At Penn, 72, Robert Harrison, esq. formerly of Lombard-street, banker, universally regretted.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The dwelling-house of a Mr. John Peach, of Northampton, was lately broken into, and bills of exchange to the amount of 1315*l.* together with some cash notes and silver, were stolen.

Married.] The Rev. H. Palmer, of Carlton, to Miss Elizabeth Heyrick, of Brampton.—At Market Harborough, Mr. Eyre, of Hereford, to Miss Harriet Vardy, of Yelvertoft.—John Mould, esq. of Oundle, to Miss Mary Ann Meckie, of Lewisham.

Died.] At Northampton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Fitton.

At Thrapstone, 61, Mr. Samuel Beal, much respected.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

On the 17th of June, the Hon. Mr. Justice Abbot, Mr. Justice Burroughs, and Ed. Christian, esq. Chief Justice of the island, arrived at Ely, where they opened a special commission for the trial of the persons charged with having committed various felonies at Littleport and Ely. The calendar consisted of 82 persons. The trials were concluded on Friday; and on Saturday, June 22, judgment of death was passed on 24 prisoners, convicted of capital offences.—Mr. Justice Abbot then severally addressed William Beamiss, the elder, George Crow, John Dennis, Isaac Harley, and Thomas Smith, the younger, exhorting them to prepare for their sentence, which has since been carried into execution.

Distress warrants lately have been executed on some of the yeomanry cavalry in Huntingdonshire, for not paying the horse-duty with which they were surcharged, because, through some omission, they were not called upon by their commanding officer to perform the whole of the parade days in the last year; in one instance, an auctioneer was called in to sell a cart and some sheep, which had been thus seized, and, although nearly a hundred individuals were present, not one bidding was offered.

Married.] Mr. John Buswell, of March, to Miss Taylor, of Wisbech.—Mr. John Wilson, of Landbeach, to Miss Mary Grainger, of Stretham.—T. Seppings, esq. of Soham, to Miss E. Squire, of Norwich.—Mr. J. Hardy, to Miss S. A. Brighton, of Soham Toney.

Died.] At Cambridge, Richard Pawson, esq. of Thetford, an alderman of that corporation.

At Littleport, 95, Mrs. Ellen Siudall.—At Fordham, the Rev. John John.—At March, Mr. Wandby, who was eminently distinguished for general knowledge in the drainage and management of fens.

NORFOLK.

The general meeting of the Union Insurance Institution was held at the office, in the market-place, on the 28th ult. (alderman Starling Day, esq. in the chair,) when a considerable number of respectable insurers attended, and were much gratified with the statements laid before them.

The late Holkham sheep-shearing was numerously attended, and much new information obtained upon the best breeds.

Married.] Mr. R. A. Firth, of Hampstead, to Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Beckwith, of Norwich.—Mr. W. Pettengal, merchant, to Miss Paget, of Yarmouth.—Mr. Charles Cooke, of Garboldisham, to Miss Bray, of Diss.—Mr. Cole, of Fakenham, to Miss Elizabeth Skrimshire, of South Creak.

Died.] At Norwich, 60, Mrs. Peterson, —72, Mrs. Eliz. Sutton.—In St. Laurence, 52, Mr. Francis Hill.—73, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Day.—72, Mrs. Susannah Sharpe.

At Yarmouth, 70, the wife of J. Fisher, esq.—39, Mr. William Gedge.

At Barford, Miss Rachel Allen.—At Costessey, 84, Mr. Robert Fox.—At Attleburgh, Mrs. Cockell.—At North Lopham, 61, Mrs. Ann Minton, lamented.—At Northwold, 72, Mrs. Elizabeth Slade.—At Kirstead, 83, Mr. R. Whall.—At East Dereham, 50, Mr. Thomas Gostling.—At Shotesham, suddenly, 32, Mr. John Spratt, jun.—At Earsham, 56, Mr. William Woolnough.—At Fouldon, 46, Edmund Horrex, esq.—At Brinton, 80, Mr. Richard Rouse.

SUFFOLK.

A case of considerable importance to the vendors of merchandize at Bury-fair, was lately decided in the Court of King's Bench. It came before the Court in the shape of a special case, under the Hawkers' and Pedlars' Act, of a Mrs. Green, residing in London, a grocer and oil-dealer, who, for a number of years, vended goods at that fair. It was asserted by the chief magistrate of Bury, that the fair was legal for six days only: to this conviction Mrs. Green, (or more properly the London traders, who made it a common cause,) appealed; and the court established the usual period of thirty-two days.

Married.] Mr. Jary, to Mrs. C. Batley: Lieut. George Samuel Fabricius, to Miss Jane Mann: all of Ipswich.—Chaston, esq. of Withersdale, to Miss Sheppard, of Bungay.—Mr. John Hamilton, of Ipswich, to Miss A. L. J. Wasbrough, of Upper Knowle.—Mr. R. Ewer, of Hadleigh, to Miss M. Hall, of Foxearth.—Mr. William Miller, of Walsham le Willows, to Mrs. Lorick, of Diss.—Mr. William Stopher, of Woodbridge, to Miss E. Reid, of Ipswich.—Mr. Samuel Symonds, of Ashfield, to Miss M. A. Rushmore, of Ipswich.—The Rev. W. Kirby, A.M. of Barham, to Miss Rodwell, of Baylham.

Died.] At Ipswich, 66, the wife of John Spooner, esq. banker, deservedly respected.—68, Mrs. Sarah Byles.—Mrs. Eliz. Tydeman.

At Stowmarket, 67, Mr. Timothy Fuller. At Eye, 65, John Wythe, esq. one of the senior alderman of that corporation.

At Cotton, 51, Miss Rebecca Eade.—At Felsham, 30, Mr. Thomas Hitchin.—At Wetherden, suddenly, 60, Mrs. Jacob.—At Melford, 45, Mr. Thomas Mecking.—At Barningham, Mrs. Mary Davey, much respected.—At Norton, 81, Mr. Thomas Shipp.

ESSEX.

The election of a Mr. Smith, to the mayoralty of Colchester, has lately been declared illegal by the Court of King's Bench.

Married.] Lieut. Col. Keightley, 14th regt. to Miss Ann Wilson, of Marshalls, Romford.—The Rev. J. G. Bull, A. B. vicar of Stebbing, to Miss Catharine Martha Smith, of Great Dunmow.—Mr. J. Lane, of Fyfield, to Miss Ann Pwsey, of Hoddens.—At Stock, the Rev. Frederick Master, vicar of Runcorn, to Miss Emily Perney.—Mr. G. Thompson, of Stratford-green, to Miss Mary Thompson, of Ilford.

Died.] At Colchester, suddenly, Mr. E. Cross.

At Maldon, J. Tomlinson, esq. one of the aldermen.

At Rochford, 76, Mrs. Reed, greatly regretted.

At Great Tey, Miss Eliza Polley, regretted.—At Barnston, 78, Mr. J. Burton.—At Lexden, 74, Mr. John Cheese.—At Little Coggeshall, 61, Mr. Benj. Ardley.

KENT.

The County Bank, at Maidstone, Sir William Bishop and Co's, has stopped payment.

At the Custom house sale at Dover three silver sets of Bonaparte-medals, containing 145 each, were sold for 495l. They had been entered at 50l. each, and were seized as undervalued.

It is calculated that 70 passengers per day leave Dover for France, and only half that number return.

Married.] Lieut. Waterman, R.N. to Miss Clarke, of Canterbury.—Mr. John Giles, of Canterbury, to the widow of Mr. W. Burrell, of Woolwich.—Mr. William Shoemith, to Miss S. Adams: both of Dover.—Mr. Joseph Walker, of Ashford, to Miss M. F. Cozens, of Canterbury.—Mr. Thomas Daniels, to Miss Elizabeth Hall.—Mr. Robert Mannis, to Miss Harriet Peter; all of Folkestone.—At Maidstone, Edward Cormick, esq. capt. of the 20th dragoons, to Miss A. H. D. Tyssen, of Folly house.—Mr. George Cotton, of Rochester, to Mrs. Newson.—Mr. W. Chaplin, to Miss Elizabeth Alston, both of Rochester.—Mr. Wm. Denne, to Miss Mary Maxted, both of Walmer.—Mr. Richard

Tilley, to Miss Harriot Lott, both of Whitstable.—Mr. Henry Jarvis, to Miss Celine Mackinder, both of Tenterden.—Mr. W. Cole, of Biddirden, to Miss Mary Bigg, of Tenterden.

Died.] At Canterbury, 72, Mr. Hart, one of the Brothers of St. John's Hospital.—58, Mrs. Terry.—69, Mr. Peter Borain.—40, Mrs. Pasen.

At Rochester, Mrs. Turtle, of Troytown. At Dover, Mr. Thomas Heeve.—79, Mrs. Rutledge.—Mr. Ford, of Ashford. At Chatham, Mrs. Gray, of the Dockyard.

At Maidstone, 43, Mr. T. King.

At the Bower, 64, Wm. Lea, esq.

At Margate, 49, Edward William White, esq. late governor of the British Posts and Settlements on the Gold Coast: he had been absent 27 years from England, and only landed the day before his death.—67, Mr. J. Stevens, much regretted.

At Ramsgate, 62, the wife of Mr. John Hodges, of Albion hill.

At Ashford, Miss Elizabeth Stoddart.—90, Mr. William Halters, universally respected.

At Folkestone, 42, Mr. John Pelcher.—64, Mr. John Laurence.—51, the widow of Mr. Edward Dixon.

At Faversham, Robert Collier, esq. one of the Jurats of that town.

At West Malling, Mr. James Evenden, much regretted.—At Scotney, 66, Edward Hussey, esq.—At Friendsbury, 21, Miss Mary Gunning, lamented.—At Hunton, 76, Mrs. Elizabeth Duddy.

SUSSEX.

The Sussex and Horsham Bank lately stopped payment.

Considerable emigration of all classes daily takes place from Brighton, for the coasts of France and Flanders.

Married.] Mr. W. Smith, of Guildford, to Miss Morley, of Arundel.—Mr. John Newman, of Chichester, to the widow of Lieut. Wickham, R.N.—At Brighton, Mr. T. Pettit, of Portsea, to Miss M. S. Attree, of Brighton.

Died.] At Lewes, Miss Grantham.

At Hastings, Mademoiselle le Victoire Buffo, eldest daughter of Prince de Castelicata.

At Horsham, 80, Mr. Richard King.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Receiver-General of Hants has given directions to the Collectors of the Property Tax, to collect the last half year due from that tax, forthwith. It was generally understood, that payment would not be demanded for some months to come.

The barracks near Southampton are to be converted into a military asylum, for the reception of 400 soldiers' children, who are to be instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and every branch of the military profession.

A destructive fire broke out at a baker's, in the Village of Stoborough, near Wareham; and fifteen dwelling-houses were entirely consumed, with most of their furniture; besides barns, &c. Upwards of fifty individuals (most of them poor) have lost their all, and are without a home.

Married.] Mr. John Lane, to Miss Maria Loop, both of Portsmouth.—Mr. John Ventham, to Miss Ann Cave, both of Winchester.—Charles Fielder, esq. of St. Cross, to Miss Barnes, of Winchester.—Lieut. Forder, R.N. to Miss Gilbert, of Bartley-Lodge, New Forest.—John Maddock, esq. of the R.N. to Miss Mary Wise, of Portsea.—Mr. J. Gange, of Portsmouth, to Miss Phillips, of Portsea.—Mr. Thomas King, jun. of Nursing, to Miss Ann Attwood, of Lee.—Capt. Pipon, to Miss Pipon, of Alton.—Mr. James Young, of Romsey Infra, to Miss Sarah Lydia Windsor Roman, of West Stoke.

Died.] At Southampton, in Albion-place, 55, Mrs. Mary Gower.—22, Mr. Edward Percy Druitt, greatly respected.—Mrs. Brent.—45, Mr. William Shelden, regretted.

At Winchester, the widow of Mr. James Collis.—In Kingsgate-street, Miss Houghton.

At Gosport, the wife of Hugh Somerville, esq. deeply lamented.

At Portsea, 29, the widow of Lieut. J. F. Miller, R.N.—To the inexpressible grief of all who knew her, 23, Ann, second daughter of Mr. James Hay, F.R.L.S. sculptor, &c. of Portsea. The death of this amiable young lady is not felt as a common occurrence, either by her parents, relations, or friends; being of an amiable disposition, well-cultivated mind, polished and courteous manners—beaming through a pleasing and animating countenance; she was torn from the hearts and affections of all who knew her. Modest without affectation, bashful without ignorance, and with a mind of spotless purity and simplicity—

“Early, bright, transient, chaste as morning dew,
“She sparkled, was exhal'd, and went to heaven.”

At Portchester, John Hellyer, esq.

At Romsey, the wife of Mr. James Beavis.—Mr. John Undy.

At Bishop's Waltham, at a very advanced age, Mr. Jennings, much respected.

At Bradley, the Rev. Charles John Gough Scare, rector.—At Aldsworth, 78, Mr. John Woods.—At Dailey, Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer.—At Emsworth, Mr. John Pain, regretted.—At Wood Green, Mr. Matthew Downer.

WILTSHIRE.

The borough of Wootton-Bassett has lately for twelve days been divided by the severest parliamentary contest ever remembered there. The poll lasted three days, and at the conclusion the Mayor de-

clared the votes to be—for Mr. Money, 118; Mr. Twiss, 115.

Within the month Trowbridge was considerably agitated:—3000 persons had collected, setting the civil power at defiance, but the military from Bristol dispersed them.

A great part of the cloth-workers of Devizes are, owing to the distressed state of the times, and there being no foreign markets, thrown out of employment.

Married.] Mr. George Simpson, of Salisbury, to Miss Flindell, of Exeter.—The Rev. John Fisher, prebendary of Salisbury cathedral, to Miss Mary Cookson.—John Patient, esq. to Miss Barnes, of Collingbourn.—Mr. W. B. Newman, of Corsham, to Miss Ann Newman.—Mr. T. P. Morgan, to Miss Price, of Warminster.—Mr. William Clarke, of Calne, to Miss Gales, of Biddestone.

Died.] At Chippenham, Mr. Samuel Acland.

At Trowbridge, the wife of Charles Bythesea, esq.

At Calne, 84, Mrs. S. Wootten, much lamented.

At Corsham, Mr. William Lacey.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Among other riots and commotions of the starving manufacturers and labourers, a serious one took place at Frome, and a sort of regular battle between the people and some yeomanry cavalry, in which the latter were defeated, till the arrival of the regulars.

The banking house of Wood and Carpenter, at Wellington, lately stopped payment.

The annual sheep-shearing for the premiums of the Bath and West of England Society took place on the 11th ult. at the Castle yard of the Society in Bath, and was attended by many of the members, who witnessed some dexterous workmanship. No less than eight competitors contented for the premiums. On this occasion a stool or frame was used, on which the sheep is laid, and the shearer works in a sitting posture, and pursues his work with great correctness, while the animal is relieved from much pain and danger of injury.

A remarkably fat ox, fattied by Mr. Edwards, at Thickwood, in the parish of Colerne, entirely with peas-straw, was lately killed. Few graziers are aware of this excellent substitute for the usual methods of fattening.

Married.] Mr. William Seymour, solicitor, to Miss Booth, of Westgate-street.—Mr. William Rice, to Miss Elizabeth Palmer.—Mr. J. Gould, to Miss Ann Holland: all of Bath.—At Walcot-church, Mr. John George, solicitor, to Miss Rebecca Cole.—Henry Arnold, esq. of Darlington-place, Bathwick, to Miss Anne Dyer, of Caroline-buildings, Bath.—At Tannton, Sydney Croggs, esq. late Lieut. Col. of the 53d regt. to Miss Sybill Jane Dansey.

—At

—At Bruton, Thomas Stockwell, esq. to Miss Letitia Frances Goldisborough.

Died.] At Bath, in Green Park-place, 72, the widow of Sir Richard Pearson, Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.—In Widcombe-crescent, Thomas Prince, esq. universally esteemed.—In Henrietta-street, Stephen Iles, esq. much respected.—In Charles-street, 72, James Margenem, esq. greatly regretted.—In Axford's buildings, Mrs. Joanna Helyar.—In Mariborough-buildings, 85, the Rev. Thomas Webster, D. D. he was charitable and without ostentation.—23, Richard Lewis Hopkins, esq. of Hanwell.—In Axford-buildings, 88, the widow of C. Harris, esq.

At Bridgwater, Mr. Bond.—Miss Anna Mines.

At Taunton, after a short illness, Lieut. Gen. Cliffe; an officer who had seen much active service, and was much esteemed.

At Shepton Hallet, Mrs. Hill, much regretted.

At Wellington, 67, Mrs. Bagg, deservedly lamented.

At Burnham, 75, Mrs. Clements.

At Stratton on the Foss, 59, Mr. James Savage; and, on the next day, his son, 29, Mr. George Savage.—At Weston, Mr. William Lovegrove, of the Drury-lane theatre.—At Walcot, 45, Mrs. Richardson.

DORSETSHIRE.

The village of Bere, in this county, was lately thrown into great alarm by several fires breaking out at the same time; it was believed to be the work of incendiaries; and not without the united perseverance of all the people, was the total destruction of the place prevented.

Married.] The Rev. John Mon, of Beaminster, to Miss Slatter, of Holby.—Mr. Henry Rogers Hill, of Farnham, to Miss Mary Lock, of Minchinhampton.—Mr. T. Janson, of London, to Miss A. Calwell, of Minchinhampton.

Died.] At Weymouth, the Hon. Mrs. Cossins, greatly lamented for her many virtues.

At Sherborne, Mr. Daniel Card.

At Bridport, 75, Mr. Hounsell, universally respected.

DEVONSHIRE.

The growing of hops in Devonshire, which commenced only two years since, has far exceeded expectation: the climate and soil appear to be well calculated for their production.

The distress for want of labour, in the manufacturing towns of Devonshire, exceeds all former precedent. The India Company, who for the last 20 years bought about 240,000 long ells annually, have for the last two or three years (in consequence of the high price of wool) reduced their purchases one half.

Eighteen houses in Thoverton, near Exeter, were lately destroyed by fire; and the distress among the poor in consequence is extreme.

Married.] The Rev. William Rayer, rector of Tidcombe Portion, to Jane, the youngest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Carew, bart. of Haccombad.—At Plymouth, William Par, esq. to Mrs. Morshall, of Plymouth.—At East Teignmouth, Mr. John Duncan, of London, to Miss Brine, of Teignmouth.—Mr. Richard Rutt, of Stonehouse Chapel, to Miss Secombe, of Kingston.—Mr. Samuel Cleave, of Newport, to Miss Ann Michell, of Polson-hill.

Died.] At Exeter, 59, Mr. John Higge.—Mr. William Morton, of Alphington-street.—46, Miss Ann Dymond, a most amiable member of the Society of Friends.—24, Miss Frances Manc, greatly esteemed.—The widow of Mr. Jacob Sercombe.—In the Friars, 60, Miss Elizabeth Barnes.

At Topsham, George W. H. Carrington, esq.—Master in the R.N.—33, A. R. Hughes, esq. capt. in the 5th Native Infantry.—79, Miss Grace Dingle.

At Plymouth, the wife of Lieut. Lymons, of the Naval Hospital.

At Barnstaple, Mr. John Fraise.

At Ashburton, 80, Mrs. Dolbeare.

At Totnes, 43, Mr. Samuel Fisher, manager of the Teignmouth and other theatres, much lamented.

At Stoke, a few days after landing from the West Indies, John Maugham Granville Grenfell, esq. of London.

At Bicklington, 81, Mr. John Savery.—After a long illness, the Rev. George Tucker, rector of Uplyme and Musbury, lamented.

CORNWALL.

At a late numerous meeting of the gentry and yeomanry of the county of Cornwall, at Bodmin, John Penhallow Peters, esq. in the chair, it was resolved:—

“That, as it is at all times incumbent on the legislature to encourage the agriculture of the United Kingdom, so, under the present alarming circumstances of the country, it has become indispensable to the prosperity of the nation, that every obstacle to the progress of agriculture be, as speedily as possible, removed.

“That, at the present moment of general distress, whatever tends to prevent the advancement of agricultural improvement, and decrease the demand for agricultural labour, adds to the already enormous number of paupers; consequently, augments the pressure of the almost overwhelming amount of poor-rates, by which the country is burthened, and, by paralyzing the industry and diminishing the wealth of the nation, is subversive of its best interests.

“That, the present system of Tythe Laws, by its unequal operation, the uncertainty in which it leaves the amount of the payment it imposes, and the expensive and vexatious law-suits to which it gives rise, greatly contributes to produce all the evils above enumerated, and is, therefore, injurious to the welfare of the community at large.”

A petition

A petition was lately forwarded to both Houses of Parliament from the innkeepers of Truro and the neighbouring parishes, praying for relief from the present overwhelming pressure of the excise duties, by which, they stated, a majority of them were threatened with ruin.

Married.] Lieut. Beauchant, of the R.M., to Miss Georgianna Ann Allen, of Falmouth.—Mr. Donnel, to Miss Downey, both of Falmouth.—Mr. Stephen Luke, of Penzance, to Miss Emma Millett, of Buzarene.—At St. Hilary, Mr. Thomas Peter Gurney, to Miss Lydia Marazion.

Died.] At Falmouth, suddenly, Miss Alice Hingston, of the Society of Friends. At Truro, 78, Mrs. Mary Reynolds.

At Morval, 85, Mr. Robert Cornew.—

WALES.

A competition in sheep shearing, for premiums, offered by the Anglesey Agricultural Society, lately took place at Llangefni. Three candidates entered the lists, and finished their three sheep in about an hour, in a manner that gave very great satisfaction to several hundred spectators. When the way in which the sheep are in general mangled in this country is considered, this novel exhibition cannot but be reckoned one of the greatest improvements introduced by these laudable Societies.

Married.] Richard Evans, esq. of Llanfair Caereinion, to Miss Ann Prudentia Owen, of Churchstoke.—William Jones, esq. of Llys, to Miss Ellen Williams, of Hafodnifydd.—The Rev. G. S. Weideman, of Wrexham, to Miss Lever, of Manchester.—John Jones, esq. of Beaumans, to Miss Margaret Harris.—At Ruabon, J. W. Hinde, esq. of the 15th Hussars, to Miss Harriet Youde, of Plasmadoc.

Died.] At Swansea, Mr. John Williams.—53, the wife of W. B. Pitt, esq. deservedly lamented.

At Carmarthen, the Rev. Thomas Price, master of the Free Grammar School there, vicar of Llangunor, and rector of Llanfair Orllwyn.—Mr. David James.—70, the wife of Mr. J. Jones.—Mrs. Jones, formerly of Mwche.—Near this town, Henry Godolphin Rooper, esq. late Major in the 72d regt.—Mrs. Howells.

At Presteigh, 79, Mr. John Bebb, whose benevolence will be long remembered.

At Barmouth, Roger Edwards, esq. capt. of the Marines.

At Pemprey, the Rev. Mr. Morgan, vicar.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] J. J. Johnstone Hope, esq. to Miss Alicia Anne Gordon, of Hall-head.—Mr. Alexander Macrewdie, of Edinburgh, to Harriet, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Skelly, of the 74th foot.

Died.] At Edinburgh, in Forth-street, 63, George Wilson, esq.

At Holyrood-house, Cooper Crawford, esq.

IRELAND.

Scarcely a day but a ship leaves some of

the harbours of Ireland with a cargo of men, women, and children. A late report laid before the Privy Council held in Dublin castle, of the number ready to sail for the Atlantic, amounted to *sixteen hundred!* Of these, 500 sail from Dublin; upwards of 200 in one vessel from Newry; 5 or 600 from Derry and Belfast.

Married.] Major-Gen Sir Hennis Paek, K.C.B. to Lady Elizabeth Beresford.—Simeon Boileau, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Ann King.

Died.] At Dublin, in Merion square, 76, Sir Robert Staples, bart. of Dunmore.

At Clonbrock, Lady Clonbrock.—At Clantarf, Maria, wife of Sir William Bagnall Burdett, bart.—At Donorghmore, 107, Pat. Fitzgerald; he retained all his mental and corporeal faculties to the last.

DEATH ABROAD.

Early last year, Wm. Hunter, M.D. of the East India Company's Bengal Medical Establishment, and for some years Inspector General of Hospitals on the Island of Java; who, from 1794 to 1808, in his office of Secretary to the Asiatic Society, and Professor and Examiner at the College of Calcutta, and 1784-94 as Surgeon of Major Palmer's embassy with Dowlat Rai Scindia, had the best opportunities of studying the languages and literature of India; and few have made a more scientific and learned use of them, in his many original publications, as well as in communications to the Transactions of his Society, and other oriental periodical works. Among others, I can recollect that, in 1784, he published the earliest and much the best account we have yet had, of the excavations in the caverns and rocks of Elephanta Island, and other places on the Malabar coast, which are connected with a religion older than that of the Brahmans; also an account of the Kingdom of Pegu. He next published, in the Asiatic Miscellany, the Journal of a Journey backwards and forwards from Agra to Poona, during the years 1788-89; and soon after, "An Account of the Astronomical Labours of Jayasinha," entitled Zeej Mohammed Shabee," which, in No. 120 of your Magazine, A. C. a correspondent, ably defends against the captious and frivolous remarks of the famous Anquetil du Perron. But, not having at hand the Asiatic Researches, and various periodical works, in which his communications are dispersed, I cannot at present furnish you with an accurate list of them. One of his last works was a large volume on the special professional subject of a new disease, that had committed great havoc among the lascars, who navigate the company's and extra ships during war-time, when they cannot be supplied with European seamen. This disease would seem, both in its origin and symptoms, to resemble the sea-scurvy of the European sailor, occurring chiefly on the outward-bound passage, when the lascar had

had not those means of furnishing himself with such various condiments as counteract the otherwise poor fare he puts up with while on-board ship; and which in many ships occasioned a mortality of two-thirds of their crews. Dr. Hunter, as surgeon also of the Marines, from 1794 to 1806, had frequent occasions to report on this disease; and the credit of recommending the means, that have since been successfully adopted, of remedying its horrid ravages. This work, making a large octavo volume, was published in Calcutta, 1804, dedicated to Marquis Wellesley; and two hundred and fifty copies sent for sale in the Hope annual packet of that year for England; but Admiral Lincoln captured her; and a work on this subject has since appeared in France, dedicated to Bonaparte. Dr. Hunter was an excellent Persian, Arabic, and Hindustanee scholar; which for twelve years of his life so eminently qualified him as a moderator and judge on the annual examinations of the students of the Calcutta college, and in the distribution of the liberal presents bestowed on those literary competitions. In natural history, experimental and moral philosophy, mathematics, algebra, and all their connected branches of science, he had that knowledge which a Scotch university furnishes; and which, though not so profound in the dead languages of Europe as to afford what Dr. Johnson calls a belly-full, gives such a ready mouthful, as to enable the young Caledonian adventurer to make himself always useful, and often profoundly skilful, in whatever departments his fortune afterwards throws him; and the English Institutes, which, though a French name, are close copies of those colleges, will soon enable the middling classes in England, who cannot afford an Oxford and Cambridge education, to rival in philosophy their long-envied northern neighbours and fellow subjects. In 1775-6 the writer of this article can recollect, as his and Wm. Hunter's fellow students in the Tertian Class of the Marshall College of Aberdeen, James Stephen, at present a Master in Chancery, and an old distinguished member of Parliament; and political writer; Alexander Chalmers, the no less renowned writer of the Prefaces, and elegant editor of the British Classics, and accomplished continuator of British Biography; Dr. Alex. Gray, long an eminent physician in Bengal; and Dr. Hélerus Scott, equally

much esteemed as the head of his profession at Bombay; when Patrick Copland, the first season of his professorship, was, owing to the rude behaviour of one of the students, so much put out in his demonstration of the Problem of the Cycloid, that he was obliged to give it up for that day, and on the next, instead of doing it himself, he called out young Hunter, who finished his task with such an address, as to be complimented by the professor's saying, that he had really done it better than he could himself, prepared as he had come for the undertaking. And, if every class at that and the King's College of Aberdeen was half as prolific of useful and accomplished scholars, they might, with their mouthfuls of practical philosophy, vie of themselves with the belly-fulls of the Greek and Latin of Oxford, and the stomach-fulls of the mathematics of Cambridge! Wm. Hunter was a native of Montrose, and, with a competency of Latin, entitled himself to a bursary of 4l. a year, in 1773-4, at the Marshall College of Aberdeen, where he took his degree of A.M. in April 1777. In the mean time he was studying physic under a master who, in those days, was a physician, surgeon, and apothecary; and, after an apprenticeship of four years, got a situation on board an Indiaman; from which service he was transferred, in 1781, into that of Bengal, where his genius and learning had an ample field, and from which his industry has produced an abundant harvest. But, though his engagements were always respectable, they were never lucrative; for, till he went to Java, he held no situation that could enable him to save much money, and what little he had saved was expended in the education of a large family of both illegitimate and legitimate children. For thirty years the writer of this article was his annual correspondent, and his last letter was dated only a few weeks before his death. After an absence of thirty-eight years, he hoped to meet him and some other class-fellows this summer at Aberdeen; but what are the resolves and expectations of man? He had at last secured himself the means, and was preparing to return home, and enjoy that *otium cum dignitate*, for which he was so well qualified, when he was seized with a fever, which, after an uninterrupted service of thirty-five years in India, soon put an end to his life.—J. R.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Supplementary Number to the Forty-first Volume is published with this Magazine, with which it ought to be delivered by the Booksellers.

The domestic calamity noticed at page 81, col. 1, having for some days diminished the Editor's power of reading some of the proof-sheets, he feels it due to himself to apologize for the terms in which his friendly Parisian Correspondent, at page 34, col. 1, has been allowed to speak of his Work on JURIES. That Correspondent, like many other literary men, writes so illegible a hand, that it is often difficult to read what he has written till it has passed through the press.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 288.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1816. [2 of Vol. 42.

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend.—*Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the Custody of those who read, whether it be for amusement or for Instruction.—**JOHNSON.**

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ABOUT four years ago, when the price of all sorts of foreign timber became so enormously high, in consequence of the great demand, of our trade to the Baltic being in a great measure checked, and of the price of freight being enhanced; it became a matter of consideration with the lauded proprietors, as well as other persons, to consider what timber would grow best in this country, to form a substitute for deal, in most of the common purposes of building, &c. At that period Capt. Layman called upon me, and I gave him a number of specimens of trees that I had lately cut down; which were of twenty years' growth; but none seemed to engage his attention so much as a species of Canada poplar; which had been growing nineteen years, and cut

into boards 12 feet long, and 11 inches at the smallest end, and 13 inches at the butt. These I had, at the time, converted into the floor of one of the lodges belonging to the entrance of this garden, covering a space of 24 feet by 12—288 feet; which, reckoning at the then price of deal, in boards alone, was worth upwards of fourteen pounds. These boards are now perfectly sound, and, to all appearance, are likely to continue so for many years to come.

The above circumstance led the same gentleman to measure the contents of a young tree, grown from a cutting of the above, in order to ascertain its progress in bulk; and, this gentleman having lately transmitted to me the measurement as he, at the time, found it, I have, agreeably to his request, measured it now, and find the dimensions, at both periods, to be as follows, viz.

July 27, 1812,—measured a Canada Poplar, in the Botanic Garden, Sloane-street, when it was five Years and a half old.

	Ft.	In.		
Circumference at the ground	2	4½	}	
At three feet from ditto	1	8½		Medium girth.
At six feet from ditto	1	5½		1 11¼
At the first branch, 8 feet 4 in. from the ground	1	3¾		Mean diameter.
			0 5¼	

Admeasurement taken this Day, July 15, 1816.

Circumference at the ground	3	7½	}	
At three feet above the ground	2	10¾		Medium girth.
At six feet ditto	2	7		2 9½
At 8 feet 4 in. from ditto	2	6¾		Mean diameter.
The lower branches were cut from the stem two years ago, and the trunk is bare for the length of twelve feet, and at this height the circumference at that length is	2	3½	0 8¼	

I have been induced to trouble you with this account for the information of persons who wish to plant for profit; and that they may know how to choose proper sorts of timber for the purpose. Probably it may be the means of stimulating others of your readers to transmit, for the same purpose, similar observa-

tions on this and other kinds; which would prove a valuable piece of information to many persons in this country, particularly at a period when a great portion of land has been so much exhausted during the high price of corn, that it will answer no other good purpose to the proprietor than to plant

it with such trees, &c. as are of easy culture.

The species of poplar is the *Monilifera* of Linnæus, and it is described in the "Botanist's Companion," a small work which I have lately published for the use of my pupils, and others who are engaged in pursuits of botany, farming, &c.

W. SALISBURY.

Botanic-garden, Sloane-street.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT this most awful and unexampl'd crisis of debilitation and distress to Britain, I wish once more to lay before you, somewhat extended and developed, the *principal plans of such Reform* as appear to me capable of being efficacious:—

The Principal Plans for Reform in the Election and Duration of the Commons House of Parliament.

MAJOR CARTWRIGHT'S.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT'S.

The Hon. Mr. GREY, in 1797; now LORD GREY.

My own, according to the best consideration I have been able to give.

I.
1. Annual Election.

II.
1. Annual Election.

III.
1. Triennial election.

IV.
1. Election by vacating one-third annually, but so as to be re-eligible.

2. Universal suffrage.

2. Election by suffrage of all directly taxed.

2. Exercise of suffrage for counties to be extended to copyholders and leaseholders for a certain term.

2. Universal suffrage, but admitting, as an approximation, 2. of No. II.

3. Poll by district to be begun and ended the same day.

3. As in the preceding.

3. 113 county members instead of 92—diff. 21.

3. As in No. III.

4. Exclusion of ministers of state from vote in the House of Commons.

4. Ditto.

4. 400 members for boroughs to be returned by householders.

4. To vacate their seats, as at present, on appointment; but to be re-eligible.

5. Exclusion of holders of sinecures, pensioners at pleasure, and contractors.

5. I believe as Major Cartwright's.

5. This exclusion adopted as in the preceding plans.

6. Major Cartwright formerly intimated an idea like that of 6. No. III.

6. To prevent compromise, &c. each county to be divided into two, and to chuse one member each.

6. Election of two representatives for each elective district, as at present.

Whether election by open voice or by ballot would be preferable, seems a matter of detail or regulation, which might safely be left to experience, and the wisdom and fidelity of a freely and fully elected House of Commons.

Not having their plans before me, I cannot here state Mr. Pitt's or Mr. Wyvell's improvement on it, or Mr. Battley's: but they all went on retrenching the most confined and corrupt part of the borough representation, and transferring it to great unrepresented towns, or extending it to the surrounding district; leaving the larger, which are called open boroughs, as at present.

My reasons for my plan are as follow. I regard it as the most simple and most practicable, with respect to suffrage; the most just in principle; and, I believe, it would be found perfectly safe and beneficial in practice. But, if the public sentiment should at present go no farther than to extend the exercise of suffrage to all directly taxed, I could concur in this as an important approximation.

With respect to annual election, I do not see that strict right, and the principles of freedom, go farther than this—that re-election should take place at the shortest period, that, under all these circumstances,

cumstances, may appear *beneficially practicable*; whether this be *annual, biennial*, or by vacating the seats of *one-third* annually, by *rotation*. It appears to me that men who are to be formed to such functions as those of *representing Great Britain and Ireland* in parliament, are likely to be better qualified for their duty by having an undisturbed continuance in the exercise of it for a *moderate* period; that the *return* of the delegated power to the appointment of the *people* would be *adequately* secured, and the danger of *ministerial influence* sufficiently obviated, by giving the constant opportunity of *changing*, should their constituents so please, so large a portion as *one-third* annually, and *two-thirds* of the whole by the end of *two* years.

The nation thus would have always before her eye the *full and free exercise* of the elective suffrage *annually*, over *one-third* of the island. And the vigilant exercise of this most important power would, probably, be even quickened, and rendered more effectual, by the *rotation* proposed, than if it were annually exercised throughout the island. At the same time, I think a delegated representation for three years simply, without annual re-election of *any* part, (except merely on occasional vacancies) a longer delegation than appears necessary, expedient, or altogether safe for *constitutional* freedom.

The reasons for taking the *poll* in *different* places at once, for each elective district; and throughout the whole district of *rotation*, on the same *day*, are obvious. It would be the most effectual preventive of *drunkenness, riot, indolence, corruption*, and save the bringing of *non-resident* voters from a distance. Each district might be named from the *provincial town* within it.

I think, with a *radical* reform, the *exclusion* of *ministers of state* from *seat and vote* in the house, if their constituents should choose to *re-elect* them, would be, instead of a necessary severity, a very material evil. Their opinion and advice is unquestionably necessary; and their number bears so small a proportion to the whole representation, that it is not that, or their direct *vote*, but their *indirect influence*, which is the great evil. The right of *election* should not be *unnecessarily* restricted. For the same reason, and because in practice it is evasive and illusory, I disapprove of the pecuniary qualifications required for *cities and boroughs*.

I object to the election of *one* representative, instead of *two*, by each dis-

trict; thinking *compromise* not to be feared if reform were *radical*, and apprehensive of the reduction of *one-half* of the voters, which must follow in *each* elective district, by *doubling* the number of such districts.

I am for no strict exclusion or limitation of the right either of electing or being elected to parliament, which is not clearly necessary.

Some have been for excluding officers of the *army or navy*, and *barristers*; except that they would allow the greater *inns of court*, as a *legal university*, to choose two members: I am not for the exclusion even of the *clergy* from the *possibility* of being elected, any more than from seats in the *House of Lords*.

How far, if officers of the army or navy have been absent an *entire year* from the house, it should open an opportunity for a *new* election, is a particular question of detail; not so general or urgent as to require being included in the *great outline of reform*.

With all my respect for Mr. Wyvell and for the late Mr. Battley, I do not think their plans would go so far as sufficiently and *permanently* to identify the *House of Commons* with its *constituents*, the *Commons* of the realm. At the same time, even these *approximations* would be greatly preferable to the present unequal, defective, and corrupt representation. Among the simple plans stated, it would surely not be difficult for the *people* in *counties, cities, and great towns*, to make such a choice, by a constitutional expression of their sentiments in *public meetings*, as should, at all events, greatly improve the security of their freedom.

CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PUBLIC attention having been so much and so laudably attracted by the many discussions that have lately taken place on the treatment of those afflicted with mental diseases, I am not under the necessity of offering any apology for again wishing to occupy a small space in your widely circulated miscellany, with thoughts that arise out of Mr. Tuke's communication inserted in your last number.

I hope it was never understood that I meant to depreciate the merits of the institution called the Retreat; on the contrary, I think it most excellent, as far as the system of it will admit; and, finding (what I had not thought was the case before) that it is intended solely for

the reception of those who are of the Society of Friends, I do not see how it could well have been different.

But this does not prevent me from thinking, that a public institution, of the same extent, under a different system, might be productive of four times the good; contending, as I do, and must do, that recovery from the disease of insanity is the only positive good that results from the treatment of it in large public institutions.

My opinion is clearly this, that the very best means of recovery are only attainable in hospitals properly instituted solely for the purposes of cure; and into which none should be admitted that were not thought curable, and none kept after being pronounced incurable.

It is not sufficient to convince me, were it proved, that, in asylums under the prevailing system, the best means of recovery may be practised; it is quite enough for my purpose to be assured, as I am, that the best means never will be practised in these institutions; and, in new public establishments, where a public purse may be used, there is no necessity for uniting the keeping those known to be incurable, and the attempt to cure.

The best means of recovery require the individual attention of those who undertake it: it includes, and indeed secures, the best comforts of the patients; but it must be a life of active exertion, and of varied efforts: the mere keeping of incurables may be a piece of still life, in which day may succeed day—week, week—and year, year—in one unvaried round of placid existence.

Those arguments that I have advanced, in some former Magazines, upon this interesting topic, remain entirely unanswered; and, in an appeal to the statement of facts, the advocates for the present system have every advantage they can wish, by a comparison of what I know may be done with what has been done at the Retreat; for none of the public institutions, adhering to the same system, can, I think, pretend to vie with it in the practice of that system.

I have repeatedly said, both in public and private, that the chance of ultimate recovery for patients at the Retreat stands very fair; but, in a space of time out of all measure of necessity. It appears that the time taken for the cure is, on an average of all the cases recovered at the Retreat, upwards of two years; and the average of the recent cases, selected from the others, upwards of eighteen months. I cannot but consider seven or eight months for the former,

and four, or at most five, months for the latter, as fully sufficient for the average time of cure: and what a prodigious difference it must make in the economy of domestic life, to lose one of its members for eighteen months, when only four were necessary. I know a man, who has now been quite well for four years, that has been six times afflicted with madness, in different periods of his life: from the estimate of time necessary for recovery at the Retreat, nine years might have been deducted from a life of industry and usefulness to his family; but the whole of these paroxysms have not caused at most more than eighteen months: facts are stubborn things; and, whatever may be considered as defective at the Retreat should, I think, be charged upon the system, and not upon the practice, as far as that system goes: in truth, it is a system of careful keeping and excellent moral treatment; but does not admit of the most speedy and most effectual means of recovery.

The utmost stretch that my ambitious views have ever carried me as an earthly wish, was to be resident master (with proper medical assistants,) of an institution for the cure of insanity, agreeable to my own plan, which should be nearly a copy of that at Saragossa in Spain, and to receive no remuneration for my trouble but what arose from the cure.

T. BAKEWELL.

Spring Vale, Stone, Staffordshire;

July 4, 1816.

P. S. While writing the above, I was interrupted by a sight novel as it was distressing, namely, that of a number of men drawing a waggon loaded with coals. It appears that these men are a small part of a number of colliers who have been quite out of employ since March, and they had been dragging about these coals to excite compassion, and that they had procured a little more than what it had taken to maintain them: their motto was—"We had rather work than beg."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR insertion of the following in your widely-circulated and valuable publication, will render a great public service, by preventing the unwary from imposition, in being induced to believe that the stipulation of assessed or liquidated damages, which is generally supposed to imply the full penalty of the bond, has any real signification.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

The Highgate Archway Company against Mr. John Nash.

This was an action of very great importance

portance to the public; it was brought against the defendant, an architect of very extensive practice and patronage, who had contracted to make a certain excavation on the Highgate-archway road, and to build a bridge across the same, agreeably to his own plans, and upon terms even exceeding his own estimate. The action was brought to recover the sum of 20,000*l.*, stipulated by the contractor as, and for, assessed or liquidated damages, in case of non-performance of contract, and for which sum distinct bonds had been given.

Mr. Topping, counsel for the plaintiffs, in opening the case, stated, that various breaches had been made in the contract, one of which alone would take upwards of 6000*l.* to complete; and that various other defalcations would, in the present state of the works, require an additional expenditure nearly equal to the sum of 23,000*l.* stipulated to be paid under the contract.

The Attorney-General, as counsel for the defendant, admitted a defalcation in the contract; and that a verdict for 20,000*l.* should be recorded against his client; but contended that the plaintiffs ought not to recover more than the damage they had actually sustained, which was acceded to on behalf of the plaintiffs; and the matter was of course referred to a barrister to ascertain the amount of damage.

Kentish Town; July 13. R. VARIE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the readers of your miscellany will naturally expect me to answer the Bishop of St. David's reasons, &c. published in your number for July; in justice to them, as well as to myself, I beg to inform them that my answer is inserted in the 26th number of the Classical Journal, published on the first of July.

T. BELLAMY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEAUTIFUL as Mr. James's poem of *The Beacon* is, I never had any intention of appropriating it as my own; and, as I am not acquainted with all the circumstances of the controversy, if such it may be called, I will take the liberty of stating a few facts, which, as far as I am concerned, will, I trust, excuse me of any intended "plagiarism." I met with the poem of *The Beacon* in a newspaper (I think the *Courier*), without any name annexed to it; and, supposing it to be public property, I in-

serted it in my "Letters to Dr. Aikin on Vocal Poetry," published in the year 1811, amongst the "Moral and Miscellaneous Songs," page 148, where there is no name or signature annexed to it. Those songs which I have given as my own have J. P. at the end, and a reference is given to them, under my name, in the index of authors; and all the songs which were original, whether written by myself or others, have an O annexed to them in the table of contents, and there is no O after *The Beacon*, in p. 5.

Your number containing Mr. Wm. Hornby's letter I have not seen; but this statement will, I trust, be satisfactory, as far as I am concerned, to Mr. James, and to your readers; and I request the favour of you to insert this in your Magazine for next month; that the denial may be as public as the imputation of the supposed literary theft.

JAMES PLUMTRE.

*Great Gransden Vicarage,
near Caxton; July 9.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT the close of an arduous and glorious conflict, which has reduced many once-respectable families to the greatest imaginable distress, and made every class of society experience "the hard unfeeling grasp of iron Poverty," it becomes every real friend to his country to endeavour, by every possible means, to alleviate the general distress, and stem the violence of that rapid current which is fast hurrying the nation into misery and wretchedness. Individual exertions, it is true, must ever be inadequate to remove the cause of so generally prevailing a calamity; but much, it appears to me, may be done, to diminish the baneful effects which that cause produces.

In the present situation of things, the lower classes of the community feel doubly the effects of the national distress. Few among them are able to procure food for themselves and families, and by far the greatest number are reduced to the wretched necessity of throwing themselves on that bounty which the humanity of our ancestors has provided as the last resource of poverty and impotence. It appears to me, therefore, that in no channel could the disinterested exertions of the philanthropist be better spent, nor in any would they be more productive of immediate relief to the lower orders of society, than in a proper attention to the duties required from those persons who, from their situation and office,

free, have, in a particular measure, the oversight of the poor.

The two great objects, the statute of Elizabeth (which first appointed overseers of the poor,) had in view, seem to have been, 1st. To relieve the impotent poor, and them only; and 2ndly. To find employment for such as are able to work, and principally (as a late judicious author has observed in treating on the subject), by providing stocks of raw materials to be worked up at their separate homes, instead of accumulating all the poor in one common workhouse; a practice which puts the sober and diligent upon a level (in point of earnings) with those who are dissolute and idle, depresses the laudable emulation of domestic industry and neatness, and destroys all endearing family connections, the only felicity of the indigent. Whereas, if none were relieved but those who are incapable to get their living, and that in proportion to their incapacity; if no children were removed from their parents but such as are brought up in rags and idleness; and, if every poor man and his family were regularly furnished with employment, and allowed the whole profits of their labour; a spirit of busy cheerfulness would soon diffuse itself through every cottage; work would become easy and habitual, when absolutely necessary for daily subsistence; and the peasant would go through his work without a murmur, if assured that he and his children (when incapable of work through infancy, age, or infirmity,) would then, and then only, be entitled to support from his opulent neighbours.

I was pleased to observe in the Provincial Occurrences of a late number of your valuable Miscellany (under the head of Leicestershire,) that a society had been formed, carrying into effect (though by different means) the object of this communication. It is observed, that the opulent part of the inhabitants of the town of Hinckley had agreed to advance a sum of money, for the purpose of buying materials, to be worked up by each person out of employment; the goods, when manufactured, to be disposed of at prime cost; the parish guaranteeing the subscribers against all loss.

Might not such a plan as this be, without difficulty, carried into execution by the parishes themselves? Why, instead of affording the distressed pauper an occasional pecuniary relief, or throwing him with the common vagrant into one common workhouse, might not a stock of raw materials be furnished to each?

the loss sustained by the parish, after manufacturing which, must (if any) fall far short of the expence incurred by the present system of relieving the poor.

I cannot but think, that, if such a plan were followed, it would tend to remove, in a great degree, the misery of the labouring classes, without increasing the burthens of those to whose share it now falls to relieve the poor and impotent.

Evesham; July 15.

L. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BELIEVE you are, with all your warmth in politics, sufficiently tolerant to admit articles into your Magazine, though they may be altogether at variance with your own opinions. It remains for me to see whether that principle is sufficiently extensive to allow of the insertion in it of an article, which not only differs from your views, but in some degree blames them. You and I are not very wide a-part in the great outline of our opinions on these subjects; we differ chiefly in the colouring and effect.

You cannot hate war more than I do; you cannot deplore its effects more sincerely, or feel them, (in the commiseration of others,) more severely than I do. But your error on the subject is, that, in the great tragedy of the war, you look too much to the whole, and blame the last acts for the faults of the first. I firmly believe, that the ferocity of the French revolution proceeded from the opposition of the European sovereigns, and from the wars they made to overthrow it, and re-establish the ancient government. Here was the original sin. I admit, that the opposition was folly, nay worse, it was villany, and it was bad policy. Its effect was to drive all the French to arms, to turn all their energies to war, and to throw the government and all the power and influence into the hands of the military, and ultimately so to militarize all France, as to make war its only trade, and the chief support of its inhabitants:—hence PERPETUAL WAR.

Well, I agree with you, that all this was the effect of the combination of the sovereigns against the French revolution: but, bad as this policy was, and highly blameable, nay cursable as they were for it, yet, when their folly and villany had once given rise to such a state of things in France, it became, in my opinion, good policy to attempt to overthrow a system which must have rendered war perpetual. These are the

two grand divisions of the policy of the last twenty years. The first part runs from the commencement of the revolutionary war, up to the moment when Bonaparte damned himself in the estimation of every honest man; and shewed, that no sovereign was safe on his throne, nor any people secure in the possession of peace, while he had the power to overthrow the one, or disturb the other. Up to that time I esteemed and admired him; from that moment I have detested and abhorred him. And from that time I have thought it good policy to be at war with him, supposing it was unsafe to be at peace with him.

None would rejoice more sincerely than I should at the accomplishment of the objects of THE PEACE SOCIETIES, to the formation of which you have contributed such early and important aid. But I cannot help regretting your apparent want of consistency in blending with exertions in the cause of peace, the constant eulogium of its most determined enemies, and the equally constant expression of chagrin at the termination of the sanguinary contest which deluged Europe with blood during a period so lamentably long; as if peace was not the real object, but only the means by which other ends were to be attained!

Often has it been remarked, and certainly with great truth, that mankind have greatly contributed to draw upon themselves the calamities of war by the glory with which they have encircled the heads of its victorious leaders. How much, then, do you fall into this error, by holding up to admiration and praise those blood-hounds, who have committed such horrible devastations and countless murders in every country in which they have brandished their merciless and destructive arms. At the head of these men stands the late Emperor of France. Praise him, if you will, for many excellent civil regulations, for his encouragement of literature and the arts, and for his substituting in France permanency of rule for the anarchy and ever-varying power which preceded his assumption of the government of that country; for, in doing this, though you may be wrong in the praises you bestow, you will not contribute to perpetuate that illusion of military glory, which is, perhaps, the greatest obstacle the Peace Societies will have to overcome.

I must do you the justice, however, to admit, that your error in this respect has its limits: confined to the invader

of Spain, and the murderer of millions of its inhabitants, to "the bloody Souchet," the "accursed Soult," the "faithless Ney," and the other subordinate actors in that most horrible of tragedies, it does not extend to those warriors whose victorious arms not only rendered to the cause of peace the service of coupling with the example of that climax of villany, the ultimate punishment of the monster who conceived it; but, in the end, accomplished the professed object of your wishes, and of the societies you are so anxious to establish—Peace!

The friends of peace, instead of regretting that its attainment was accompanied with the downfall of Bonaparte, and the overthrow of his system of government, have reason to rejoice at that circumstance, as the only one which could give permanency to it. Look to France during his reign, and under the influence of his system of government, and in what state will you find it?—Replete in every part with the elements of war! To what did its Emperor owe his elevation to the imperial dignity—its nobles, their rank—its rich men, their possessions? By what means (admitting the influence of example, and none can doubt it) could others hope to ascend to nobility and acquire riches?—What have its children, born in the last twenty years, been taught?—In what profession have the greater part of them been brought up?—What have they all, by being all liable to it, expected to be employed in?—What is a nation governed by such a monarch, with such nobles, in which rank and opulence are attainable almost solely by such means; and where such is the object of education, likely to render perpetual? To all these questions there is but one answer, and that answer is—War!

This was the case during the government of Bonaparte: it was the effect of his government, and of his institutions; and his wars. Yet, is that government and those institutions praised by the persons who call themselves the advocates of peace! To my view, nothing appears so likely to thwart the efforts of Peace Societies, as the praise and admiration of military monarchs and military nobles, and of institutions, the governing principle of which is, that every man is a soldier.

Kentish-Town; July 15, 1816. H.

* * * Once for all, we feel it proper to state, on the very important subjects of this letter, that, in the devastating wars against France, which originated in 1791 and

in 1803, we consider the enemies of France, and of the new social institutions of France, as unprovoked assailants; and, therefore, accountable for all the crimes and mischiefs growing out of those wars. In proof of this opinion, we confidently refer to the diplomatic documents of the respective periods, and particularly to the papers of that ambassador who, when urged to specify some valid reason for leaving Paris, and plunging two great nations into the horrors of war, stated, that he did it "to relieve Europe from suspense." Those who charge these wars on the French government forget that the genius of Benevolence directed every act of the first National Assembly; that the primary measures of Napoleon's government were to make peace with all Europe, a glory which he acquired in 1800 and 1801; that he refused in 1803 to re-call an ambassador till acts of hostility were commenced against the French people; and that, during the subsequent wars, he made seven formal overtures for peace to the war-stirring belligerent. Our intelligent correspondent, and those respectable persons who think as he thinks, will do well to consider these positions; and, if they will not confound cause and effect, or antecedent and consequent, will adhere to facts, and not consider invective as argument, we will most cheerfully give place to their endeavours to convince us, and those who think as we do, that we are in error.—EDITOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

A FOREIGNER coming to this metropolis at present, and observing the numerous sumptuous entertainments daily given, would never suspect the incomes of persons of fashion had experienced any diminution. Indeed, profusion and luxury never were at a higher pitch, and form a shocking contrast to the sufferings and distresses of the lower classes. It would be highly commendable, if some leading persons of fashion would set an example of economy—among other things, abolish second courses from their tables, and instead of costly delicacies and wines, give only sandwich suppers—a small diminution of pleasure, surely, at a ball or concert! The money so saved might be applied to various charitable purposes. The *Stranger's Friend* is an excellent Charity, the funds of which are at present so low, that upwards of 800 deserving objects are on the books, unrelieved! It is calculated that there are at present near a hundred thousand persons, of various descriptions, unable to procure any employment.

The parish poor, in many cases, are

literally starving (notwithstanding the heavy rates) on the miserable pittance they receive—frequently not more than three or four shillings a week to a family, consisting of seven persons! It is a lamentable fact, that the votaries of dissipation are in general so absorbed in their own pleasures, as to think little about distress that does not come under their observation. Many even pretend to discredit the existence of the extreme want and misery that now prevail. Let such persons relinquish their amusements for a while, and repair to Guildhall, and witness the scenes there exhibited—the despair and distress of the unfortunate bankrupts, numerous beyond all precedent! Let them go to Spitalfields, where in every direction ghastly starving objects will meet their eye! Let them visit the gaols, where hundreds of unfortunate debtors are crowded together, starving on gaol allowance! many of whom sent there in consequence of not being paid what was due to them from the thoughtless and extravagant. Let them go to the Dispensaries, and learn, that diseases produced by want, cannot be cured by medicine! Let them take a drive into Essex, or other neighbouring counties, and view the desolation and ruin that prevail—the forsaken farm-houses, the late inmates of which are wretched wanderers in search of the hard-earned pittance of daily labour—which they are unable to obtain! Let them enter the wretched habitations of the poor in St. Giles's, and hear the cries of children for bread, and see old age and sickness destitute of clothing, and without a bed! Let them attend at the parish work-house, and behold the disappointment and despair of the once reputable householder, at being refused admittance, with his helpless family, into the sad receptacle for paupers and vagabonds! Then let them return to their luxurious meal, with what appetite they may, and expatiate on the prosperity of the country!

A. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

AS you were pleased to insert my outline of a system for the development of the original language in your last Number, I now offer to your notice a few hints concerning the nature and use of vowels, being the first class of the elementary words alluded to in the 5th and 6th propositions contained in that outline; and, for the illustration of the subject, examples out

of the Welsh, in connection with other languages, are brought forward, so as to demonstrate to the judicious inquirer, that these vocables had very precise and explicit functions, in addition to their known powers, as agents of articulation, and mere ornamental expletives, which, generally speaking, have been considered their only attributes.

In agreement with the 7th proposition, wherein it is stated, that every articulation of the human voice was significant of an idea in the primitive language; it will be necessary to show the vowel sounds to be endowed with such a characteristic, independently of their being joined with any other auxiliaries.

What is here produced out of the Welsh, it is presumed, will appear a more remarkable illustration of such an hypothesis, than can be furnished from any other tongue: of the seven vowels contained therein, four are radical, or primary, of which the remaining three are derivatives and inflections. The radical vowels are *a, e, i, o*, which are significant of *motion, action, and agency*, either past, present, or future; and the derivatives are *u, w, y*, which qualify the functions of their parent vowels.

Thus, agreeably to the preceding observation, *a, e, i, o*, are so many words of determinate meaning: the *a* implies *motion*, in the present tense, a *going*, or *moving*; *e* is the *agent* of the motion, or *action*; by *i* is formed the future tense of the like motion, or *action*; and it is, therefore, of the nature of a preposition, agreeing with *to, into, unto, and for*; and *o*, in like manner, forms the past and conditional tenses, being also a preposition, equivalent to *of, out of, from*; and by it the conjunction *if* is expressed likewise.

EXAMPLES.

A E I L E D A O L E DRWG:

He will go into a good place out of a bad place.

E I O D Y I D Y:

Thou wilt go from house to house.

BYDD D A I T I O D O I YMA:

It will be well for thee if thou wilt come here.

BYDDAI O L E S I N I:

It would be of benefit to us.

A E I D I A H I YNO? AWN.

Will thou and she go there? We will go.

To understand the full force of the meaning of these vowel-words would be of great importance, as giving an insight into the most intricate parts of the structure of languages; but the intro-

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duction of numerous examples, for that purpose, might seem tiresome to the generality of readers; therefore, I have endeavoured to answer the intention proposed, by selecting a few of the most appropriate instances of their various agencies and uses.

Proceeding then with the subject; those elements, having the vocable *A* for their source, are the basis of the various accidents of verbs, so as to denote *being and action*. Thus the word *AU*, besides its being the name for the *liver*, is the verb to *move, to go*: and with which *EQ*, to *go*, found both in the *Greek* and the *Latin* tongues, is to be identified. Hence we say *AV, I will go; EI, thou wilt go; A, he will go*; and this verb becomes the termination in forming all others; as *CARAV, I will love; CAREI, thou wilt love; CARA, he will love*. The *English* and *French* auxiliary verbs, *HAVE* and *AVOIR*, are probably derived from a common source with this, as well as the *Latin* *HABEO*; but, possessing no abstract meaning, as nouns, in these languages, so as to be identified with *AU*, I may be pardoned in suggesting to them an import from the latter, by analogy. *AU* and *AVU*, as nouns, mean the *liver*; as verbs, *AU* is to *go*, or to *proceed*; and *AVU*, to *go on, to accumulate*; again, *HAV*, abstractedly, is *growth, accumulation*, and thence it is our term for *summer*: so then, the primary meaning of our word *HAVU*, is to *accumulate*; of *HAVU*, to *summer*; and of *HAVAU*, to *become summer*. If with these words we compare *HABEO, HAVE, and AVOIR*, do we not discover a connection of idea, accounting for their use as verbs? To pursue this idently further, I shall notice another word derived from *A*, which is *HA, intense motion, burst, wrath*:

“Yr hwn à beris yr HA

A thrin rhwng Groeg a Throia:”

He who caused the animosity

And conflict between Greece and Troy.

From *HA* is formed *HAU, to sow*; and *HAD*, a *generating state*, or *SEED*: and *SYRTH I-HAD*, a *lapse into a generating state*, is a term in the theology of the *Druids*, applied to a wicked soul, when it fell into the circle of *Abred*, or transmigration, which was the hell of that system, and in which the *Greek* *Hades* is to be recognised.

Here I cannot refrain from turning aside to examine the sacred inscription over the portal of the temple of *Apollo*, at *Delphos*. It consists of only two letters—*EI*, and it has hitherto remained

P

unexplained;

unexplained; yet, by its being placed there, it must have had a very obvious signification: and how is it possible for any thing more appropriately to be said, on a temple dedicated to the sun, than this nearly the shortest of all words; this *EI*, *thou wilt go, thou wilt continue going, thou wilt continue to revolve!*

It has been already mentioned, how three of the primary vowels denote motion, or action: *o*, the past; *a*, the present; and *i*, the future: it is likewise necessary to notice that *o* and its derivatives are what we term, open vowels, the *a* is intermediate, and *i* is a close vowel. So, if there be an inflection of one vowel into another, either more open or more close, the past or future tense of a verb can be thus formed. A similar characteristic runs through other languages, though but obscurely to be traced: thus, we find English verbs governed by it; of which, *should*, for *shall*; *sung* and *sing*, for *song*; and *found*, for *find*; may serve as instances, among several others.

The primitive word *a*, besides other offices, which may be passed over here, performs three distinct functions, answering to so many parts of speech, as considered by grammarians; and these are the pronoun *that*, the preposition *with*, and the conjunction *and*. In the last sense, of *and*, the following languages agree with the *Welsh*, in using *a*, or another vowel; thus sufficiently preserving the feature of a common origin:—

Bohemian, *a*—*Lusatian*, *a*—*Italian*, *e*—*Portuguese*, *c*—*Spanish*, *y*—*Polish*, *y*—*Russian*, *i*—*Finnish*, *i a*—*Lapponic*, *i a*—*Persian*, *u*.

In the use of *i* for the preposition, *to*, *into*, these languages agree with the *Welsh*:—

Italian—*Swedish*—*Danish*—*Norwegian*—*Islandic*—*Slavonic dialects*—*Catalonian dialect*—*Hebrew*, in regimen.*

And the *French*, *Spanish*, and *Portuguese*, use *a* for the *i*.

The *o*, as the preposition, *of*, *out of*, *from*, is common to the *Welsh* and the *Irish*, to which the Latin *a* and *e* are equivalent.

The primary vowels, in the character of prepositions, throw light on those peculiar accidents called *cases*, in the *Greek*, *Latin*, and some other languages; and which appear to be no other than such prepositions affixed to the prece-

ding words, in the same manner as they are joined to the following words, in the *Hebrew*, and other oriental languages.

Another function, wherein a vowel is employed in *Welsh*, is that by which a definite article is intended to be expressed, when the following word has a consonant initial; and the *ɣ* is the one used for this purpose, and probably of a common origin with the *o* and *ɳ* of the *Greek*. Its office seems to be to point out the object as having passed the operation of being recognised in the mind, so as to have become marked or defined. With respect to objects, which have not been thus rendered definite, the *English* is peculiarly furnished with such a distinguishing agent; and the vowel *a* is the one employed, which has already been shown to signify present motion, or action; and, therefore, the propriety of its being so used is apparent, with regard to objects not predicated as having been recognised and defined.

And, though upon the subject of vowel-words, yet the other *Welsh* articles of *ydd*, *yr*, *ill*, and *ty*, may be placed here in view, to be collated with those in other languages, in order to prove the affinity between them:—

YDD—*eth*, in *Hebrew*, *Chaldee*, and *Syriac*.

ILL—*el*, *il*, *le*, *la*, in *Arabic*, *Spanish*, *Italian*, and *French*.

TY—*ta*, *die*, *de*, *the*, in *Lusatian*, *German*, *Dutch*, and *English*.

Another point of importance towards elucidating this subject, is to compare those languages with the *Welsh* which agree in using the vowels to express plurals, in the termination of words, being accidents of speech originally of obvious signification, as will be exemplified in the progress of this discussion.

The following are the languages agreeing with the *Welsh*, in having the vowel *i* for a plural termination:—

Hebrew—*Greek*—*Latin*—*Italian*—*Finnish*—*Tartarian*—*Turkish*—*Russian*, and six other *Slavonic dialects*—*Sanscrit*, and its *dialects*.

With the *Welsh* plural termination *AU*, are to be identified *a*, *æ*, *ai*, *oi*, which serve the same office in the following languages:—

Greek—*Latin*—*Irish*—*Persian*—*Coptic*—*Sanscrit*, with its *dialects*.

I am aware, Mr. Editor, of the objection, which, very probably, will be urged, that the foregoing inferences and proofs, with respect to the significancy of the vowel words, are drawn out of a language

* As—"Adonai, ma-rubu tzarai; rābim eānim halai!"—Psalm iii. 1.

language generally considered barbarous and uncultivated; but am I not warranted in making use of them, unless such objection be accompanied with more systematic tests out of any other tongue, either to controvert, or to support them? If, of the former kind, the authority herein developed becomes questionable; and, if of the latter, the system becomes the more established, through the additional evidence thus obtained in its favour. Therefore, until that objection, and so accompanied, be produced, such authority ought to maintain its rank, as an analytic formula, by which the irregular and unconnected powers of the vowels, in other languages, are to be investigated.

August 7, 1816.

MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WILL any of your correspondents do me the favour to refer to the legend of St. Ursula and the eleven thousand virgins, of whom such undoubted relics are preserved at Cologne? If they were not in history, they would be immortalized by Claude's noble picture, and by Pitler's engraving from it, on the subject. There is an English version of this legend in my possession, for I have a distinct recollection of noting it many years ago, but I have forgotten the book that contains it; and have been mortified by the sacrifice of time in more than one fruitless attempt to retrace it. I thought it was in Gibbon, but the index affords me no clue. Q.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IBEG leave to suggest, that a little advice to farmers, at this dreary moment, might be of the greatest utility.

Every farmer should be provided with one or more large sails, or tarpaulins, the larger the better, which should be properly erected on the most elevated part of the field where the corn is intended to be cut; and, as it is reaped, it should be carried and placed under this covering; here, being secured from the wet, and having all the advantage of the air, it would soon be fit to carry (when it should also be covered), making room for more, as the weather permitted it to be cut; thus it would be preserved entirely in good condition, without which, serious loss to the farmers must be expected. The expence of the tarpaulin or canvass would be trifling, in comparison of the

loss and expence otherwise incurred in a season like the present.

Farmers would find it their interest to reap their barley and oats, and preserve them in this way in wet seasons.

S. GUPPY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SELECT NOTICES of ITALIAN LITERATURE, comprising ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE, ANECDOTES, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, POETRY, &c. &c.

Letter from Signor Gallileo Galilei to Father Benedetto Castelli, public Lecturer of Mathematics in the University of Pisa.

THE questions proposed to you, at their table, by their Serene Highnesses the Grand Duchess Mother, and the Archduchess,* in the presence of the Grand Duke, and other individuals of that illustrious family, have led me to consider several parts of the sacred writings seemingly at variance with the laws of nature, and more particularly the passage of Joshua in contradiction to the mobility of the earth, and the stability of the sun. With respect to the first specific demand made to you by the Grand Duchess Mother, it appears to me, that it was prudently proposed by her, and conceded and established by your most reverend paternity, that the sacred writings can never lie or err, but that their decrees are of absolute and inviolable truth. I shall simply add that, although the Scriptures cannot err, still their interpreters and expounders may err in various modes; one of the most grievous and most frequent of which is, that of constantly adhering to the pure signification of the words; seeing that this may lead, not only to divers contradictions, but also to grievous heresies and blasphemies, since it would be necessary to bestow on God, hands, feet, and ears, and not only corporal, but human affections, such as anger, repentance, hatred, and occasionally an oblivion of things past, and an ignorance of the future. Hence, as in the Scriptures, many propositions are found, some of which, respectively to the naked sense of the words, have an aspect different from their true import, but which are exhibited in this way, to the end that they may be accommodated to the incapacity of the vulgar; it is necessary that, for the few who deserve to be separated from

* Christina of Lorena, mother of Cosmo II. and Maddelena of Austria.

the commonalty, wise expositors should produce the true senses, and should add the particular reasons why they are offered in similar terms. It following, therefore, that, in many passages, the Scriptures have not only a certain latitude, but have also need of a new exposition, it appears to me that in mathematical disputes they should be reserved until the last; seeing that the sacred writings, and nature, proceeding alike from the divine word, the former as the dictation of the Holy Spirit, the latter as the executrix of the orders of God; and it being, beside, agreed on in the Scriptures, to accommodate them to the generality, that they should, in many things, be different in their aspect from their true sense; but, on the contrary, Nature being inexorable and immutable, and little heeding whether her recondite reasons and modes of operating should, or should not, be open to the capacity of men, inasmuch as she never transgresses the bounds of the laws imposed on her; it appears that, with respect to natural effects, which either the experience of the senses places before the eyes, or which are inferred from the necessary demonstrations, those passages of the sacred writings which might be disputed in many different ways, ought not to be brought into doubt, seeing that not every dictate of the Scriptures is bound by such strong ties as every effect of nature. Thus, if, on this sole account of accommodating themselves to the capacity of rude and unenlightened men, the Scriptures have not abstained from obscuring their principal dogmas, ascribing to God himself, conditions very far from, and contrary to, his essence, who will pertinaciously maintain, with this consideration in view, that they, the Scriptures, in speaking incidentally of the earth, or of the sun, or of any other creature, should have chosen to confine themselves rigorously to the strict signification of the words, and more especially in pronouncing, with reference to the creatures in question, things not only very distant from the primary institution of these sacred writings, but such as, being said or manifested agreeably to the naked and open truth, would rather have been detrimental to the original intention, rendering the vulgar more perverse to the persuasions of the articles concerning their salvation? This being granted, and it being besides manifest that two truths can never contradict each other, it is the duty of wise expositors sedulously to endeavour to find the

genuine senses of the sacred passages, accordant with that natural conclusion, the manifest sense or the necessary demonstrations of which, they have first rendered certain and secure. Therefore, as I have said, the Scriptures having, although dictated by the Holy Spirit, for the reasons above cited, introduced in many passages expositions wide from the literal sense; and as we cannot besides with certainty assert that all the interpreters speak under the influence of the divine inspiration, I think it would be prudently done not to allow any one to employ the passages of the Scriptures, and in a manner to bind them, to sustain as truths any natural conclusions, the sense and the demonstrative and necessary reasons of which may peradventure manifest the contrary. Who will undertake to assign bounds to the ingenuity of man? Who will assert that all is already known which can be known in this world? And for this reason, besides the articles concerning salvation, and the stability of the faith, against the solidity of which there is not any danger of a change being wrought in their valid and efficacious doctrine, it would perhaps be wise and expedient not to add any others unnecessarily. This being granted, how much more irregular would it be to add them at the request of persons whom, independently of their being most subtly couched under the divine inspiration, we clearly perceive to be devoid of the intelligence which would be necessary, I do not say to combat them, but to comprehend the demonstrations with which the abstract sciences proceed in confirming any of their conclusions.

I should think that the authority of the sacred writings ought to have the gift of persuading men of the truth of those articles and propositions which are necessary to their salvation; and that, surpassing all human discourse, they cannot, by any other science, or by other means, be made credible, unless by the mouth of the Holy Spirit itself: but that the same God who has endowed us with senses, speech, and intellect, postponing the use of these, has been desirous, by other means, to give us the notices which, through them, we may follow. I do not, therefore, think that our faith should be made to repose on those sciences, a small particle of which may have a different conclusion from what we read in Scripture; and this expressly applies to astronomy, of which so inconsiderable a portion is introduced, that the planets

are not even numbered. But, if the primitive sacred writers had entertained the thought of persuading the people of the dispositions of the movements of the celestial bodies, they would not have said so little, which is like a nothing in comparison to the infinite lofty and admirable conclusions contained in that science.

Your paternity will therefore see, unless I am mistaken, how disorderly those proceed, who, in natural disputes, and which do not immediately belong to the faith, establish *prima facie*, and agreeably to the literal sense, passages of Scripture frequently misunderstood by them. But if such truly believe that they have the right sense of any particular passage of Scripture, and consequently think themselves securely in possession of the real truth of the question they mean to dispute, I fully concur with them in opinion, that he has a great advantage who, in a natural disputation, undertakes to maintain the truth; an advantage, I say, above all others, over him who engages to maintain that which is false. I know that the answer will be Yes; and that he who sustains the true side may have a thousand proofs and a thousand demonstrations in his favour, while the other can have nothing beside sophisms, subtilities, and fallacies. But if, keeping within natural bounds, and producing no other weapon beside philosophy, they know themselves to be superior to the adversary, why not enter at once into the conflict with an infallible and tremendous weapon, the sight of which alone, according to them, is capable of terrifying the most dexterous and expert champion? If I must speak the truth, however, I think they would be the first to be terrified, and that feeling themselves unable to resist the assaults of the adversary, they endeavour to find the means of shunning him. But because, as I have said above, he who has the truth on his side, has a great, nay, a very great, advantage over the adversary; and because it is impossible that two truths should contradict each other; we ought not to dread any assaults, from whatever quarter they may come, provided we may be allowed also to speak, and to be heard by intelligent persons, such as are not under the entire government of preposterous passions and interests.

In confirmation of this, I proceed now to the particular passage of Joshua, on the subject of which you made three declarations to their Serene Highnesses;

and I take the third, which you brought forward as mine, as in reality it is, but shall add some further considerations, which I do not recollect to have communicated to you before.

I admit, therefore, and concede to the adversary for the present, that the words of the Sacred Text are to be taken in the express sense in which they are couched, namely, that God, at the intercession of Joshua, caused the sun to stand still, and prolonged the day, so as to enable him to gain the victory; but, requiring also for myself, that the same determination shall be valid for me, as if the adversary had not presumed to bind, but to leave free, as to the power of changing, the significations of the words, I say, that this passage manifestly shews us the falsity and impossibility of the mundane system of Aristotle and Ptolemy, and, on the other hand, is fitly adapted to the Copernican.

1st. I demand of the adversary if he knows how many motions the sun has.* If he knows this, he is forced to reply that it has two motions, namely, the annual motion from the west to the east, and the diurnal from the east to the west. Hence,

2ndly. I ask him if these two motions, thus diverse, and, as it were, contrary to each other, belong to the sun, and are equally proper to it. He is forced to reply negatively, and to confess that one alone is true, proper, and particular; to wit, the annual; the other belonging to the *primum mobile* in twenty-four hours, &c. contrary, as it were, to the motions of the planets it impels.

3dly. I ask him which of the motions produces the day and night. He is forced to reply that of the *primum mobile*; and that on the sun depend the different seasons, and the entire year.

Now, if the day depends, not on the motion of the sun, but on this *primum mobile*, who does not see that, to prolong the day, it is necessary to stop the *primum mobile*, and not the sun? Who, therefore, with a knowledge of these simple elements of astronomy, does not also know that if God had stopped the motion of the sun, instead of prolonging the day, He would have contracted it, and made it shorter? For this reason—that the motion of the sun being contrary to the diurnal conversion, the more the sun should move towards the east,

* In the original—“*di quanti movimenti si muove il sole:*” With how many motions the sun moves.

so much the more would it tend to retard the motion in its course towards the west; and thus, the sun's motion being diminished or annulled, it would proportionably, in a shorter space, reach the occident, an accident which is certainly seen to happen to the moon, which makes her diurnal conversions later than those of the sun, in proportion as her proper movement is swifter than that of the sun. It being therefore absolutely impossible, agreeably to the constitution of Aristotle and Ptolemy, to stop the motion of the sun, and prolong the day, as the Scriptures affirm to have happened, it is necessary that the movements should not be ordered as Ptolemy will have them to be, or it is necessary to change the sense of the words, and to say that, when the Scriptures pronounce that God stayed the sun, they mean to say that He stayed the *prima mobile*; but that, accommodating themselves to the capacity of those who are but ill adapted to understand the rising or setting of the sun, they declare the contrary of that which they would have said in addressing themselves to intelligent persons.

It is not credible, let me here add, that God would have stopped the sun alone, leaving the other spheres to run on, seeing that this would, without any necessity, have altered and disturbed the whole order, the aspects, and the dispositions of the other constellations, respectively to the sun, and would have greatly deranged the entire course of nature; but it is credible that He would have stopped the whole of the system of the celestial spheres, which, after the interposition of this time of repose, would have returned concordantly to their operations without any confusion or change.

But, because we have already agreed not to alter the import of the words of the text, it is necessary to recur to the other constitution of the parts of the universe, and to see if, conformably to that, the naked sense of the words will be rightly, and without clashing, such as to accord perfectly with what they manifest to have happened.

I having, therefore, made apparent, and necessarily demonstrated, that the globe of the sun revolves on itself, making an entire conversion in a lunar month, or thereabout, expressly in the direction in which all the other celestial conversions are made; and it being beside highly probable, and reasonable, that the sun, as the largest instrument

of nature, and, as it were, the heart of the universe, should not only give, as it manifestly does, light, but likewise motion, to all the planets which revolve around it; if, in conformity to the position of Copernicus, we grant the earth to move, at the least with a diurnal motion, who does not see that, to stop the whole of the system, without inducing any change whatever in the remainder of the mutual revolutions of the planets, to the end that the space and time of the diurnal illumination should alone be prolonged, it suffices that the sun should be made to stand still, as the words of the sacred text expressly imply.

This then is the mode agreeably to which, without introducing any confusion into the parts of the universe, and without any alteration of the words of the Scriptures, the entire day may be lengthened by making the sun to stand still.

I have written more than my infirmities would well allow; and conclude by tendering to you my services, beseeching the Lord to grant you his blessing and all felicity.

Your most reverend Paternity's

Affectionate servant,

GALILEO GALILEI.

Florence; Dec. 21, 1613.

VINCENZO GALILEI.

A Florentine nobleman, and father of the celebrated Galileo Galilei above cited, was profoundly versed in the mathematics, but applied himself more particularly to the study of music, in the theory of which science he not only excelled, but became an excellent practitioner, touching various instruments with consummate skill. He was the antagonist of the celebrated professor of music, Giuseppe Zarlino, and was author of the following works:—"a Dialogue on Ancient and Modern Music;" "Fronimo, a dialogue," elucidated by several musical tables, on the art of truly noting down, and rightly sounding the music of chord and wind instruments, more particularly of the lute; and a discourse on the works of Gioseffo Zarlino of Chioggia, master of the chapel of St. Mark, of Venice, followed by other important particulars appertaining to music.

VINCENZO GALILEI.

The natural son and heir of the great Galileo, is styled by Viviani a man of no mean literary acquirements, of an acute and penetrating genius, and the inventor of a variety of mechanical and musical instruments. Among the latter, in the
contriving

contriving of which his chief excellence lay, was a lute fabricated by him with so much art, that when he himself touched it with a master's hand, he drew from the chords, at his pleasure, continued and deep sounds, such as issue from the pipes of an organ. It was, indeed, he adds, a most sweet harmony. He had, in his time, the reputation of much learning, and of an exquisite taste; he is, however, generally but little known, which may probably arise from the great celebrity of the father having caused the merits of the son either to be forgotten, or regarded with indifference. In the essays on the natural experiments made in the academy of Cimento, it is said that, in the opinion of Galileo his father, he was the first, in the year 1649, to apply the pendulum to clocks; although this invention is ascribed by Viviani to Cristiano Ugenio. Beside the skill which this Vincenzo the younger displayed in mechanics, and in music more especially, he was a poet of an agreeable fancy, and of no mean ability, as appears by his manuscript compositions preserved in the library of the Riccardi family. Independently of their general merits, they have that of being dictated in the pure Tuscan idiom, without partaking of the defects of the unpropitious age in which they were written. In the catalogue of the manuscripts belonging to the Venetian family of Neri, published by the Abbate Morelli, it is said that the celebrated Prophecies of Merlin were rendered into the Tuscan dialect, in iambick verse, by this our poet, of whom so little is at present known.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LE.'s answer to Inquirer being no solution of the paradox stated in your Magazine for February, to me or any of your readers who cannot refer to Ferguson, I present you with a literal explanation, though not altogether so mechanical as I hoped to have seen in your Magazine for this month, and which I shall be happy to find suppressed for a better. Suppose the teeth of the wheel, which are to take into the teeth of three other wheels, to be on its side; let the wheel it is to turn in the same direction with itself, be placed within its circumference, having its teeth on the edge; that which it is to turn in the contrary direction be placed outside its circumference, having its teeth also on the edge; and let the axles of these three

be parallel; and that which it is to turn no way at all may be placed in any direction; and, when the first-mentioned wheel is turned any way by this fourth-mentioned wheel, it will produce the desired effect; namely, the first-mentioned wheel will turn the second in the same direction with itself, the third in the contrary direction, and the fourth it will turn no way at all.

RECLUSE.

June 5, 1816.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS written during a SECOND TOUR
in NORTH WALES; by MISS HUTTON,
of BENNETT'S-HILL, near BIRMINGHAM.
LETTER XI.

Caernarvon; Sept. 13.

My dear Brother,

CAERNARVON, though it seem to a stranger half Welsh and half English, is not so: there are few Englishmen reside in it, and still fewer women. All the trades-people, all the poor people, all the sailors, are Welsh; many of the gentry are Irish. I understand that it is common for the Irish to live too fast in their own country, and to come here back again to live. They are, however, of such a social and convivial turn, that when a number of them meet, they dine, drink, and play, and are obliged to quit Caernarvon for the same reason that they came to it.

The poor people live in wretched huts, in the suburbs, though they join each other, and form a street. They often contain but one room, which holds the family night and day. The floor is unpaved, or rudely laid with stones, and the light is admitted by one sorry window, but the door is always open; and the mother and grandmother are frequently seen knitting and spinning, surrounded by a brood of the finest rosy children that imagination can conceive — to say nothing of the pigs, for they are joint tenants, as well as free of the city.

I am sorry that I must confine my good opinion of the Welsh to those who have had little intercourse with the English. Some years ago a few persons of taste and curiosity visited the noble scenery of Wales; they found the inhabitants simple and honest, the accommodations very poor, and the roads almost impracticable. From the report of these tourists, others have followed; they have come in swarms, and the consequence has been, that money is introduced, roads are improved, rents are raised, and the people are rapacious.

An

An honest Welsh clergyman complained to me that the English mountain-hunters had made his country so dear that he could not afford to live in it. Four or five of the principal inns on the great road are kept by Englishmen, who set an example to the natives. These houses are only inferior to the best English inns in the trifling considerations of convenience, eating, and attendance; in the material one of expence they are much the same. The English travellers will improve the country, and spoil the inhabitants. One instance of English munificence I heard to-day from the poor old barber who shews the castle: he had gone over it with three gentlemen, who had given him three half-crowns for his trouble. He would gladly have mowed the beards of ninety of his countrymen for that sum; but he will think himself ill-paid if the next three gentlemen who see the castle give him three shillings.

The introduction of travellers and riches has made an odd jumble in the dress of the middling class of women at Caernarvon. They mingle the cotton manufactures of Manchester with their own wool, and often hold up a gown with all the colours of the rainbow to display a striped woollen petticoat. The poor women are invariably clad in a woollen bedgown and petticoat. Some have coarse shoes and no stockings; many have stockings that reach to the foot, and fasten by a loop round the second toe, and no shoes. Patched garments are often seen, ragged ones scarcely ever.

The market at Caernarvon is much crowded, but many of the articles of sale are not regularly supplied. Money will not always purchase what is to be disposed of: a poor woman brought a basket of eggs to our lodgings, which she wanted to barter for yeast; and another basket of eggs was only to be exchanged for old linen to dress an infant, that the owner expected soon to bring into the world.

On a market day the country people pour into Caernarvon on horseback, six women, at least, to one man. Sometimes the poney carries wooden boxes with covers, sometimes coarse wicker panniers, sometimes the woman has only a basket on her arm; but I have a notion it often happens that the whole lading is not worth half-a-crown. If she be a poor woman, she turns her horse loose into a wide part of the street, from whence he is never known to stray; if

one of the better sort, she pays a penny for his standing in a small paddock. In either case he waits for her ready bridled and saddled, till the afternoon or evening. Oats are a luxury the poor beasts never know, they are meat for their masters; and, I believe, the horses are never indulged with a morsel of hay while it is possible for skin and bone to pick a scanty subsistence off the ground. The country people carry back the small part of their apparel that their own spinning-wheels, and their own weaver, cannot supply, the few luxuries they can afford to purchase, and any of their neighbours who may chance to be on foot. Sparing the poor animals is an idea that never enters their minds.

Mutton and beef are 6d. a pound, veal 5d., salmon 5d. and 6d., fine flour 3½d., butter 8½d. to 9½d., and potatoes two pounds and a half for a penny; chickens are from 4d. to 8d. a-piece, ducks from 8d. to 10d., rabbits 6d., and eggs a halfpenny: but the difficulty is to get these things. Meat is plentiful on a Saturday, but is scarcely to be had on any other day. Poultry is scarcely to be had by chance. Fish depends upon an uncertain element; and rabbits depend on the facility of crossing it, as they come from Anglesey. Buttermilk and potatoes never fail.

Not one of the country people understand a word of English. If you send a servant to market, he must find an interpreter in the street; and, if provisions are offered at the door, he must call up one of the maids of the house to transact the business. Many of them, however, are not ignorant of the practice, common to every tongue and kindred, of extorting a higher price from strangers than the current value of the thing to be sold.

The grand article of commerce at Caernarvon is the slates, which are brought down from the mountains in carts, and piled up, by millions, on the quay, waiting their turn to be shipped off.

The weather, since we have been here, has been one continued storm. Snowdon, though only nine miles distant, cannot be seen from Caernarvon, or any place in its immediate vicinity, being intercepted by a large round smooth mountain, called Moel Elian. I pay my daily devotions to one of his sons from the top of a rocky hill, that rises at the back of the hotel, and think myself very fortunate if the clouds permit

mit me to see a small part of the object of my adoration, which emerges from behind that mountain; but, in general, like other idolators, I worship in the dark.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I WISH to notice, through the medium of your excellent miscellany, a remarkable oversight in Dr. Col-

	Land Uncultivated.	Cultivated.	Total.
Martinique	216,000 acres.	700,000 ac.	916,000 ac.
St. Lucia	35,000	60,000	95,000
St. Vincent	50,000	54,000	104,000

From whence it appears, that, though St. Lucia is ascertained to be larger than Martinique, yet Martinique contains nearly ten times as many acres as St. Lucia. The latter island is even represented as less than the small island of St. Vincent. How such gross errors could slip into a work supposed to be written with great care, and where we expect correct information, I am at a loss to imagine. Some of your readers may perhaps be able to communicate more correct information. W.

July 12, 1816.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE qualities which are requisite to form a good poet, are so various and so rare, that it is not surprising that we so seldom see one:—imagination, judgment, taste, originality, and the difficult art of versification. These excellencies, too, must be possessed by him in the highest state of perfection; if he expects to interest deeply, or to please long. Mediocrity, as Horace has justly remarked, may be endured in any other character except that of the poet; it is not sufficient that his productions be beautiful, they are of no value unless they be exquisitely beautiful.

Non satis est pulchra esse poemata; dulcia suntu. *Ars Poetica*.

Notwithstanding, however, the difficulty of moving in this exalted sphere, more are found to attempt it than any other department of literature; a truth that was never more strongly exemplified than at present. In the last ten or twelve years, more than four times the quantity of poetry has been published than was ever before during an equal period; and several pieces have been more favorably received than any of our highest classics; on their first publica-

tion; for which, I am apt to think, they have been more indebted to the capricious dominion of fashion than to their superior merit. I particularly noticed one called the *Giaour*, by Lord Byron, a strange jumble of affectation and common-place; the author's only ambition being to write what he thinks is fine poetry, but he is no wise solicitous about what is natural, instructive, or pleasing.

The sale of this poem was, I believe, unparalleled: in the course of a few months about twelve editions were published, and the book was then entirely thrown aside. Sudden and tumultuous approbation is no proof of real merit, but, generally, the contrary. The simple and dignified charms of nature are never obvious to the multitude; but, by those by whom they are discerned, they make an impression which time, instead of obliterating, every day more and more confirms. Had the *Giaour* possessed intrinsic worth, as the subject was of a general nature, and not addressed to accidental and temporary passions or prejudices, it would have continued to be equally acceptable as on its first appearance.*

In his *Statistical Tables*, p. 382, et seq. he gives the number of acres cultivated and uncultivated in those islands, as follows:—

I am not in the practice of reading those long poetical narratives with which we have been lately deluged; but, from the copious extracts which I meet with in the critical journals, I can perceive that their authors do not use the public extremely well for its uncommon

* When the ferment in favor of this poem was at its height, I sent to the editor of the *Monthly Magazine* a few observations on it; in which, from a consideration of some admirable passages, selected by the Edinburgh Reviewers, I attempted to point out its demerits. These, however, have never made their appearance; and they may now, perhaps, be deemed unnecessary. Fugitive poetry must be speedily attacked.

partiality to them. In all their successive publications little novelty or variety appears. The last which I have seen is a poem, by Lord Byron, entitled, the *Siege of Corinth*, which, in its essential characters, seems a copy of all its predecessors. We perceive the same sentiments and images perpetually recurring in a very narrow range; and that affected kind of gloomy sublimity, which is conspicuous in all this author's other productions, also predominates in this. The principal personage in this poem exactly resembles those in the preceding ones: dark, resolute, and highly sublimated with passion; but, as no traits of humanity are discernible, it is impossible to form any rational conception of them. They are all alike infuriated with a terrific vengeful kind of love, in which there is abundance of heroism and pretended sublimity, but no tincture of nature. It is described as a lunatic sort of passion, which rages, not, as is usual, in the heart, but in the brain: the turban of the lover is said to be pressed on his hot brow, and his head grows fevered. It is to be lamented that poets, instead of continually straining their imagination after what they suppose to be sublime description, did not rather search for truth, by consulting the feelings of their own breast: love, surely, never exhibited such phenomena, unless, perhaps, in cases of actual madness. The heroines also of Lord Byron, like his heroes, are not less remarkable for their absurdity than their uniformity. They are all supposed to be, in general, beautiful, but say or do nothing to mark their character. Far from being distinguished by sentimental graces, we are not even presented with any definite idea of their personal accomplishments. I shall not occupy the room of your more useful matter by any minute display of this poet's constant repetitions. If in his capital figures he has not taken the trouble to study variety, we may believe, without any particular proof, that, in the auxiliary circumstances, he has been still more regardless.

It must be allowed, however, that Lord Byron is not always engaged in stringing and re-stringing his own poetical pearls: he is sometimes at the pains to turn aside and pilfer a few from others' stores. Of this kind I observe two very brilliant ones in the passages before me; although, undoubtedly, their lustre is much tarnished by his handling of them. One is from Ossian's description of *Crugal's Ghost*, which Dr. Blair

thinks is not outdone by the highest exertions of any epic or tragic poet whatever. That excellent critic particularly admires the circumstance of the stars being beheld "dim twinkling through his form," as wonderfully picturesque, and conveying the most lively impression of his thin and shadowy substance. Our poet, ambitious of equal fame, attempts the same idea; but he degrades it, and produces a ludicrous figure. At the same time, he forgets that bodies do not acquire their transparency from their external hue.

"Once she raised her hand on high,
It was so wan and transparent of hue,
You might have seen the moon shine
through."

This noble author possesses so little of the conscious pride of genius, as to arrogate to himself one of the most striking and well-known sentiments of late times. Every one knows that the eloquent Mr. Burke contemplated with peculiar indignation the outrages committed against the late queen of France, and observed, that in an age of chivalry ten thousand swords would have leaped from their scabbards to avenge her wrongs. To the meanness of borrowing, the poet has added the folly of supposing that a generous sympathy could exist for a secluded female in an eastern court, where such chivalrous notions are not only wholly unknown, but would be esteemed highly criminal.

"Had her eye in sorrow wept,
A thousand warriors forth had leapt,
A thousand swords had sheathless shone."

Criticism, it is allowed, does not insist on a rigid exclusion of foreign ideas from an author's compositions. As the constitution of the human mind, and the appearances and operations of nature, the fountain of all knowledge, are uniform in every age and country, the same reflections will often occur unconsciously to different persons; and well-known sentiments, too, may appear occasionally in the pages of the best writers, without any indecorum, when it is evident that they are capable of producing those which are equally good; but, if they adopt as their own such conspicuous and resplendent passages, they will unavoidably incur ridicule and contempt. He, it may also be observed, who communicates to trite ideas all the freshness and graces of originality, by reducing them to their elements, and viewing them, like the first inventor, as they existed in nature, cannot be thought a plagiarist. Much less do such poets as Pope or Gray deserve this reproachful

name, although they have often availed themselves of the labours of others; for, having passed them through the powerful alembic of their genius, they have had the advantage of not only being purged of all their baser qualities, but of appearing with renovated splendor and dignity.
Bedford Row; June 24. W. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG to inform you, that the paragraph which you copied from a Bristol paper into your widely circulated and much-valued Magazine (page 90), respecting this place, is wholly unfounded, except as to the military having been sent to Newport and Caerleon. So far from the situation of the workmen being "frightfully distressed," if there is one place in this island more highly favoured than others, I hesitate not to say it is Merthyr Tydfil; the iron-works are carried on by their opulent and spirited proprietors to their utmost extent; the men get good wages, and are regularly paid; the market is abundantly supplied, and at very reasonable prices. How men in such a situation can be called "frightfully distressed," I am at a loss to conjecture. The intention of sending the military to the above-named towns was entirely unknown to the iron-masters, or any one here; notice of a reduction in their wages was given to part of the men; this was no sooner known in the neighbouring towns, than some admirers of military government (for to nothing else can I attribute the steps they took), laid it down as inevitable, that, unless soldiers were immediately sent for, the most dreadful riots must ensue, the iron-works be destroyed, and the houses pillaged! Never was any thing more improbable, never were men more grossly libelled. They knew the extreme depression in the price of iron, and, seeing the justice, as well as necessity, of the measure, quietly went to work at the reduced wages. This is a plain statement of facts, known to every one in this vicinity; and, I trust, a desire of giving you correct information may be considered some excuse for the trouble given you by,

E. T.

Merthyr Tydfil; Aug. 10.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ABSURD as were many of the pursuits of the bibliomaniacs in the

last century, they fell short of the ludicrous pranks they have indulged in, since the ever-memorable Roxburghe sale. At that sale the Decamerone of Boccaccio was purchased by a nobleman for 2,260*l.*; being, as the historian truly observes, "the largest sum ever given for a single volume!" and he might have added, with equal truth, a greater sum than even the copyright has produced of many of those works which reflect so much lustre on the genius of our country. Let it be noted down, as a peculiar feature of this new literary era, that a greater sum was given for a single volume, in itself perfectly useless, than was ever bestowed to assist the strugglings of genius to produce such works as the Decamerone, or even to defray the expences of procuring information for a great national undertaking.

But what have bibliomaniacs to do with authors, except as they furnish employment to their favourites, printers and bookbinders? The support of the latter is of more importance, in their opinion, than the protection of Chatterton, or the erection of a monument to the memory of Locke; for it is well known that one of the most promising poetical geniuses this country has produced was refused protection by a bibliomaniac, and perished a few years ago, through the neglect of the literary world to patronize his talents; and, but a few months before the purchase of the Decamerone, a subscription for erecting a statue to Locke commenced, and obtained the sanction of some eminent literary characters, but was so limited in its encouragement, that the money was insufficient to carry it into effect, and the design was dropped. Had there, indeed, been a proposal to erect a monument to Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, or the elegant binder of Edward the Fourth's days, we should have found the bibliomaniacs foremost in the subscription, and a splendid piece of Gothic architecture would have been raised to perpetuate the memory of these useful "stainers of paper." But what is Chatterton to Pinson, or Locke to Valdarfer? Did the classifier of ideas merit so much honour as the arranger of types? or the man who unfolded the intricacies of the human understanding deserve commemoration equal to the folder of the ample-margined sheets of Julian Notary? Most unquestionably not: their patronizing the one, while they were neglecting the other, demonstrates that they felt

more anxious for the purchase of black-letter books, than to erect a monument to a man who ranks so high among the ornaments of his country.*

It might have been expected, however, that, when the bibliomaniacs had leisure to reflect on the extravagance they had been guilty of at the Roxburghe sale, they would have felt some degree of shame at their folly, and have agreed to behave more discreetly in future; but those who indulged in this expectation know but little of the extent of this mania. So far from doing this, they perpetuated the remembrance of their misdeeds by enrolling themselves into a society, bearing the title of "the Roxburghe Club," and celebrated the anniversary of the sale of the Decamerone by a dinner at the St. Alban's Tavern, where toasts to the memory of the illustrious black-letter printers were briskly circulated, preceded by the important sentiment, "The cause of bibliomania all over the world!" That these thirty-one noblemen and gentlemen have an undoubted right so to employ themselves, can be no question: that their eccentric companions, the members of the Whip Club, have an equal right to spend their money in horses and equipage, is equally indisputable. But, when the one party arrogate to themselves that they are upholding the national spirit, and the other honour themselves with the title of patrons of literature, they give up the vindication of their actions on the mere matter of right, and trust it to the more important considerations of wisdom and utility. Indeed, whenever any person is driven to the plea of his

* They are more strenuous about the means by which instruction is conveyed to the public, than the quality of the instruction. They would be more gratified to find a printed book from the press of Caxton, than a play of Shakspeare in manuscript; and would be infinitely more delighted to light on a drama anterior in date to Gammar Gurton's Needle, than in discovering the lost plays of Menander. Mr. Dibdin, "the Prince of Bibliomaniacs," candidly tells us, that the discovery of a new Caxton is of as much importance to him as a fresh Comet is to Herschel. The knowledge of an additional book, printed by our father of printing, interests his feelings as much as the discovery of an irregular body, so powerful in its effects, that its near approach to our system would strike the earth to dust, and destroy its collected glories and intellect in an instant.

right to do what he pleases with his money, there is sure to be no other defence left for him; and the public possesses a right to form their opinion, whether it was sagely or usefully bestowed, more especially when the individual assumes praise for the employment of his wealth.

Partial circulation of the productions of the press cannot but be injurious to all the objects designed to be promoted by that powerful engine; an engine, Lord Stanhope recently observed, he "was always friendly to; because it was so strong and powerful, that it never failed to knock down every bad thing it was fairly opposed to." This mode of printing and publishing will gradually throw a monopoly of the means of instruction into the hands of the wealthy, depriving the middling class of society of their proportion of knowledge by the difficulty of procuring it; because, in proportion as they lessen the number of copies, they must increase the price of each to defray the great expences of a limited impression. Every means should be devised to extend information, rather than to narrow and lessen it. The age has felt it to be one of the greatest improvements, that a plan has been formed to educate the whole population at an expence within the power of all; and that "the man who is by any means deprived of opportunity of being instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, has not had justice done him," is the opinion of the son of our sovereign, which will ever reflect lustre even on his philanthropic life. Their selection of works generally, indeed, does as little credit to their judgment, as their limited numbers do to their regard for literature. But a system so selfish ought to be opposed in every shape. It will not rest with the mere re-printing of scarce and obsolete works, but will extend to new ones. The great secret has at length been discovered, that, to make a book sell, it is only necessary to print a small number; for a certain class of individuals, for the sake of having what cannot generally be possessed, will purchase what otherwise they would have no desire for.

I have now before me Proposals, which will show the extent to which it is spreading. They are entitled, "Proposals for printing, by subscription, a Treatise on Decorative Printing, with Specimens, in Colours, engraved on Wood Blocks, &c." "The price of the work will be five guineas, small paper; and ten guineas, large paper." "The number

number of the former is pledged to be 250, and of the latter 100; and these numbers will not, on any account, be exceeded!"* "At the end of the volume, defaced impressions of all the engravings will be given; and at the completion of the work an announcement will be issued to the subscribers, naming a day when the blocks will be destroyed; thus giving them the opportunity of witnessing a total demolition of them, so as to prevent the possibility of the book ever being re-printed!"

I think it would be difficult to select an instance better adapted to display the injurious effects of the system than these Proposals. Here is a work that "will comprize more practical information for the improvement of printing generally, than any book on the art that has preceded it; tending to prove, that any printer who possesses a good press and good types, may produce printing equal to the finest that has been executed;" and yet the author thinks it necessary to limit the number to 350 copies, and of these the greater number will be purchased by persons who have nothing to do with the art the work is designed to improve; for it becomes a matter of importance with many printers, whether they can spare five or ten guineas for a book, all the necessary instruction of which might be comprized in a five-shilling volume. This limited number of a work of practical instruction must be printed, that the book may be sought after as a rarity, and be placed in a museum of curiosities, rather than in a useful library. Mr. S. is going even beyond the members of the Rox-

burgh club; it was shutting out but little necessary knowledge from the rest of the community, when "Hortensius,"^{**} in the most spirited manner, "offered to re-print thirty-one copies of Lord Surrey's Virgil, with a margin of such proportionate elegance as might compel Michael Le Noir to die of despair;" they were harmlessly wasting their money. It was of no import to the public when Nivernois printed five copies only of his catalogue, they could be useful only to those who had an opportunity of perusing his stores; but here is a treatise which professes to be useful to a most important profession, and yet it must be confined to 350 persons, and no possibility exist of it being re-printed. Mr. S. seems to be afraid there is not intrinsic merit enough in his work, and, therefore, he must make it sought after as a curiosity: it is worth little in itself.

With regard to another important feature of the Proposals, the destruction of the cuts and ornaments, it appears ridiculous, unjust, and completely unsatisfactory. After 350 impressions have been taken, "numerous engravings on wood, by the first artists," will be destroyed, merely to prevent the possibility of the work being re-printed, if the public should desire it.† It is also unsatisfactory, for it no way assures the philanthropic feeling that but 350 impressions have been taken; for, notwith-

* Vide Dibdin's *Bibliomania*, (p. 176,) a work never to be re-printed, and of which the beautiful cuts have been utterly defaced.

† Nothing can be more disgraceful than this proceeding. Wood-cuts, it is well known, will bear thousands of impressions without injury, and yet they are to be wantonly destroyed after so few have been taken; how unjust to the artists, how neglectful of the public interest. It is a curious fact, that a work is now preparing for publication by Mr. Otley, which contains impressions from the beautiful blocks of Albert Durer, somewhat decayed, but still capable, after a lapse of centuries, to produce impressions, in many respects superior to those from modern cuts. The rapid improvement in this art of late years, which for some time had been retrograde, promises great advantages to literature: for geometrical figures, diagrams, arms, and antiquarian vestiges, &c.; indeed, wherever there is a necessity for reference to the text of the work at the same time, they are infinitely preferable to copper-plates in regard to utility; and, in shrubbery and foliage, are at least equal in point

standing the pretty and novel appearance of defaced engravings at the end of the work, Mr. S. must inform the subscribers how they are to ascertain that only 350 impressions have been taken: there will be no more signs of 350 than 3,500 having been printed. The only satisfaction they will produce is, that these exquisite cuts are destroyed, and no more can be printed from them. This is worse than the barbarous nation who destroyed the old, when, in the opinion of the young, they had become useless to the state. Our author refines upon this; he is for destroying articles in the height of their perfection, merely to ensure a monopoly to a few, and produce the Christian-like feelings of "coveting and desiring other men's goods." I wonder, indeed, that some errant bibliomaniac does not print a work entirely to himself, and have but one copy taken. This would, indeed, be a unique; and upon the decease of its fortunate possessor, would prove a fortune to his heir when knocked down by the magic hammer of my namesake in Pall-Mall. The *horrida bella*, at the Roxburghe sale, as Mr. Dibdin terms it, would be calmness compared to this tumult; and many a fair manor would be mortgaged to raise a sum sufficient for the purchase. Such a treasure would be inestimable, and be one of those gems which the young Templar of the famed club observed, would, "doubtless, prove an ample provision for a otherwise portionless child." If a female, she would hold all the young bibliomaniacs in her chains, and might have her choice; for, who could resist the charms of a lady possessed of—a unique copy!

Long accustomed to be considered a bookworm, and ranked even as a bibliomaniac, I have lately discovered that I have very little pretensions to these titles. My views have not been chiefly directed to the type, nor has the antique, or original, binding stopped any further examination of the work; the distinction of uncut copies, I would willingly exchange for a ploughed and marble-sprinkled margin, for the former is difficult to turn over, and the latter easy: black-letter I can scarcely decypher, and with Gothic letters I am totally unacquainted; an unique copy I am not aware that I possess, and should consider it a decisive proof it was not worth possessing, since no one conceived it worthy of re-printing: I have never been anxious to collect all the editions of a

work, but have been content with the best, even though it has been improved by the original author, or a subsequent editor: I have looked to the Colophon seldomer than to the author's name, and have conceived it no recommendation of a work, that only ninety-nine persons, besides myself, could boast of a copy. In short, Sir, I have valued books for the matter of instruction they intrinsically contain, rather than any extrinsic circumstances attached to them. It is true, I have rummaged book-stalls, and collected books; but neither the date, type, nor even binding, has been my guide. If, therefore, I have any claims to the title of Bibliomaniac, they are different from the modern standard, and I hope to avoid being classed with them. That a passion so beneficial as the collecting and perusing of useful books should ever degenerate to the modern practice, is to be lamented; that men should boast of their folly, and celebrate their shame, is disgusting; but, when they proceed to the extremity of burning and destroying, narrowing and monopolizing, the productions of the press, they deserve to be branded as the enemies of literature and science, rather than their friends and protectors; to be viewed as the harpies, who touch but to taint and corrupt. Like the plants which grow under the protection of some noble building, they gradually insinuate themselves into the crevices of its walls, till they loosen the cement which connects them together, and reduce to a heap of ruins that edifice, without whose protecting shade they would never have been enabled to creep into notice or importance.

E. EVANS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM much flattered by your polite insertion of some trifles of mine in your late Magazines: please point out the following errata:—

In the account of the Society at Greenock for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences, in your number for May, p. 295, l. 8, for *friends* read *funds*.

In the account of the sacrifice of Roderic Mackenzie in 1746, second sentence, a comma is wanting after "*dismal times*."

In the directions for making the Welsh substitute for coals, p. 405, l. 23 from the beginning of the paragraph, for "*slime from the traces*," read, "*slime from the Thames*."—N.B. This composition ought to be distributed instead of coal, by the society in London for supplying the poor with fuel.

A work

A work which laid the foundation of Sir Joshua Reynold's taste and eminence in his art, "Jesuit's Perspective," is now so rare, and so difficult to be got, as to be quite beyond the reach of students in general. An edition of it, at a moderate price, is a very great desideratum in useful literature;—and the work is so famous, from the frequent mention made of it by the above great and amiable man, that the person who will favor the arts of his country so far as to publish it, would be repaid by a rapid and extensive sale.

I think it right to mention to you, as you seem anxious for improving the police, that in Scotland the plan for preventing the impositions and disputes of hackney-coachmen is simpler than here; as, there, every coach has a printed list of fares and regulations in one of the pockets, on pain of forfeiting the fare altogether. Porters, chairmen, &c. are kept in check by the same means.

In lifting the causeway stones in some of the old streets of Paris, the carbonaceous mud adhering to them, in the interstices betwixt stone and stone, was found so compact, and of so fine a black, as to be an excellent substitute for black-lead pencils.

The Elizabeth, a well-known steam-boat on the Clyde, has been lately bought by an enterprising set of young gentlemen, who have carried her round to Liverpool, for the purpose of plying upon the Mersey. The state of the machinery in these boats is still very imperfect: the subject is worthy the attention of the first engineers in the kingdom. These boats on the Clyde have, during the whole of this summer, extended their voyages down the Firth, calling at all the towns on the coast, so far as Ayr, at the island of Bute, and at Inverary; which last place is one hundred miles from Glasgow. The Dumbarton Castle steam-boat has made this voyage every Saturday during the season, regularly returning the following Monday, and often conveying two hundred passengers. The fare is a guinea for the cabin, and half price for the steerage. More magnificent scenery than is brought into view through the whole extent of this voyage, Great Britain does not afford.

It is said that a steam-boat, which carries the mail between Petersburg and the interior of Russia, and which sails against the tide at the rate of eight miles an hour, has her paddles so constructed, that they dip into the water, and rise out of it perpendicularly. Per-

haps this slight hint may suggest some improvement on the present mode of constructing those employed in this country. A. N. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACTS from the MINUTES of EVIDENCE, taken before the SELECT COMMITTEE, on the INSOLVENT DEBTORS' ACTS, illustrating the STATE of the LAWS between DEBTOR and CREDITOR.*

Mr. Thomas Clark, clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

YOU have laid a return before the House of Commons, of the amount of the debtors' debts, and their schedules?—I have.

And of the money that the assignees have got in?—I have.

What is the total amount of their debts, up to the 1st of February?—5,598,574l. 11s. 11½d.

[The witness delivered in a paper, which was read as follows:]

The number of petitions presented to the late and present commissioners, by debtors, to the 1st day of February last 7,509

Of these were withdrawn, in consequence of the passing of the Act of the 54 Geo. III. cap. 23, for Relief of Insolvent Debtors 1,419

6,090

Of the remaining 6,090 petitions, there have been heard and determined by the commissioners, and discharges ordered 5,497

Remanded 186

Petitions not finally determined 407

6,090

Total gross amount of debts stated in Schedules, in all the petitions 5,598,574 11 11½

Total gross amount of debts stated in Schedules, of petitions withdrawn 1,132,171 12 10½

Ditto of petitions remanded 220,699 7 3

Ditto of petitions not finally determined 279,081 4 4½

Total amount of Schedules of debtors discharged 3,966,622 8 4¼

Number of debtors, of whose effects assign-

* The whole of this interesting body of evidence has been published by CLEMENT, in a thick octavo pamphlet, price 7s. and it merits general circulation.

nees have been appointed, about . 500
 Number of returns made by such assignees 65
 Gross amount of property stated to have been got in by such assignees, and filed in this court 1,499 4 0

Is there not a form in the schedule which renders that amount larger than it ought to be?—Yes.

Explain what that form is?—It very often happens that accommodation bills have been given; and, in order to prevent the party being arrested hereafter, he states the names of the different persons through whose hands the bills have passed, with the total amount of the bill to each name; and sometimes it happens the same bill is stated four or five times over in the same schedule.

Are you able to form any calculation as to the probable deduction that would be made from the 5,598,574l.?—I should think it would reduce it one-fourth of the whole. In the case of partners they present separate schedules, and the same debts are stated in each.

Would that authorize an additional deduction from the gross amount of 5,598,574l. beyond that which you have already stated?—No; I take the whole to be about a fourth.

It appears by the paper you have put in, that there have been only five hundred assignees appointed?—Yes.

What is the reason that so small a portion of assignees have been appointed to so many petitions as are stated in that paper?—It is owing to the creditors not applying to become assignees.

Can you ascertain of what business the creditors appear to be?—Mr. Serjeant Palmer used to notice, that tailors and shoemakers and coffee-house keepers were the principal sufferers.

Do you know of any instructions having been given to debtors to enable them to harass their creditors by dilatory proceedings whilst in prison?—I know of no instructions having been given; I have a book which was delivered in by a prisoner, as his book of account on discharge; wherein it is pointed out to debtors how to harass creditors.

[The witness delivered in a book, from which the following extract was read:]

Law Proceedings.

When arrested and held to bail, and after being served with a declaration, you may plead a general issue, which brings you to trial the sooner of any plea that you

can put in; but, if you want to vex your plaintiff, put in a special plea; and, if in custody, get your attorney to plead in your name, which will cost you 1l. 1s. your plaintiff 31l. as expences. If you do not mean to try the cause, you have no occasion to do so till your plaintiff gets judgment against you; he must, in the term after you put in a special plea, send what is termed the paper-book, which you must return with 7s. 6d. otherwise you will not put him to half the expenses. When he proceeds, and has received final judgment against you, get your attorney to search the office appointed for that purpose in the Temple; and, when he finds that judgment is actually signed, he must give notice to the plaintiff's attorney to attend the master to tax his costs, at which time your attorney must have a writ of error ready, and give it to the plaintiff's attorney before the master, which puts him to a very great expence, as he will have the same charges to go over again. The writ of error will cost you 4l. 4s.; if you want to be further troublesome to your plaintiffs, make your writ of error returnable in parliament, which costs you 8l. 8s. and your plaintiff 100l.; should he have the courage to follow you through all your proceedings, then file a bill in the Exchequer, which will cost about five or six pounds, and, if he answers it, it will cost him 80l. more; after this you may file a bill in Chancery, which will cost about 10l. and, if he does not answer this bill, you will get an injunction, and at the same time an attachment from the court against him, and may take his body for contempt of court in not answering your last bill; you may file your bill in the Court of Chancery instead of the Exchequer, only the latter costs you the least. If you are at any time served with a copy of a writ, take no further notice of it than by keeping it. When you are declared against, do not fail to put in a special plea immediately, and most likely you will hear no more of the business, as your plaintiff will probably not like to incur any further expence after having been at so much.

Defendants' Costs.

	£	s.	d.
Common plea	0	3	6
Special ditto	1	1	0
Paper book	0	7	6
Writ of error	4	4	0
Ditto returnable in Parliament	8	3	0
Filing Bill in Exchequer	6	6	0
Ditto in Chancery	10	0	0
	30	7	6

Plaintiff's Costs.

Answer to special plea	30	0	0
Answer to writ of error	100	0	0
Answer to Bill in Exchequer	84	0	0
Ditto ditto in Chancery	100	0	0

314 0 0

As

As far as you can form any judgment from the examination of debtors, what appears to you to be their chief fault with regard to their creditors? Is it in contracting debts without ability to pay, or in squandering property after they have obtained credit?—In contracting debts that they have not ability to pay, I think.

What class of persons did those appear to be who contracted debts without ability to pay?—Generally persons who call themselves gentlemen; persons who have no means of getting a living.

You do not know how long that paper you have just put in has been in existence?—Some years.

Mr. Nicholas Nixon.

You are warden of the Fleet?—I am the deputy-warden of the Fleet.

Do you know whether debtors in confinement are more numerous since the passing of the General Insolvent Act than before?—More numerous.

Perhaps a part of the augmentation of the numbers is to be attributed to the distress of the times?—I conceive so.

Do you know any other cause that has occasioned an increase in their numbers?—The Insolvent Act itself.

In what manner do you conceive it has increased the number of debtors?—My opinion is, that, when an act of parliament limits the imprisonment of a prisoner to three months only, it is inviting persons to come to prison.

Before the Insolvent Debtors Act passed, were many persons confined for a great length of time in gaol by their creditors?—Not longer than usual; there was not any marked distinction. I have debtors in custody that have been so with me for upwards of twenty years, but they have not been longer confined than generally they were; and we have had, upon an average, a greater number of prisoners than we had before the General Act took place. Formerly, on the rumour going abroad of an intention to pass an Insolvent Act, the place filled rapidly: but, although the prison has filled more rapidly on that account, yet, when the debtors, so coming in, found they were not included in that temporary act of insolvency, they discharged themselves as quickly as they came in.

In the cases of persons being confined twenty years, to what cause do you attribute that length of confinement?—Holding, I suppose, property of their own, which they were not disposed to give up under any act of parliament.

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Did those persons appear to live at their ease in prison?—I have some of them now; they appear to live in a degree of decency, but not extravagantly.

Have you known any persons confined in prison for debt who have been either in a state of sickness or insanity for any length of time?—Yes; I have an insane debtor now, who has been in my custody I believe fifteen years.

What is the reason of his long detention in prison?—He might have taken the benefit of several Insolvent Acts, but, having a property of his own, he never attempted it; and latterly, within these three years, he has gone out of his mind.

And therefore is unable to make the application?—Yes; he cannot take the oath.

Mr. Bernard Emanuel Brooshoft called in, and examined.

What is your situation?—I act as deputy-marshal of the King's Bench.

Do you know whether debtors in confinement are more numerous since the passing of the General Insolvent Act than before?—There are more persons committed to custody since.

Perhaps a part of the augmentation of the number is to be attributed to the distress of the times?—I should certainly think so.

Lodging houses within your rules are not expensive?—They can be had at from half-a-crown a week to two guineas.

Half-a-crown a week for an apartment?—Yes.

How low are there any houses rented in your rules?—As low as five shillings a week.

Houses?—Yes, with three rooms; they build them on a small construction.

Before the Insolvent Debtors Act passed, were many persons confined for a great length of time in gaol by their creditors?—Previous to the acts of insolvency which have lately taken place, they were certainly confined a long time, many of them.

Have you known any remain during their whole life in prison?—There is one gentleman who has been there thirty years; but it is a voluntary thing now; because, in the different acts that have passed, he has been included: it would be his death to remove him.

Does he live luxuriously?—No; quite humble. The Post Office have given him the office of post-master there, for

R

which

which he receives a little remuneration; and he keeps a shop.

Can you tell, generally speaking, from what motive those persons were kept in confinement?—Some from revenge, no doubt; it is impossible to tell any other motive. I have heard prisoners speaking of the resentment of their plaintiff; I have heard them say, They would pay them the sixpences as long as they could get money to do it; and those sort of threats.

Have you known any persons, who were reputed honest, being so confined?—A great many.

Some of the cases you think were really honest and unfortunate debtors?—No doubt of it.

You think then that the creditors pushed their resentment too far in those cases, where they kept such persons in prison?—Yes.

Are there any persons in confinement that are sick?—I have known them ill for three or four months; but I do not know of a sickness of longer duration, without its terminating their existence. They all have relief. I have seen persons brought into custody in an ill state of health, which shocked me.

Were those persons, who came in in this unhappy state of illness, kept confined by their creditors any length of time?—I do not know of any one of them being discharged in consequence of that illness, though we have applied in some instances for that purpose.

What answer have you received?—I do not think it has been complied with.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland, a member of the committee, examined.

We understand that the principle of the Civil Law, *Cessio bonorum*, is the law of Scotland?—Yes; by the law of Scotland, after a person has been incarcerated and imprisoned for a month, he may raise a suitor process, called a process of *Cessio bonorum*, in the court of Session, the supreme civil court of Scotland; and he must call all his creditors as defenders in that process. He is entitled, upon shewing to the satisfaction of the court that his losses have arisen from innocent misfortune, to obtain what is termed the benefit of the *Cessio*; he granting all his subjects and effects, heritable and moveable, to his creditors; in consequence of which, the court may, if they shall see cause for doing so, direct him to be liberated from prison.

Does that liberation exonerate, or

not, his future estate and effects?—If he acquires any property of any description after being so liberated, any of his creditors may attach that property for payment of their debts.

When the property is so attached, for the payment of the debts of a creditor, is its attachment for the benefit solely of that creditor who sues that process, or rateably among all the creditors?—The property of the debtor is just in the same situation as the property of any other debtor, with this exception, that the court will allow him a sufficient annual sum, for his subsistence or maintenance.

When your lordship said, that he must shew that he came into custody from innocent losses, does your lordship mean to say, that the *onus probandi* of his innocence must rest with the debtor?—I said, that he must shew that his insolvency arose from innocent misfortune; and the common practice is, for the debtor to give in what is called a condescendence of losses, to which written paper the creditors commonly give in answers in writing, and the court then proceed either to allow a proof to both parties, or to take such other steps as appear to them to be proper for ascertaining how the facts really stand.

In Scotland, the person of a debtor cannot be arrested as in England, except he is *in meditatione fugæ*, that is, unless the creditor swears that the debtor intends to leave the kingdom, so as to be out of the jurisdiction of the courts in Scotland, and makes out a case before a magistrate to that effect; in that event, the debtor is obliged to find caution, as we call it, or surety *judicio cesti*, that is, to appear in court; but he is not bound to find security for payment of the alleged debt. In other cases, there must either be a sentence, or as it is termed a decree, of a court; or there must be registration, which is held to be equivalent to a decree, as in the case of a bill or bond, before a creditor can arrest the person of his debtor: the creditor, however, in Scotland is entitled, not only to due diligence against the subjects or effects of his debtor both heritable and moveable, but he is likewise, after he has obtained sentence, entitled to incarcerate his debtor.

Kirkman Finley, esq. a Member of the Committee, examined.

What do you conceive to be the operation of the law of *Cessio bonorum* in Scotland upon mercantile credit?—I am not of opinion that the law of *Cessio bonorum* in Scotland is at all injurious to

mercantile

mercantile credit. I think that unfortunate debtors, by the operation of that law, by obtaining their own personal liberty, have it in their power to contemplate, by their exertions, the payment of their debts; and that the debts remaining always owing by them, and all their property being equally liable to the payment of the old and the new debts, no injury is hereby sustained in respect to mercantile credit.

*Mr. Bernard Emanuel Brooshoof*t again called in, and further examined.

An Account of the Number of Petitions presented to the Insolvent Debtors' Court, in the Years 1814, 1815, and 1816; distinguishing each Month.

	1814.	1815.	1816.
January . . .	12	193	261
February . . .	99	352	475
March . . .	181	321	400
April . . .	197	129	
May . . .	341	85	
June . . .	183	533	
July . . .	217	362	
August . . .	565	334	
September . . .	273	347	
October . . .	203	227	
November . . .	191	201	
December . . .	180	242	
	2,442	3,326	1,136

An Account of the Number of Debtors remanded, and the Grounds of their Remand, from the first operation of the Act to the present Time.

1 Sect.	Remanded, not having been in actual custody three calendar months	2
1 Sect.	Remanded for collusion with plaintiffs . . .	5
1 Sect.	Ditto, and also for fraud	4
	Remanded, being out of the rules	16
7 Sect.	Remanded, for not answering all questions to the satisfaction of the Court	2
	Ditto, and also for gross perjury	1
	Ditto, and also for concealment of property, and setting up fictitious debt due to his sister	1
	Ditto, as persons not entitled to benefit	2
13 Sect.	Prisoners' discharges revoked, and re-committed to prison	2
		35

	Brought up	35
33 Sect.	Remanded, wantonly wasting effects in prison	8
34 Sect.	Remanded, for breach of trust and embezzlement &c.	16
35 Sect. and 55.	Remanded, for obtaining goods, &c. by false pretences, and for debts contracted under fraudulent circumstances, not specially provided for	52
55 Sect.	Remanded for removing goods to prevent landlord distraining for rent	6
36 Sect.	Remanded, suffering bail to become chargeable	6
37 Sect.	Remanded, for malicious injury	2
38 Sect.	Remanded, being bankrupts	7
39 Sect.	Remanded, assigning property after imprisonment, without just cause	6
41 Sect.	Remanded, undue preference	48
	Ditto, and fraud	5
	Ditto, and concealment of property	1
	Ditto, and wilfully remaining in prison	1
	Ditto, and also for fraud and concealment of property	1
49 Sect.	Remanded, wilfully omitting to insert in their schedules, property, &c. Schedule imperfect and fraudulent	5
	Concealment of property	40
	Ditto, undue preference	1
	Giving wilful and fraudulent accounts of property	4
	Not giving a just and true account of property	2
50 Sect.	Remanded, having been discharged within five years	5
53 Sect.	Remanded, being foreigners	3
	Remanded, for fraudulently disposing, or wilfully concealing property, and wilfully omitting books, debts, and fabricating books of accounts	1
	Remanded, being in custody for contempt, in not answering and not appearing	3
	Remanded, for fraudulently conveying his lifehold interest in a house and garden, and selling a	

53 Sect.	Brought up . . .	259
	horse and cart to his brother-in-law, to defraud his just creditors	1
	Remanded, generally, no reason stated . . .	6
	Remanded, not being in execution, but only for want of an appearance and bail to answer an information filed against him on the Game Laws	1
	Remanded, for defective schedules	4
	Remanded, for not giving an account of the disposing of his effects to the satisfaction of the court	1
	Remanded, on writs of extent	5
	Remanded, for attempting to impose on the court and creditors	2
	Ditto, for giving a false account of money paid to a creditor	1
	Remanded, not being within the intent and meaning of the Act, being imprisoned upon executions out of the Courts of Conscience	3
	Remanded until Schedules amended	2
		<hr/> 285

but the marshal very often takes much less.

Sir Richard Phillips called in, and examined.

Give the committee any information which you think may be of service to them in this enquiry?—I have always observed, when I have been a creditor of any person, and a meeting of creditors has been called for the purpose of receiving some proposition for the arrangement of his affairs, that a difficulty has arisen, from the necessity which exists at present of every creditor assenting to the proposition. If any creditor at present holds out, and insists upon having twenty shillings in the pound, no wish, or will, or decision of the other creditors precludes that creditor from obtaining twenty shillings in the pound; and the determination of the other creditors, not to allow one creditor to receive a larger dividend than they are to receive under the proposed arrangement, occasions the affairs of the debtor to be thrown into irretrievable confusion. He is generally obliged to go to prison, or, in some instances, to become a bankrupt: in which cases his property is wasted, and the creditors obtain much less than they would have obtained if they had been able to make an arrangement with the debtor in the first instance. I have sometimes found that a single creditor has held out in this manner against a large body of creditors, and, as the body would not consent that his bad spirit should be gratified, by receiving twenty shillings in the pound, to the prejudice of the estate, they would enter into no compromise with the debtor. It appears then to me, that, if any law could be established, which should enable a certain proportion of the creditors to arrange with the debtor, thereby compromising the portion who do not, or cannot from circumstances, agree, that creditors would make better terms with the debtor, and most of the difficulties which have arisen between debtors and creditors would be removed. I conceive that, previous to any meetings of creditors, and the making of any proposition, a debtor should be bound to give notice to the whole of his creditors, that they should all be convened to the meeting, and that all other checks which are practicable should be introduced, to prevent any fraudulent use being made of the proposed plan of arrangement. It appears to me, with reference to the court now existing, that that court would

Date of Commitments of Prisoners in the Custody of the Marshal of the King's Bench Prison, previous to the Insolvent Act passed in 1813, who still remain in Custody.

7th October	1785.
6th April	1799.
9th May	1799.
28th February	1806.
31st October	1807.
8th November	1808.
12th November	1808.
15th February	1809.
28th September	1809.
14th April	1810.
14th May	1810.
12th November	1810.
15th November	1810.

Mr. Charles Harrison called in, and examined.

Have you an opportunity of knowing what the expence, first of all, is of obtaining the rules?—It depends upon the amount of the sum for which the debtor is confined.

For 100l.?—For 100l. it is eight guineas and a-half, and for every 100l. afterwards it is four guineas.

That is paid to the marshal?—Yes;

would be the proper alternative, in case a debtor found the state of his affairs so impracticable as that he could not arrange with his creditors; and that it should only be considered as an alternative in that case. I have stated the general principle which I wished to submit to the committee.

You think it would be desirable to make men agree with one another out of court, in order to save the expence of law proceedings?—I mean to describe a principle, which I am convinced is the cause of all the difficulties that exist, namely, the present impracticability of creditors settling with their debtors; because, though ninety-nine out of a hundred may agree, yet, if the hundredth resist, unless they choose to pay that hundredth man twenty shillings in the pound, which they will not do merely to gratify a bad spirit, or selfish considerations, there is no alternative but the imprisonment of the debtor, the sale of his property at every disadvantage, or a commission of bankruptcy.

Do you mean that the court should decide, whether the hundredth creditor should be compelled to agree with the ninety-nine?—No; my opinion is, that at the meeting appointed, of which the whole (whether the whole were present or not) should have had notice, two trustees or two assignees should be appointed, who should complete the arrangement between the debtor and his creditors.

Have you any thing to suggest respecting the Insolvent Act?—Nothing, except that, in two or three cases where I have been a creditor, I have found that, though I have lost every thing, I should not, apparently, have got any thing, if the party had been detained in prison, the debtor appearing, in reality, to have no property. On a subject of the bill which was brought before the House of Commons in the last sessions by Mr. Serjeant Best, to compel debtors to surrender their property, a case has occurred to myself of a person who is now in the King's Bench, and who is understood to possess considerable property, but refuses to make any arrangement with his creditors. He is an elderly man, and the reason he assigns is, that he can end his days better in prison with property, than out of it without property.

Then you seem to imagine that your plan would in many cases supersede a commission of bankruptcy?—Doubtless it would; but, lest that should be made

an objection to my idea of giving to a certain proportion of creditors the power of settling with the debtor, I beg leave to state, that I conclude the House of Commons would provide the courts and other forms necessary to give effect to the system.—My plan does not preclude the idea of a court under any forms that might be thought proper, or any restrictions or any penalties that might be imposed to prevent frauds.

Charles Runnington, Serjeant at Law, his Majesty's Commissioner for Relief of Insolvent Debtors, called in, and examined.

Have you any opportunity of knowing whether persons, since the passing of this act, have been less cautious in contracting debts?—I do not know whether they have or not; but I should think that the effect of the act of parliament must be to prevent improper credit, and to caution people against granting it; if creditors will not be cautious, the fault is in a great measure their own.

Do you believe that the cause of men's running in debt is more the result of the incautious credit given to them, than of their own dishonest intentions?—I think it is partly one and partly the other. As far as general opinion may go upon so extensive a subject, I am one of those who think there are a great number of fraudulent creditors in this metropolis, as well as fraudulent debtors.

The act of parliament authorizing the liberation of a debtor after three months' imprisonment on the terms provided by the act, do you think that that prospect of liberation occasions in the mind of the person about to contract a debt a less degree of apprehension of the consequences of his insolvency?—I do not know whether it does or not; and it is a subject upon which no human being can, I think, give a correct answer; but sure I am that the grand feature of the present law is of some importance to people in trade; that of making the future effects at all times liable, an advantage which they by no means have under the bankrupt laws in general.

Do you not think that discrimination ought to be made between a person who contracts debts knowing he cannot discharge them, and a person who by misfortune falls into insolvency?—I should agree in that opinion as a question of morals, but that is for higher authority than mine to determine.

Is such a discrimination made?—I think there is; for instance, obtaining money under false pretences.

Putting out of question the cases of fraud, is there any discrimination between a person who contracts debts knowing he is unable to pay them, and a person who contracts them having a hope that he shall pay them, but who afterwards is prevented by misfortune?—None that I know of.

Do you think that, in sound policy, and according to good morals, such a discrimination might be usefully adopted?—I should doubt it a good deal, but that is only the opinion of an individual.

Have you an opportunity of knowing, from the cases which have come before you, whether credit has been obtained by a false appearance of opulence in the debtor, or by false representations?—As to the former, I have no recollection of any; but, as to the latter, many have been remanded for misrepresentations.

Perhaps the case of false appearance in life did not come before you, on account of that not being a ground of objection within the meaning of the act?—That probably may be the case. As to mere false appearances, much blame, under such circumstances, may be imputed to the creditor as well as to the debtor.

What degree of blame, in such cases, do you suppose to be attributable to the creditor?—Not using due caution and making strict enquiry as to whom he trusts. I take it to have been the object of this act, to prevent that imprudence in creditors.

*** These were the chief points of public interest in this great volume of evidence. The rest consists of invectives against the new law, or against particular debtors who had defrauded the witnesses.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE lately procured a new publication, which is printed for the author, the Rev. John Booth, by Edward Baiues, Leeds; entitled, A Lexicon of the Primitive Words of the Greek Language, inclusive of several leading derivatives, upon a new plan.

In the above work, which is an octavo volume of 308 pages, the words are put upon a grammatical plan, and classified according to the analogy they bear one to another. They are individually accompanied by a Latin and English interpretation, while, in their respective classes, a strict alphabetical order is observed.

In speaking of the first declension of nouns, the author states; that its substantives terminate in α and η of the feminine gender, and in $\alpha\varsigma$ and $\eta\varsigma$ of the

masculine. He divides the words of this declension into two classes; saying; that the nouns of class the first end in α , η , and $\eta\varsigma$; and then, after a paradigm for declining; he gives all the primitive words of those terminations.

This first class ends, and the second commences, at page 30. Permit me, Sir, to give the author's preliminary remarks in his own words.

"Class the second, consisting of nouns ending in α pure, and in $\xi\alpha$ of the feminine gender, and in $\alpha\varsigma$ of the masculine.

N.B. "All declinable words ending in α pure, or in $\xi\alpha$, be they nouns, adjectives, pronouns, or participles, make their genitive singular in $\alpha\varsigma$, and their dative in α . So, also, do proper names in $\delta\alpha$ and $\theta\alpha$; as $\Lambda\delta\delta\alpha$, Leda; $\text{Μ}\alpha\gamma\theta\alpha$, Martha. But, observe, appellative nouns ending in $\delta\alpha$ and $\theta\alpha$, make their genitive in $\eta\varsigma$, and their dative in η ; as, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\nu\theta\alpha$, spina, G. $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\nu\theta\eta\varsigma$, D. $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\nu\theta\eta$. So, also, $\mu\acute{\iota}\nu\theta\alpha$, Mentha; $\nu\acute{\alpha}\phi\theta\alpha$, Naphtha; $\sigma\upsilon\alpha\pi\acute{\iota}\epsilon\theta\alpha$, ludi genus; each of which belongs to the preceding class."

Upon reading these remarks, that maxim, which is contained in all the Greek grammars that I have seen, naturally recurred to my recollection; viz. "Finita in $\delta\alpha$, $\theta\alpha$, $\xi\alpha$, et α purum, faciunt genitivum in $\alpha\varsigma$, et dativum in η ." I, therefore, consulted Scapula; Schrevelius, Hederic, and other lexicographers; and found, that they unanimously confirmed these observations.

It seems somewhat odd, though, I confess, I was not aware of it previous to my seeing the above publication; that all Greek grammars should, without any qualification, affirm, that nouns ending in $\delta\alpha$, $\theta\alpha$, $\xi\alpha$, and α pure, make their genitive in $\alpha\varsigma$, and their dative in η ; when the Lexicons teach us to decline common nouns, ending in $\delta\alpha$ and $\theta\alpha$, after the following manner:—

N. & V.	{	$\acute{\alpha}\kappa\alpha\nu\theta\alpha$,	} G. $\eta\varsigma$, D. η , Acc. $\alpha\nu$.
		$\mu\acute{\iota}\nu\theta\alpha$,	
		$\nu\acute{\alpha}\phi\theta\alpha$,	
		$\sigma\upsilon\alpha\pi\acute{\iota}\epsilon\theta\alpha$,	

I should be glad to know the sentiments of some of your correspondents.

PHILOGRAM.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the insertion of projects for public benefit, in your valuable Magazine, has been in many instances productive of good, allow me to suggest one towards the relief of the poor;—it is to apply the surplus money left to support almshouses, towards what might

be termed out-door pensioners. I have been led to propose this, from the trustees of one of these alms-houses having increased the allowance from eight to sixteen shillings per week; at a time when the wages of the labourer and mechanic is so considerably reduced. Might not the half of sixteen shillings be considered a surplus, where there is neither house-rent, coals, nor candles, to pay for?

W. I.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE are not yet reduced to the necessity of soliciting the barracks to lodge our poor, nor do the parochial rates amount to three times the rent of our houses. I have strong reason to suspect your correspondent is one of those who now chuckles at the statement which you have innocently circulated. We are very badly off; both the ribband and watch manufacturers are daily turning off their hands; and, though there are many here that would be glad to deceive you, yet, were we ever so distressed, they would be the first to say we were well off; and, indeed, they do not hesitate in saying now, that the poor every where are as well off as they deserve to be.

Coventry; Aug. 8.

AMICUS.

* * The paragraph in question was copied into our Provincial Intelligence from the *Rockingham* of Hull. Our general, and, as we conceive, a legitimate, source of provincial information, in regard to points of fact, are the various provincial papers.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN times of individual and public difficulty, when the prostration of hope and a suspension of energy aggravate distress, and retard the self-derived resources that seldom fail to reward the persevering efforts of active and patiently investigating minds, every cheering engagement, or prospect calculated for giving a new impetus to exertion, must be fraught with relief to despondency; and, perhaps, with permanently beneficial consequences. I flatter myself that a rational theory, and easy experiments to ascertain the practicability of preserving grain from year to year, or during a term of years, may occupy the thoughts of some valuable members of the community, who are now painfully brooding over distresses that can only be remedied by renovated tranquil-

lity; and some cheap, safe, and interesting pursuit, is the surest balm for grief or anxious care.

Every sentiment connected with patriotism, or private advantage, will dispose us earnestly to wish the growers of corn to have the power of bringing their produce to a fair market; but the risk of its spoiling on their hands leaves them subservient to wealthy speculators, who buy at their own price; and, having possession of the general stock, combine to make the consumer pay at an exorbitant rate for food, very frequently approaching to putrefaction. The numerous classes whose poverty confines them to the cheapest provisions, often suffer in their health by living on meal that has lain in heaps till damp air has produced a degree of fermentation, and vermin have insinuated themselves throughout the mass. Humanity loudly calls for attention to this subject; and British ingenuity, solidity of judgment, and unwearied application, have devised and matured undertakings more arduous, than expedients to preserve grain unvitiated. Were the surplus of abundant crops amassed with habitual precaution, those stores might compensate for deficiencies in unfavourable seasons; and, in place of furnishing a revenue to other kingdoms, we should circulate at home the sums remitted to the continent of Europe, and to transatlantic provinces; Great Britain would be rendered independent of foreign supplies to subsist her population; the consumption of bread, that prime necessary of life, would enrich her own sons of industry, and enhance the value of her territory; the fruits of the earth would be used at all times with economy, and never become the prey of rats, mice, and weevils, in the granaries of monopolizers, while their countrymen were half famishing, and giving an extravagant price for corrupted grain. The subjoined hints will explain my views. I am far from offering them as a perfect scheme. I solicit insertion in the *Monthly Magazine*, expressly to request the readers to point out faults, and to confer improvements. Were the preservation of grain a general system, work and wages could never be wanting to the poor, as the farmer would be induced to make any waste productive, and artisans could have demand for their labours. All farmers who raise grain for market, must have buildings for its reception; and, according to our system, the only

expense

expencc to be incurred for its perennial preservation, consists in platforms, troughs, and chests of coarse materials. Store houses, formerly used, will be infested with vermin; but repeated fumigations with sulphur, washings with quick-lime; and properly ventilating, will fit them for our purpose. The platforms may be made of open canvas, stretched upon wooden frames; wattled work, or seasoned lath, so close as to retain the seeds, yet so far asunder, that while cooling, the grain may be pervaded by every breeze stirring in the atmosphere. Each platform must have a trap-door for conveying its contents into troughs; and these platforms must have edges half a foot in height to prevent the grain from running over. They must stand so distant from the wall, and from all other bodies, that rats or mice may not be able to leap upon them; and, that these invaders may not make their way from the joists of the house, each platform must have a shelter projecting beyond its edges. Several platforms may be placed in tiers; the lowest to be at least two feet above the floor; and, that vermin may not ascend, all the pillars must recede a foot and a half within the frame; for rats and mice cannot creep in a horizontal position with their back downwards. The same pillar should run up to sustain the whole tier of platforms, and their shelter. The troughs are to have handles, as they are to be employed in carrying the grain. The chests of well-seasoned, massive, undressed boards, firmly grooved together, must have lids of the same durable construction, with a smaller opening for receiving the stores; and an aperture in front, near the bottom, for drawing them out. The chests must have every seam and surface plastered with lime, and they must stand on feet, to guard against damp. Several chests are preferable to one of vast capacity, as the demand for grain may occur at distinct periods. The apparatus may be obtained for a moderate sum; the greater part will last half a century, and the grain saved from corruption and from vermin-depredators will overpay the expence in one year. We shall suppose the crop ready to take from the stable. The invention of threshing machines affords ample facilities for laying up the grain in the best state for preservation. After dressing, it is to be immediately, but very gradually, dried upon a kiln, that has previously undergone a purgation, as above directed. It

is then to be thinly spread on the platforms, and passed through all the valves into the scrupulously clean troughs, instantly returning it, several times daily, to expedite the hardening and drying processes. When completely cold, let it be removed to the chests, which, when filled to the brim, and the small lid shut up, must have every crevice plastered with lime. When the buildings, or utensils, are in request for an ensuing harvest, they must be cleaned, as already recommended, and in time for thorough seasoning. The large lids of the chests are to be moveable for the convenience of purifying the interior, and they must have a new coat of plaster, in time for being perfectly aired. The next autumn, I hope experiments may be made in different parts of our empire to prove the effect of those simple operations, as copies of the project have been widely diffused. Attempts of a similar nature have succeeded on the continent of Europe, and in tropical regions. Wheat stored at Metz, A.D. 1570, made palatable bread in 1707; and another deposit, that lay 110 years in the castle of Sedan, when baked into bread, gave satisfaction to the French court. That grain was prepared for keeping by drying on a kiln very temperately heated, cooling on an airy floor, and then gathered into ridges six feet deep; unslacked lime sifted two inches in depth over the whole, soon became an impervious crust. Chests occupy less space, offer better security for their contents, and will give less trouble to the farmer; and, when plastered with lime on all the superficies, must be impenetrable to rats and mice. To the north of Senaar, in Africa, the superabundance of each crop is sedulously reserved; in case hostile neighbours may ravage the standing corn. The driest and most elevated situations are excavated for granaries, and plastered with a mixture of clay and cow-dung; the latter being esteemed an antidote to vermin. The grain dressed off the field and crisped in the sun, is poured into the pits, which have been fully seasoned. They are never filled to the surface, but a good covering of straw, laid over the grain, is plastered at the sides and bottom; and, when dry, further shielded from injury by the sand or gravel dug out of the hollows. Sheds are erected, and guards appointed to defend the subterranean treasure. To these facts may be added, that a field which had been fifty years pastured on the farm of

A, parish of D, shire of M, when brought into tillage in 1815, shewed at the bottom of deep furrows many grains of barley in perfect preservation. The inference favours my opinion, that experiments alone are wanting towards important discoveries for making farmers on a large scale independent of monopolizers. Ready money will tempt small tenants to sell their little produce, in favour of forestallers; but their influence might be nearly counterbalanced by the more opulent growers bringing their corn to a fair market.

Before I conclude, allow me to observe, that the late distressing stagnation in trade has afforded an awful caveat to successful speculators of every description. Let the prosperous dealer henceforward bend his attention to accumulate a capital, instead of indulging in display, during the temporary influx of wealth. It is the dictate of wisdom to spare ourselves the risk of pain in relinquishing superfluities,—forbearance is less bitter than retrenchment; and, when unforeseen misfortune impairs our finances, a timely reduction in our expenditure may avert utter insolvency. Let not the free-born Englishman contract or bow his noble heart under the severest pressure of calamity. A high-spirited endurance of hardship, and manly exertion, can extract good out of evil. No extreme of adversity can bereave of religious consolation and intellectual enjoyments the upright, well regulated, and cultivated mind; and even they who are self-condemned for many errors, may correct themselves, and find unspeakable comfort in self-correction. They, who in the tumults of the breast, created by alternate business and dissipation, have neglected their own higher faculties, may derive sincere satisfaction, or soothing balm, from expanding their mental capacities, and even in the gloom of a debtor's prison may experience a happiness never to be found in fictitious pleasures. A late publication, the third part of the *Popular Models*, places those truths in a variety of lights, adapted for the present times; and contains instances of fortitude under the most overwhelming privations in real life. TH. N. R.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

MY name having appeared to a statement of the finances in your *Magazine*, requires some explanation,

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not in consequence of any inconsistency in my conduct, on that account, as a political writer, but because, to those who abett indiscriminately the plans of ministers, as well as those who uniformly oppose them, it may appear so.

It is now twenty-three years that I have written occasionally on politics, and always in support of the measures of Mr. Pitt:—that is, resistance to French revolutionists, whether as republicans or supporters of Bonaparte. In doing that, I thought I was defending the interests of my country: I never got a shilling from ministers, nor solicited them for a farthing, and never wrote a line to defend them as ministers, but as the supporters of measures of which I approved. When France fell from the first rank amongst nations to a state of humiliation, which, so far from being formidable to others, excited pity, Mr. Pitt's plan was finished; but those who guided the state had not his abilities; and they are now (though undesignedly, I suppose) driving it as fast as possible to ruin and destruction. Having never supported ministers, but measures, there is no inconsistency in my writing against them; and I chose the *Monthly Magazine*, as being full of useful and important matter, and widely circulated.

I do not agree with all its political principles, but that is nothing to the purpose; you wish well to your country, and that is enough. All men are not obliged to be of one opinion in politics.

I consider all those who disguise the dangers of the country, as either acting ignorantly or interestedly, and I wish to expose them.

Whilst we were engaged in a desperate struggle, it was prudent to conceal our internal weakness; but what was prudent then is criminal now; yes, Sir, and highly criminal.

As to ministers, I do partly absolve them, for I really believe "they know not what they do."

The last six months has brought disaster after disaster, and embarrassment after embarrassment; but every new trouble found them totally unprepared, and they are equally unprepared now.

They have not money to last over the month of November; yet they count on not calling Parliament till after Christmas!

They know that the nation has no means of paying the public creditors, and the inevitable daily expences; and yet they protest against the smallest

S

diminution

diminution of the interest of the national debt.

Delicate, honorable men! They can only save the creditors by coming to some amicable arrangement for a reduction of interest; yet they protest against such a measure as being dishonorable to the last degree. They shrink up and roll their eyes at the mention of any thing in the nature of composition, as a *demure* undetected when she listens to a scandalous tale.

Which is the most dishonorable, to pay 15s. in the pound by arrangement, or to wait till necessity brings on a bankruptcy, that leaves the creditor without a shilling?

Procrastination, *that thief of time*, is human ruin; they wish to put off the evil day as long as possible, and they hope that by appearing to be horror-struck at the idea of any diminution of the interest of the debt, they will be able to support credit, and borrow a little more.

I have sent to Mr. Vansittart a plan for a composition a year ago, but he has not, I believe, nerves or resolution to meet the evil; like men that want resolution, he will, probably, wait for the evil, let it be ever so bad, rather than lessen it by meeting at an earlier day. In writing to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, I acted very candidly, for I told him, I did not expect he would listen to me, but that I wrote, in order to be able to prove when the evil comes, should I then be living, that he was forewarned. Next session of parliament must throw great light on the subject,—our real difficulties will then be felt; and ministers will know the difference between the ordinary state of a nation, and the factitious one, in which England has been since the year 1797, when the Bank stopt payment.

Before that time the Exchequer was sometimes nearly empty; and we may all recollect when Mr. Pitt sent over young Boyd, the banker, to draw accommodation bills from Hamburg, in order to raise money.

Since 1797, ministers have had the wishing-purse of Fortunatus, and they have felt no difficulties for money; but now the old difficulties are returning, without their being either expected or prepared for.

I shall write to you again on this subject, for, being convinced, as I am, of the approaching danger, I should hold myself blameable, and highly so, if I did not give the alarm; and I hope I

have satisfactorily proved, that, in so doing, I have not changed my manner of acting, and that my motives are the same now; that, for the sake of the country I expose ministers, whom I gratuitously assisted when I thought they were acting for its benefit.

WILLIAM PLAYFAIR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WILL you permit an Old Correspondent to solicit the attention of your readers to a subject in which he has long felt interested, and which, he is persuaded, they, as well as himself, must admit to be one of high importance—the most effectual mode of securing public literary property. I am immediately led to this request from the peculiar circumstances in which the “Literary and Philosophical Society” of this town, with its invaluable library, finds itself placed; and the serious disadvantage that accrues to it, at this period, from its being unable, even in order to procure extensive and permanent benefit to itself, to produce any legal title to its own property. Nor is its situation in this latter respect a unique one; on the contrary, almost every similar institution would, in the like exigency, prove itself to be in precisely the same unhappy predicament.

Allow me to premise, respecting the society just mentioned, that, from a slender beginning, it has, in little more than twenty years, risen to an almost unprecedented extent of magnitude and importance. It was originally constituted by a small assemblage of lettered persons, for the purpose of discussion on scientific topics; but, in a short time, the admission of members became less restricted; objects of practical and more general interest were assumed, and a library commenced, which has, under the judicious and discriminating conduct of its successive committees, been so far reared, that, with the exception of, perhaps, two provincial ones, and a small number in the metropolis, it may be allowed to be one of the most select, and yet comprehensive, in the kingdom. What the institution thus lost in pomp of title, it gained in real substantial utility. A multitude of valuable and costly works, which could never have come within the comprehension of a private individual, was thus rendered accessible to the northern public, and presented a special attraction to its youth. A course of successive lectures on the several branches

branches of experimental, and some of those of natural, philosophy, was next instituted, and has been upheld, with great ability, for several years, by the learned senior secretary of the society. From these and similar lectures, however excellent in themselves, it is indeed granted, that, in a majority of instances, little more is derived during a first course than an acquaintance with the terms and with the elements of science; but the faculties of the mind being once opened to a perception of its beauties and of its value, a desire is often excited for its more extensive attainment; the phenomena of nature, and the processes of art, are beheld with new eyes; the thinking principle is brought into active operation; a higher tone is given to conversation; and a higher place assignable in the scale of intellectual existence; and a path of progression is opened to the student, in which utility, pleasure, and fame, alike invite him to proceed. Of late years, a number of ladies, increasingly considerable, have enrolled themselves among the "Reading Members" of the society; and the elegancies of an informed and invigorated understanding are now cultivated in the place of the flimsy ornaments of a vitiated and sickly imagination. Female talents, though under anonymous forms, have, in a few instances, graced the literature of the north with productions that would have done honour to the other sex.

It is by no means my wish to arrogate to this society the exclusive honour of that more general diffusion of knowledge, which has been noticed by every intelligent observer to have taken place in this town and neighbourhood during the last twenty years; yet it is obvious that much of it is fairly referable to this source. In its rich collection of philosophical works, and the invaluable lectures connected with it, it has, in particular, furnished the *Archimedean* $\pi\omega\upsilon\ \sigma\tau\omega$ to a number of young men, who have raised thereon attainments in knowledge highly beneficial to themselves and to the community. But few papers, it is true, have been brought before the society, characterized by any extraordinary originality of genius, or profundity of research. The benefits it has produced have been of another description. They have rather consisted in exciting a general taste for reading and inquiry, and in abundantly furnishing the means of gratifying it; in raising the standard of general knowledge, and particularly that species of it, the most valuable of

all, which is applicable to the every-day concerns and arts of life. Scientific foreigners, and others, visiting the town, have, in a gratifying manner, remarked to this effect; and especially on the extent to which, in our manufactories and mines, the regulations of science have supplanted the blind dictates of chance and the precepts of tradition. I will not add to this unintentionally-lengthened preface further than to observe, that the assemblage of books in this society has now become so considerable, that, with the philosophical apparatus, and certain requisite appendages, it has become not merely expedient, but absolutely necessary, to procure or build a suite of rooms, in some measure befitting their magnitude and value.

The non-appropriation of the property of the society, however, has here formed a serious and almost fatal difficulty. Shares would be readily and numerously purchased, but no title can be made out to them. Money on mortgage might be abundantly had, but no security on real property can be given; and, although the corporation of the town have liberally tendered, for the proposed new building, the gift of a site of ground of the value of 800l.; and several gentlemen and others have offered considerable contributions towards it, yet, without some assistance in one of the two modes just mentioned, there appears, at present at least, but little hope of its erection. To obviate this difficulty, and principally with the hope of giving birth to some means of removing the lamentably insecure state of public literary property, it was proposed by some members of the Newcastle Literary Society, who had for several years contemplated the measure, to endeavour to obtain, for that purpose, a general Act of Parliament, founded on the principle of the Benefit Society Act;—which would legally invest the several institutions in the kingdom with their respective literary properties, and enable them to sue and be sued; which would embody in itself their principal regulations, and confirm by legal sanction their bye-laws on registry at a neighbouring court. With a view to effect this, the "committee of the society," as they inform us in their yearly report lately published, "early in the season, set on foot a correspondence with the different libraries and literary institutions throughout the kingdom, which had for its object the possibility of obtaining a conjoint Act of Parliament for securing the property of the

whole upon the principle of the Benefit Society Act. But in this project they have scarcely met with any encouragement. With two or three exceptions, (and these for the most part unsatisfactory as to the object in view,) they have not been favoured with even so much as answers to their communications on the subject." "The resolution (they add) entered into at the last special adjourned meeting, on the expediency of making arrangements to obtain an Act of Parliament for the society itself, has not been lost sight of by the committee; and when the society's funds shall be in a condition to admit of a sum being appropriated to such a purpose, the subject will well deserve serious consideration. Indeed it may remain a question for grave deliberation, whether the procuring an Act of Parliament, with a portion of the money already realized, might not, by the tangible security which would thereby be held out to money-lenders, tend greatly to facilitate the acquisition of means for carrying forward the intentions of the society with respect to the proposed edifice."

As it has not occurred to me, during a temporary absence from society, to learn that any parliamentary proceeding has taken place on this subject, I would just remark, that, as a society of this kind is at present circumstanced, there exist no means of legal redress for any injury done to its property, or unjust abstraction from it; no means of recovery of arrears of subscription, fines, or debts due to it; nor any of effecting even a temporary loan by the mortgage of its property, were the probable advantage from such loan ever so considerable. An extreme, but possible, case might be supposed, of an unprincipled foreigner becoming a member of such a society, and, having taken out the French Encyclopedia, was seen to embark it for abroad, without any possibility of legal detention of it by the society, or any apparent means of redress other than an application to a Court of Equity, tedious in its process, and nugatory in its result.

As my design was not to discuss this subject, but merely to propose it for consideration, I shall only add the mention of a case in point, which was stated to me some years ago as having happened in one of the southern counties. A few opulent individuals, in a town of rising note, determined, for their own gratification and that of their immediate

friends, to establish a "Reading Society;" and, for that purpose, contributed liberally to the first purchase of books. In process of time a disposition obtained to extend its utility by an indiscriminate admission of members. These, however, in a short time outnumbered the original institutors (and indeed proprietors) of the library; at a general meeting they new-organized the institution, ejected the former committee, removed the collection of books to a place better suited to their own convenience, and, in the issue (I think it was added), the old members withdrew in disgust at such proceedings, and the society dwindled down to a few persons, who sold the books for their own benefit.

In the number of your correspondents and readers, you possess, sir, confessedly, the principal talent and intelligence of the nation. May I not hope, as a member of the Newcastle Literary Society, that, in reply to this communication, some explanation may be afforded to that institution of the reasons why a measure, which originated in the most unexceptionable motives, was effected with some pains, and was directed to the attainment of an object of superlative importance to the literary institutions of the country, should have been met, in its proposal, with such apathic indifference, or treated with freezing neglect, by the parties who seemed to be the most deeply interested in its accomplishment.

C. W. N.

*Saltwell-Cottage,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Aug. 5.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the south-west corner of Claverton church-yard, about three miles from Bath, and most romantically situated, may be seen a *mausoleum*, raised to the memory of Ralph Allen and his family. The reader will recollect, that Ralph Allen was the friend of Pope, who makes favourable mention of him in his satires; and of Fielding, who, in his novel of Tom Jones, designates him under the appellation of Squire Allworthy. And Pope introduced the learned Warburton to this Mr. Allen, who says, Dr. Johnson "gave him his niece and his estate, and, by consequence, a bishoprick." The uncle and niece are here laid in "the narrow house," covered with an appropriate mausoleum, of a pyramidal form, having on the three sides of the tomb, inclosed

inclosed within it, the following inscriptions:—

Northern side.

"Beneath this monument lieth entombed the body of RALPH ALLEN, esq. of Prior-Park, who departed this life the 29th day of June, 1764, in the 71st year of his age, (in full hopes of everlasting happiness in another state, through the infinite merit and mediation of our blessed redeemer, Jesus Christ;) and of Elizabeth Holden, his second wife, who died 20th September 1766, aged 63."

Eastern side,

"Near this place lie the remains of RALPH ALLEN WARBURTON, (the only son of William Warburton, Lord Bishop of Gloucester, and Gertrude, his wife,) who died July 28th, 1775, aged 19 years. He was a youth eminently distinguished for goodness of heart, elegance of manners, and gracefulness of person—How transient are human endowments—how vain are human hopes? Reader—prepare for eternity."

Southern side.

"In this vault are deposited the remains of GERTRUDE, wife of the Rev. Mr. Stafford Smith, of Prior Park, relict of William Warburton, Lord Bishop of Gloucester, and niece to the late Ralph Allen, esq. She died Sept. 1, 1796, aged 68 years. She was a firm and devout Christian, with a fine, natural, and highly cultivated understanding; and a frank, generous, good heart."

PRIOR-PARK is a stately mansion, with massive columns, which Ralph Allen built, standing on the edge of Combe Down; whence, at the height of four hundred feet above the valley, is a beautiful view of Bath and its vicinity. It was once the theatre of affluence and splendid hospitality, but is now almost deserted and verging towards decay. Such, alas! is the evanescent state of all sublunary grandeur. So literally

true, as well as strikingly poetical, are the lines of the poet:—

The boast of heraldry—the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er
gave,

Await alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave!

The church of Claverton is a small Gothic building, and has its tower clasped round with ivy, which imparts to the whole structure a rustic appearance. Its interior is decorated with a few monuments, among which may be observed a tablet to the memory of the friend of Shenstone—Richard Graves, A.M. rector of this parish for many years, and author of the *Spiritual Quixote*, together with several minor publications. In one of his productions, he details amusing anecdotes of Ralph Allen, as well as of Warburton, Hurd, and others of the literati, who frequented Prior-Park: indeed, he had long and constant access to that princely mansion, when it was the resort of celebrated characters, who, at that time, visited Bath and its vicinity! This venerable man was beloved by his parishioners, and lived (by the aid of those two best physicians, Exercise and Temperance,) to near a century. Having passed my summer vacation at Bath, two of my sons visited the very romantic spot of Claverton church-yard, where one of them took a sketch of the mausoleum, whilst the other copied the above inscriptions; so that you may rely on their accuracy. I have transmitted them to you, along with a few illustrative particulars of the deceased personages, whose ashes the mausoleum covers; presuming that they may prove acceptable to the readers of your entertaining and instructive miscellany.

Pullin's-row, Islington; E. EVANS.
Aug. 12, 1816.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MRS. ELIZABETH HAMILTON.

IT would be with feelings of sincere sorrow, for a private and a public loss, that the lovers of elegant literature heard of the death of one of the most amiable, useful, and popular of the female writers of the present age; one who has done honor to her sex and to her country.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton was born at Belfast, in Ireland; and the affection for her country, which she constantly expressed, proved that she had a true

Irish heart. She was well-known to the public as the author of "The Cottagers of Glenburnie," "The Modern Philosophers," "Letters on Female Education," and various other works. She has obtained, in different departments of literature, just celebrity, and has established a reputation that will strengthen and consolidate from the duration of time—that destroyer of all that is false or superficial.

The most popular of her lesser works is the "Cottagers of Glenburnie," a lively

lively and humorous picture of the slovenly habits, the indolent *winna-befashed* temper, the baneful content which prevails among some of the lower class of people in Scotland. It is a proof of the great merit of this book, that it has, in spite of the Scottish dialect with which it abounds, been universally read in England and Ireland, as well as in Scotland. It is a faithful representation of human nature in general, as well as of local manners and customs; the maxims of economy and industry, the principles of truth, justice, family affection, and religion, which it inculcates by striking examples, and by exquisite strokes of pathos, mixed with humour, are independent of all local peculiarity of manner or language, and operate upon the feelings of every class of readers, in all countries. In Ireland in particular, the history of the "Cottagers of Glenburnie" has been read with peculiar avidity; and it has probably done as much good to the Irish as to the Scotch. While the Irish have seized and enjoyed the opportunity it afforded of a good-humoured laugh at their Scotch neighbours, they have secretly seen, through shades of difference, a resemblance to themselves; and are conscious that, changing the names, the tale might be told of them. In this tale, both the difference and the resemblance between Scottish and Hibernian faults or foibles are advantageous to its popularity in Ireland. The difference is sufficient to give an air of novelty that awakens curiosity; while the resemblance fixes attention, and creates a new species of interest. Besides this, the self-love of the Hibernian reader being happily relieved from all apprehension that the lesson was intended for him, his good sense takes and profits by the advice that is offered to another. The humour in this book is peculiarly suited to the Irish, because it is, in every sense of the word, *good humour*. The satire, if satire it can be called, is benevolent; its object is to mend, and not wound, the heart. Even the Scotch themselves, however national they are supposed to be, can bear the "Cottagers of Glenburnie." Nations, like individuals, can with decent patience endure to be told of their faults, if those faults, instead of being represented as forming their established unchangeable character, are considered as arising, as in fact they usually do arise, from those passing circumstances which characterize rather a certain period of civilization than any particular people. If our national faults

are pointed out as indelible stains, inherent in the texture of the character, from which it cannot by art or time be bleached or purified; we are justly provoked and offended; but, if a friend warns us of some little accidental spots, which we had, perhaps, overlooked, and which we can, at a moment's notice, efface, we smile, and are grateful.

In "the Modern Philosophers," where the spirit of system and party interfered with the design of the work, it was difficult to preserve throughout the tone of good-humoured raillery and candour; this could scarcely have been accomplished by any talents or prudence, had not the habitual temper and real disposition of the writer been candid and benevolent. Though this work is a professed satire upon a system, yet it avoids all satire of individuals; and it shews none of that cynical contempt of the human race which some satirists seem to feel, or affect, in order to give poignancy to their wit.

Our author has none of that Misanthropy which derides the infirmities of human nature, and which laughs while it cauterises. There appears always some adequate object for any pain that she inflicts; it is done with a steady view to future good, and with a humane and tender, as well as with a skilful and courageous, hand.

The object of "the Modern Philosophers" was to expose those whose theory and practice differ; to point out the difficulty of applying high-flown principles to the ordinary, but necessary, concerns of human life; and to shew the danger of trusting every man to become his own moralist and legislator. When this novel first appeared, it was, perhaps, more read, and more admired, than any of Mrs. Hamilton's works; the name and character of Brigettina Botheram passed into every company, and became a standing jest—a proverbial point in conversation. The ridicule answered its purpose; it reduced to measure and reason those who, in the novelty and zeal of system, had overleaped the bounds of common sense.

"The Modern Philosophers," "the Cottagers of Glenburnie," and, "the Letters of the Hindoo Rajah," the first book, we believe, that our author published, have all been highly and steadily approved by the public. These works, alike in principle and in benevolence of design, yet with each a different grace of style and invention, have established Mrs. Hamilton's character as an original,

nal, agreeable, and successful writer of fiction. But her claims to literary reputation, as a useful, philosophic, moral, and religious author, are of a higher sort, and rest upon works of a more solid and durable nature; upon her works on education, especially her "Letters on Female Education." In these she not only shews that she has studied the history of the human mind, and that she has made herself acquainted with what has been written on this subject by the best moral and metaphysical writers, but she adds new value to their knowledge by rendering it practically useful. She has thrown open to all classes of readers those metaphysical discoveries or observations, which had been confined chiefly to the learned. To a sort of knowledge, which had been considered more as a matter of curiosity than of use, she has given real value and actual currency; she has shewn how the knowledge of metaphysics can be made serviceable to the art of education; she has shewn, for instance, how the doctrine of the association of ideas may be applied, in early education, to the formation of the habits of temper, and of the principles of taste and morals; she has considered how all that metaphysicians know of sensation, abstraction, &c. can be applied to the cultivation of the judgment and the imaginations of children. No matter how little is actually ascertained on these subjects, she has done much in wakening the attention of parents, and of mothers especially, to future inquiry; she has done much by directing their inquiries rightly; much by exciting them to reflect upon their own minds, and to observe what passes in the minds of their children. She has opened a new field of investigation to women, a field fitted to their domestic habits, to their duties as mothers, and to their business as preceptors of youth; to whom it belongs to give the minds of children those first impressions and ideas, which remain the longest, and which influence them often the most powerfully, through the whole course of life. In recommending to her own sex the study of metaphysics, as far as it relates to education, Mrs. Hamilton has been judiciously careful to avoid all that can lead to that species of "vain debate," of which there is no end. She, knowing the limits of the human understanding, does not attempt to go beyond them into that which can be at best but a dispute about terms. She

does not aim at making women expert in the "wordy war;" nor does she teach them to astonish the unlearned by their acquaintance with the various vocabularies of metaphysical system-makers.

Such jugglers' tricks she despised; but she has not, on the other hand, been deceived, or overawed, by those who would represent the study of the human mind as a study that leads to no practical purpose, and that is unfit and unsafe for her sex. Had Mrs. Hamilton set ladies on metaphysic ground merely to shew their paces, she would have made herself and them ridiculous and troublesome; but she has shewn how they may, by slow and certain steps, advance to a useful object. The dark, intricate, and dangerous labyrinth, she has converted into a clear, straight, practicable road; a road not only practicable, but pleasant, and not only pleasant but, what is of far more consequence to women, safe.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton is well known to be not only a moral, but a pious, writer; and in all her writings, as in all her conversation, religion appears in the most engaging point of view. Her religion was sincere, cheerful, and tolerant; joining, in the happiest manner, faith, hope, and charity. All who had the happiness to know this amiable woman will, with one accord, bear testimony to the truth of that feeling of affection which her benevolence, kindness, and cheerfulness of temper inspired. She thought so little of herself, so much of others, that it was impossible she could, superior as she was, excite envy. She put every body at ease in her company, in good humour and good spirits with themselves. So far from being a restraint on the young and lively, she encouraged, by her sympathy, their openness and gaiety. She never flattered, but she always formed the most favourable opinion, that truth and good sense would permit, of every individual who came near her; therefore all, instead of fearing and shunning her penetration, loved and courted her society.

Her loss will be long regretted by her private friends; her memory will long live in public estimation.

Much as Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton has served and honoured the cause of female literature by her writings, she has done still higher and more essential benefit to that cause by her life, by setting the example, through the whole of

that

that uniform propriety of conduct, and of all those virtues which ought to characterize her sex; which form the charm and happiness of domestic life, and which in her united gracefully with that superiority of talent and knowledge that commanded the admiration of the public. E.

ACCOUNT of JOHN PAESIELLO, and of his WORKS; by the CHEVALIER LE SUEUR, *superintendent of MUSIC to the KING, and MEMBER of the INSTITUTE.*

JOHN PAESIELLO was born at Taranto, in the kingdom of Naples, on the 9th May, 1740. He was particularly noticed in his youth by his sovereign, and afterwards patronized by the principal potentates of Europe, to whom the friends of the arts are under great obligations for the support they lent to this illustrious composer, and the *chefs d'œuvre* they excited him to produce. Pensioned by each sovereign, he enjoyed an ample fortune. Placed above want from the age of thirteen, and free from all domestic cares, he was enabled to execute a great number of works.

He composed twenty-seven grand operas, fifty-one comic operas, eight intermezzos, and an infinite number of cantatas, oratorios, masses, motets, Te Deums, &c.; seven symphonies for the Emperor Joseph II.; several pieces for the piano, for the Queen of Spain; and many theatrical pieces for the court of Russia.

It may be said, that Paesiello invented his style particularly for the comic opera. His principal serious operas are the Olympiad, Pyrrhus, Elfreda, Dido, and Proserpine. In the magical kind, what can be more affecting and tender than his celebrated Duo in the Olympiad? Nothing can be more noble or dignified than his Pyrrhus: several fragments of his Proserpine are *chefs d'œuvre*. The scene where one of the nymphs of Ceres loses her speech at the moment of divulging the secret of the gods, or the Rape of Proserpine, is one of the happiest traits of genius.

In another style, what can be more natural or touching than his Nina, more picturesque than his Barber of Seville, more simple or more *naïvé* than his Molinara; or, to conclude, what melody more rich than his Frascatana, and his celebrated piece of King Theodore. Before his time, musicians had essayed the grand pieces called *Finales*, but his

predecessors had merely an idea of them; Paesiello was the first who executed it, and with such a superiority of talent that he was regarded as the inventor. The first time we heard, at the ancient theatre of Monsieur, the famous Finale of King Theodore, we could not avoid exclaiming, "It is beautiful as the creation of the world." The expression is a little hyperbolic undoubtedly, but it does not the less denote the extraordinary sensation, and the species of delirium he created; and now, we will venture to say more boldly, that, if there be any thing absolutely perfect in music; if there be any *chefs d'œuvre* which disarm criticism itself, we would define it to be this *morceau*, from the surprising effect it produced; and that, too, by the most astonishing simplicity, where no harmonic effect is suspected, and in which the sublimity appears inversely as the means employed to produce it.

Fertile in invention, correct in his designs, happy in the choice of his chords, judicious in his accompaniments and images, varied in his melodious turns, and contrasted in his details, yet always keeping in view the strictest unity; this great master observes the strictest propriety, and never commits an excess. Exact without servility, natural without negligence, at once full of art and simplicity he is always diversified, and always the same. His theatrical Music is an enchantress who leads our hearts as she pleases; and it would be as impossible to resist the impulse created by his melody, as it would be not to experience the involuntary impressions made on us by the sight of a beloved object.

By what secret is it, said I one day to Paesiello, do you produce this musical ascendant over us, and this despairing simplicity? *Ah! amico, Dio lo sa, che fa tutto de niente*:—"Ah! my friend, God knows, who created all out of nothing;"—headed. In hearing these pieces, the auditor only experiences the delirium that created them.

Paesiello not only shewed himself superior in the serious and comic opera, but also in sacred music. He has left in the library of the King's chapel, a collection of twenty-six masses, of which several are master-pieces; amongst them may be accounted his mass of the Passion of Christmas, and his Motet *Judicabit in Nationibus*. In the latter, the character of his musical picture is strong, and the colouring *sombre* and tragic—

l'effetto

l'effetto non è di pianto ma di rino' certo rigore è freddo nel sangue che di fatto tu ba l'anima.

In the midst of these religious charms, if tenderness inspire them, nothing can be more sweet, more warm, more touching than his melody. It penetrates the soul, without violence, to produce a most delightful revery and a delicious languor. One would say, that his chaunts and his harmony came of themselves, and that he had nothing to do but to note them down. The *Replicate Pastores*, of his mass for Christmas, explains all we say, and we may here apply what he has often said to me, *arte che tutta fa nulla si*. If he had to paint sad and melancholy situations, as in his mass of Passion-week, his plaintive sounds, his doleful harmony, and deep colouring, carried desolation to the heart: such are also his *Miserere* and his Oratorio of the Passion, the words by Metastasio.

In another motet, that we have not in the chapel, but which I have heard elsewhere, Paësiello paints in a wonderful manner the grandeur of the Deity.

He seems, in this magnificent production, to have surpassed himself, and to have been really inspired. In hearing the picturesque and terrible pictures of this imitative music, so well adapted to the sacred words which it animates, the sinner fancies he hears the dreadful advance of his Creator, the thunder of his chariot wheels, and the irrevocable judgment on the living and the dead. On a sudden succeeds a brilliant symphony and a heavenly chorus; every thing announces the clemency of a merciful God; at this moment the chaunts of Paësiello, worthy of the voice of the prophet, foretel the new Jerusalem, and the bliss of a future life. In an instant, every thing wears a new face, all becomes resplendent, and we are struck with the eclat of the august harmony. Sion bursts forth in songs of joy, and the daughters of Juda rend the air with melodious songs.

To fix the attention of our readers on the principal character of the talent of this master, we ought to observe, that in this immense picture, the chaunts and imitative symphonies flow with the most elegant facility; and that, even in expressing the most sublime ideas, the most striking images, and a prodigious variety of elevated sentiments, these very chaunts always preserve the most natural and graceful ease.

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If the oracle of Africa, if the author of the City of Gad, could repass the bourne of mortality, and hear the *chef-d'œuvre* we have just analysed, he would cry as heretofore:—Sacred songs, harmony divine, my soul is enraptured with your music, penetrated with that veneration which the residence of the great *I am*, inspires; struck with the most profound respect, transported with a holy intoxication of delight, a new Paul I feel myself in Heaven; my mind is elevated above itself, and seems present before the triple throne of the Deity, and admitted to the eternal concerts of the blessed in Paradise, and my soul loses itself in the bosom of its Creator.—Such was the idea that Paësiello had formed to himself of church music.

Although the greater part of his *chef-d'œuvres* are comic operas, he one day observed to me, “In theatrical music the tragic holds the first rank, because it is the most susceptible of the *grandioso*; but (continued he) sacred music rises still above it, and may be still more sublime, nothing being so grand as its object, and it is then only that it is restored to its proper and primary destination: as far as the sublimity of the Prophets, the Psalms, and the Canticles of the Hebrews, seem to efface all prophane poetry, so far the sacred music which expresses it ought to rise above all prophane accents. The musical language is then no longer hypothetical, it becomes a natural language, for we are not content with saying, we sing the praises of God and the wonders of his works.

Paësiello was not only a great musician, he possessed a great fund of information, he was well versed in the dead languages, and conversant in all the branches of literature, and on terms of friendship with the most distinguished persons of the age; it was the more easy for him to exhaust, in his beautiful compositions, all the beauties which refined taste could alone discover and appreciate, without separating from the *natural*. Endowed with a great mind, and which his eminent talents, and the great reputation he enjoyed in Europe raised above all the meaner passions of the soul, he knew neither envy nor rivalry. His opinion was, that in every art there existed several places of the first rank.

When he met with, in new musicians who had already acquired celebrity, those traits of genius which he called

di prima intenzione, he has cried out before me, "There, Sir, you see there are new composers who do honor to our art;" and he always took pleasure in rendering ample justice to the *chef-d'œuvres* of our royal academy of music, and the theatre of the comic opera, whether composed by Frenchmen or foreigners, who had been long employed for our lyric scene.

He frequently accompanied me to hear the works of our most celebrated living composers; one astonished him by his vigour and grand dramatic intentions; another, by a prodigious novelty of scenic and musical ideas; a third, by the delicacy of ideas, and a perfect accordance with the poem; and others, by the richness of style: in all he found something to admire—peculiar character, or striking effect. "The French school," he observed to me, "is equal to any other you compose for the scene, not simply good music, but really dramatic and theatrical music, which obliges the spectator to listen, and which procures him real pleasure, from the commencement to the end of the piece.

He entertained a very high idea of the progress of the art in France; and he was so great an admirer of our science and our literature, that the most ardent

of his desires was to be admitted an associate of the Institute, for which he had the highest veneration. After having received his nomination, transmitted to him at Naples, he wrote to me, that amongst the circumstances of his life which his memory would retrace with the greatest pleasure, his nomination as member of the Institute of France would be always the most dear to him, because it had procured him the happiest day of his life.

Such is a feeble sketch of the transcendent merits of Pæsiello; Athens, in the height of her glory, would have raised a statue to him, and placed it by the side of those of Orpheus, Terpander, and Timotheus; and, dear as are those names to all posterity, we may safely predict, that that of Pæsiello will be scarcely less so.

Pæsiello died at Naples the 5th June, 1816, aged 76. That city rendered him funeral honors, in causing to be executed a mass for the dead, found amongst his papers. The same evening his *Nina* was performed at the opera, and the King of Naples and the whole court deigned to be present, to display the interest they felt for an illustrious composer, who, for half a century, honored modern Italy.

CORNUCOPIA.

Under this superscription it is intended to scatter detached flowers and fruits of literature, similar to those deposited in the first forty volumes of the Monthly Magazine, with the title Port-folio.—Ovid tells us, in his Fasti, that the she-goat which suckled Jupiter broke off one horn against a tree; that his nurse Amalthea picked it up, wreathed it with garlands, filled it with grapes and oranges, and thus presented it to young Jove, who made it his favourite play-thing. When he was grown up, and had acquired the dominion of the heavens, he remembered his horn of sweetmeats, made a constellation in memory of it, and promoted Amalthea to be the goddess of plenty, or fortune, whose symbol it became. This horn is called CORNUCOPIA, and is feigned by the mythologists incessantly to shed a variety of good things.

APHORISMS, LITERARY.

APHORISMS, representing a knowledge broken, invite men to enquire further; whereas methods, carrying the show of a total, secure men as if they were at furthest.

If you excel in memory, choose erudition; if you excel in fancy, choose poetry; if you excel in reasoning, choose philosophy: for your pursuit.

Read only the great writers.

As riches are most wanted where there is least virtue, so learning where there is least genius.

The learner should trust, the learned should judge.

If a man will begin with certainties, he shall end in doubts; but, if he be content to begin with doubts, he shall end in certainties.

The superfluity of books is not to be remedied by making no more books, but by making more good books, which, like the serpent of Moses, may devour the serpents of the enchanters.

Ambition, if a vice in living, is a virtue in writing.

The less we copy the ancients the more we shall resemble them.

Nonne

None despise praise until they have ceased to be praiseworthy.

Fame descends, scandal ascends.

Reputation moves the quicker for attack, but does not get so sleek; and looks the smoother for flattery, but does not march so long.

Rules, like crutches, help the lame, and hinder the strong.

The lame man may thwart the runner.

Envy repines at excellence, without imitating it; and emulation imitates without repining.

When smitten listen.

Boast of yourself, and something will stick.

Praise a book, as if you were one day to censure it; and censure a book, as if you were one day to praise it.

Trust in toil. Go on without ceasing. No road is shut against perseverance.

Do nothing in vain.

Too much recreation tires, like too much business.

Innovation buries decadency, and begets improvement.

Adopt the fittest phrase, whether borrowed or invented.

Aphorisms, like salt, sparkle in the heap, but to be tasted should be sprinkled.

THE "RED CROSS" OF ENGLAND.

In the time of the crusades, the national standard of England was a *White Cross*, and that of the French the "*Oriflame*," a Red Cross; this was lost at the battle of Agincourt; and the English sovereigns, afterwards, pretending a right to the kingdom of France, assumed the *Red Cross of France*. Charles VII. then dauphin, being made acquainted with this fact, changed the ensigns of his nation to a *White Cross*! and, the more distinctly to mark that, he willed, that, hereafter, to be considered as the national colour; he himself used an ensign entirely white, which he called a *cornette*, and gave it as an ensign to the first company of gendarmerie that he raised, and it has ever since borne the name of *la Cornette blanche*.

PINDAR.

Pindar has been over-praised; he may dazzle by compound epithets, but he is not a maker of good odes. His poems want cohesion, wholeness, drift. He shoots his arrow, indeed,

High as a human arm may hope

To hurl the glittering shaft of praise, but never at the mark: the bow has force, but the archer wants skill. To pretend to aim at a given object, and always to urge the dart in a different direction, exhibits a cross-eyed effort,

which criticism should blush to admire.

Probably Pindar began his career as a hymn-writer; and having composed and gotten by heart certain choral songs, adapted for the usual solemnities of the more popular temples, he and his choir were also invited to sing at the triumphal festivals of the wrestlers. The victor might choose the hymn of his favourite god, and bespeak according to his liking any one of Pindar's stock-songs; but there was no time to alter the words, the tune, or the dance. The ode must be performed without delay, and could at most be new-capped with an introductory line or two about the patron of the feast. Chance preserves to us no matter which of these versatile rhythmical superscriptions. Many chorusses of the Greek plays could easily be accommodated to a boxer's dinner; and this was no doubt the usual resource of the orchestra, which was hired for the occasion.

M. P.

A foreigner, upon first coming into this country, was much puzzled to know the meaning of two letters frequently attached to the names of certain gentlemen; upon looking into a dictionary he found the following words, beginning with the cabalistical letters, M and P.

Miserable Praters.

Merciless Peculators.

Mute Placemen.

Meagre Place-hunters.

Mock Patriots.

Mad Projectors.

Mean Parasites.

Monstrous Prodigals.

Military Puppies.

Marvellous Puffers.

Methodistical Philanthropists.

Mongrel Philosophers.

Mercenary Pleaders.

Ministerial Puppets.

Mere Parrots.

Measureless Proserers.

Matchless Prevaricators.

CREED OF SIR W. JONES.

In the controversy which has arisen between the author of the *Life of Paley* and the bishop of St. David's, some doubts are started respecting the creed of Sir William Jones. In the remarks on the island of Hinzuon (vol. i. p. 496) he explains the epithet "*Son of God*" in the Socinian manner. In his letter to Michaelis (vol. vii. p. 458), he says,—*De fabulis Hebræorum neque a te prorsus dissentio, nec tamen usquequaque tibi assentior.* In his letter to Anquetil, (vol. iv. p. 592,) he calls Voltaire, *illustr*

tre ecrivain, honneur de la France, and quotes from him the words, '*Toutes vertés ne sont pas bonnes à dire.*'

EDUCATION.

The Romans usually selected from amongst their slaves the preceptor of their children. For a long time great attention was paid to education; but neglect follows close on the heels of luxury. Their studies were neglected or debased, because they did not lead to the first offices in the state. They valued a tutor at a less price than a slave; the beautiful expression of a philosopher on this point deserves to be recorded. He demanded one thousand drachms for the instruction of a young man. "It is too much (replied the father), it would not cost me more to buy a slave." "You are right, sir; and by that means you will have two slaves for your money—your son, and the one you purchase."

A parent is extremely fortunate when he finds a preceptor, at once the friend of virtue and the Muses, willing to undertake the charge of a child's education, and feeling all the sentiments of a tender father; nothing is more rare than a master of this description. There are, undoubtedly, persons in the world who would be excellent preceptors; but, being sensible men, and knowing the value of liberty, they cannot bring themselves to sacrifice it without a consideration sufficient to tempt them, viz. a little fortune and much respect. Generally they neither find the one nor the other; their profession is held in contempt; but we may ask, is that contempt well founded? What! because infancy is a state of

weakness, ought the care of developing and perfecting its powers be regarded as a low and disgraceful employment. Let us throw the mantle of ridicule over the profession of a schoolmaster as we may, it is not the less certain, that the greater part of governments would not stand in need of so many laws to reform mankind, if they had taken the precaution of forming the manners of children in paying more attention to their education.

PROTESTANT PERSECUTION.

Matthæus Hammond, aratorum faber ex vico Hetherset, tribus miliaribus a Norwico distante, reus factus coram episcopo Norwicensi, accusatus, quod negaverat Christum salvatorem nostrum. Comparenti in judicio objectum est, quod sequentes propositiones hæreticas publicasset, nempe quod Novum Testamentum et Evangelium Christi purastultitia erat, inventum humanum, et mera fabula. Insuper quod Christus non est Deus, nec salvator mundi, sed merus homo, et quod omnes qui illum colunt sunt idololatæ abominandi. Item, quod Christus non a morte resurrexit, neque in cælum ascendit. Propter quas hæreses condemnatus est in consistorio, episcopo sententiam pronunciante, 13 die Aprilis 1579, et deinde traditus vicecomiti Norwicensi. Et quia verba blasphemix non recitanda locutus fuerat, condemnatus est a judice Norwicensi Windamo, et prætor Norwicensi Roberto Wood, ut ei amputarentur auriculæ, quod factum est in foro Norwicensi, 13 Maii, et postea 12 ejusdem mensis vivicomburium passus est, in fossa castelli Norwicensis.

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

EXTRACTS from a NATURAL and STATISTICAL VIEW or PICTURE of CINCINNATI and the MIAMI COUNTRY, on the OHIO; by DANIEL DRAKE, M.D.

GEOLOGY.

IF a geologist, at Cincinnati, ascend from the surface of the Ohio, when low, to the top of an adjoining hill, he observes, first, a region of tabular limestone and argillaceous slate; then a tract of alluvion or bottom, composed chiefly of loam and clay, succeeded by a tract of the same kind, but more elevated; apparently more ancient, and consisting principally of gravel and sand; he then arrives at the same kind of calcareous strata exhibited by the bed of the river, which he sees surmounted by a stratum of loam, covered with soil, and support-

ing occasional masses of granite and other primitive rocks. In attempting to give some account of these strata, the following order will be pursued:—

I. *Of the limestone formation.*

II. *Of the alluvial formation.*

III. *Of the argillaceous formation, or the stratum of loam and soil.*

IV. *Of the primitive masses.*

I. The calcareous or limestone region under examination is the largest, perhaps, in the known world. Parallel to the meridian, it extends, with few interruptions, but with considerable variations of character, from the shores of lake Erie to the southern part of the state of Tennessee, and probably to the cape of East Florida; as Mr. Ellicott informs us that the rocks of the celebrated

brated reef, bordering that promontory, are calcareous. From the Muskingum and great Sandy on the east, this formation extends westwardly beyond the state of Ohio, but to what distance, has not been ascertained. After passing the Great Miami, in this direction, the strata become disjointed, and lose their continuity, but show themselves, occasionally, even beyond the Mississippi. The lead mines, in the rear of St. Genevieve, abound in crystallized carbonate of lime; and the strata of the bed of the river, near that town, are said to resemble those of Cincinnati, except that they contain a notable proportion of chert or petrosilex.

The strata throughout this extensive region agree in having a horizontal position, and in containing marine remains; it is therefore a floetz, or secondary formation—a vast precipitate from a lake or sea of salt water. To what depth it extends beneath the bed of the Ohio has not been ascertained. In some parts of Kentucky, perforations in search of salt have been made more than three hundred feet deep, without passing through it.

No vestiges of sea animals are to be found in these ancient strata, except a large bivalve shell, the name of which I am unable to assign. But the more recent tract of greyish blue limestone around Cincinnati, contains numerous marine exuviae, of which the following are the most common.

1. The *anomia terebratula* and *placenta*—both composed of carbonate of lime. They are found in abundance, sometimes detached and between the strata, at other times imbedded or consolidated, never compressed, and occasionally studded inside with six sided pyramids of crystallized limestone.

2. The habitations of several species of *nautilus*, usually denominated *belemnites*, *cornua ammonia*, *thunder-stones*, &c. found both detached and imbedded, consisting generally of carbonate of lime.

3. *Entrochi* or *pullies*, formerly supposed to exist only in the fossil state, now said to be the remains of a species of *isis* or *coral*, named the *isis entrocha*. These are all siliceous, and are commonly found detached.

4. Different species of *corallina* or *coralline*, found imbedded and detached, in large quantities—generally calcareous, now and then siliceous.

Many other species, and perhaps genera, of those curious remains, could

undoubtedly be designated by a skilful naturalist.

I have never observed the bones of any land animals between, or imbedded in, the strata of this formation. The head of the *sus tajassu*, or hog of Mexico, discovered by Dr. Brown in one of the nitrous caves of Kentucky, had, in all probability, been brought and deposited there by the former inhabitants of this country.

The metals hitherto found in this formation are not numerous. Where it borders on the sandstone region, as towards the Scioto and in Kentucky, iron ore of an excellent quality has been discovered. Near to the Yellow Spring, in Green county, specimens of silver ore, or blend and pyrites, have been dug up, but not in sufficient quantities to be worked. In the Indiana territory, where the same formation exists, combined and intermixed with much siliceous matter, blend and galena have been found.

Of saline matters, the most valuable which it affords are common salt, glauber's salt, epsom salt, saltpetre, and calcareous nitre. The three first have only been found in solution; the latter exist abundantly in some of the sandstone strata and limestone caverns of Kentucky, and in some parts of this state.

II. The alluvial lands on the south side of the Ohio are narrow, but to the north of that river, when a looser stratification has permitted the streams to undermine their banks, the valleys are in general from one quarter to a mile in breadth, and the depositions of alluvion very great. This is especially true of the Ohio, the Miamies, and their tributary and intermediate streams. The lands of this formation generally rise, in two or three successive tables, from the stream to the hill, and are evidently of different ages. Most of them are lower near the hill than at the side adjoining to the river; this is perhaps owing to the descent, in former times, of water from the uplands, which, upon reaching the plain, instead of traversing it, would flow along the base of the hill, the surface in that direction having the same fall with the stream: thus, in the rear of most bottom lands, there are brooks or rivulets. The older alluvions are composed chiefly of sand, gravel, and water-worn pebbles, covered from two to six feet deep with a bed of yellowish loam, that supports but a thin layer of soil. They are not without clay, iron, and vegetable remains, though, in general,

these

these are less abundant than the newer alluvions. The upper table in the town of Cincinnati is of this kind. The gravel and pebbles are chiefly calcareous, though the water-worn fragments of chert, flint, quartz, and granite, are not uncommon. A large proportion of the calcareous pebbles are fragments of the variety of limestone last described. Horizontal veins of blue clay now and then present themselves near the southern edge of this plain. Veins of ferruginous pudding-stone (gravel cemented by iron) exist in a few places, and injure the well water. Vegetable substances, chiefly the decaying remnants of trees, have been found in different parts, at various depths, from twenty to one hundred feet. The larger pebbles of this tract are generally nearest the surface, and on the side next the river. The beds of sand lie, in most parts, at considerable depths, and have an oblique or wavelike stratification, while that of the superincumbent pebbles is chiefly horizontal. The bottom, or lower table, is composed of loam and clay to the depth of twenty feet or more, when gravel and sand, entirely siliceous, and unlike those of the hill, present themselves and continue down to the lime-stone rocks. The soil of this tract, as of all the recently formed bottoms, is deep and fertile.

The prairies of the northern part of the Miami country all belong to the alluvial formation. Many of them are low, wet, level, rich, and in the situation of new alluvions, others appear to be very ancient, are elevated nearly to the highest point of the surrounding country, and would not be supposed alluvial, before a geological examination, or an inspection of the bordering woodlands. They are composed of water-worn pebbles, gravel and sand, and are terminated by banks from ten to twenty feet in height. Most of them have outlets, through which are discharged small streams of pure water.

It is somewhat singular that the alluvial lands contain so few remains of river animals, as have hitherto been found. In Cincinnati, the only vestiges of this kind, are some shells of the genus *mya*, which inhabits the Ohio. A number of those were found at the depth of forty feet, in digging for water, near the back part of the hill; and afterwards in the bottom, at about the same depth, and at the distance of two hundred feet from the river bank. In the former case, they were lying in connexion with

grape-vines, and other vegetable matter. In the latter there was found with the shells (as is asserted by creditable workmen employed in sinking the well) an arrow-head of flint, such as the Indians of this country formerly used.

The alluvial formation, it would seem, is the usual if not the exclusive bed or depository of the huge quadruped remains, which have been denominated *Mammoth bones*. There is reason to believe, that among these, there are several species, if not genera, none of which exist at the present time. But two kinds have, however, been unequivocally made out. One of these was certainly a species of a elephant, common to Asia and North America. From naturalists it has received the name of *Elephas Primigenius*, or *Mammonteus*. The other, whose elephantine characters are doubtful, has been named by our distinguished countryman, Professor Barton, *Elephas Mastodontus*. M. Cuvier considers it as constituting a new genus, which he has called *Mastodonton*. The teeth with flat surfaces, belong to the former; those with conical and wedge-shaped projections, to the latter animal. Great quantities of the bones of both, and perhaps of other nondescripts, have been found, mixed with those of the smaller existing quadrupeds of this country, in the valley of "Bigbone," a stream of Kentucky, about 40 miles by water below Cincinnati. They were deposited about four miles from the river, in a bed of tough blue clay, through which arise several springs of salt water. On Licking river, at the Blue Licks, bones of the same kind have been found, under similar circumstances. In the alluvial lands of the western parts of Ohio, but few have yet been discovered. Near the river St. Mary, one of the branches of the Maumee, a grinder of the first species was dug up. Near Dayton, contiguous to the Great Miami, a tooth of the second species has been discovered. In the upper table on which Cincinnati is built, a joint of the backbone of one of these species was found at the depth of 12 feet from the surface.

The only metal yet discovered, and the only one perhaps existing, in the alluvial region of this quarter, is iron. In the bottoms of Paint-creek, a branch of Scioto, large quantities of bog ore can be obtained—copperas, alum, and chroco abound in the same places. Near the village of Springfield, Champaign county, ore of the same kind has been discovered

discovered in a low prairie. It is not improbable that those singular tracts will be found rich in this metal, and also in peat, both of which are desirable to a country so distant from navigable waters, and so partially covered with trees.

In this formation the gravel and pebbles are frequently cemented into large masses denominated breccia or pudding-stone. About 20 miles above this town, in the valley of the Ohio, are several of these alluvial rocks, of great size, and without any regular form. There are indeed a number of small hills at that place, each of which has a nucleus of this kind, and reposes on the limestone strata, along with the other alluvion of the valley. In the interior of the Miami country, masses of consolidated siliceous gravel are not uncommon; and have been frequently employed by the inhabitants of that quarter for millstones, which purpose they are found to answer very well.

III. The stratum of loam, which is spread over the whole of this country, from three to twelve feet thick, is generally of a reddish yellow colour. It is not laminated, nor does it contain the vestiges of land, river, or sea animals. It is equally destitute of ores, and has few stony combinations, except a soft argillaceous sandstone, which in some places is found disposed in horizontal strata. On the surface there is a layer of vegetable mould, of various depths.

IV. It is familiar to all persons, in any degree versed in geological science, that granite, gneiss, mica-slate, and other rocks termed *primitive* are *naturally* inferior in situation to all the strata that have been described. In the western part of Ohio, these stones are found on the surface of the ground, or partly *imbedded* in the layers of soil and loam. They are sometimes solitary; at other times a great number of masses may be seen collected together and piled up on each other; as in the township north-west of the village of Eaton, Preble county. They are of all irregular shapes, and of various sizes. The largest I have ever met with, is in the town just mentioned. It is composed of quartz and mica, and was estimated by Mr. Jesse Embree, who ascertained the dimensions of that part which rises above the ground, to contain at least 300 cubic feet. The strata underneath are secondary siliceous limestone. These fragments of primitive rocks are said to be scattered extensively over the state of

Ohio, the Indian Territory, and Kentucky.

STATE OF SOCIETY.

The people of the Miami country may in part be characterised, as industrious, frugal; temperate, patriotic and religious; with as much intelligence, and more enterprise, than the families from which they were detached.

In Cincinnati the population is more compounded, and the constant addition of emigrants from numerous countries, in varying proportions, must, for many years, render nugatory all attempts at a faithful portraiture. There is no state in the Union which has not enriched our town with some of its more enterprising or restless citizens; nor a kingdom in the west of Europe whose adventurous or desperate exiles are not commingled with us. To Kentucky, and the states north of Virginia—to England, Ireland, Germany, Scotland, France, and Holland, we are most indebted.

Among such a variety, but few points of coincidence are to be expected. Those which at present can be perceived, are industry, temperance, morality, and love of gain. With a population governed by such habits and principles, the town must necessarily advance in improvements at a rapid rate. This, in turn, excites emulation, and precludes the idleness which generates prodigality and vice. Wealth is moreover pretty equally distributed, and the prohibition of slavery diffuses labour—while the disproportionate emigration of young men, with the facility of obtaining sustenance, leads to frequent and hasty marriages, and places many females in the situation of matrons, who would of necessity be servants in older countries. The rich being thus compelled to labour, find but little time for indulgence in luxury and extravagance; their ostentation is restricted, and industry is made to become a characteristic virtue.

It need scarcely be added, that we have as yet no *epidemic* amusements among us. Cards were fashionable in town for several years after the Indian war succeeded its settlement; but it seems they have been since banished from the genteeler circles, and are harbored only in the vulgar *grog-shop*, or the *nocturnal gaming-room*. Dancing is not unfrequent among the wealthier classes; but is never carried to excess. Theatrical exhibitions, both by *amateurs* and *itinerants*, have occurred at intervals for a dozen years; and a society of young

young townsmen have lately erected a temporary wooden playhouse, in which they have themselves performed. But, as the tendency of their institution to encourage strollers and engross time, has been deprecated by the more religious portion of our citizens; and as the members have failed to realize their anticipations, with regard to the accumulation of a fund for the relief of indigence, they will be likely soon to relinquish the pursuit, and leave the stage and its trappings to some future votaries of Thespis. During the winter select parties are frequently assembled; at which the current amusements are social converse, singing, and recitation—the latter of which has been lately predominant. Juvenile plays and diversions are sometimes resorted to; which are generally such as promote a rational exercise of the mental faculties. Sleight riding and skating are rarely enjoyed, on account of the lightness and instability of the snow and ice. Sailing for pleasure on the Ohio is but seldom practised; and riding out of town for recreation, on horseback or in carriages, is rather uncommon, for want of better roads. Evening walks are more habitual, in which the river bank and adjacent hills—the Columbian garden and the mound at the west end, are the principal resorts.

Articles taken from an Ancient Mound in Cincinnati.

1. Pieces of jasper, rock crystal, granite, and some other stones—cylindrical at the extremities, swelled in the middle, with an annular groove near one end.

2. A circular piece of cannel coal, with a large opening in the centre, as if for an axis, and a deep groove in the circumference, suitable for a band. It has a number of small perforations, disposed in four equi-distant lines, which run from the circumference towards the centre.

3. A smaller article of the same shape, with eight lines of perforations, but composed of argillaceous earth well polished.

4. A bone ornamented with several carved lines, supposed to be hieroglyphical.

5. A sculptural representation of the head and beak of a rapacious bird, perhaps an eagle.

6. A mass of lead ore (*galena*), lumps of which have been found in some other tumuli.

7. A quantity of isinglass (*mica membranacea*), plates of which have been discovered in and about other mounds.

8. A small ovate piece of sheet copper, with two perforations.

9. A large oblong piece of the same metal, with longitudinal grooves and ridges.

These articles were supposed, by Professor Barton, to have been designed in part for ornament, and in part for superstitious ceremonies. In addition to these, I have since discovered in the same mound—

10. A number of beads, or sections of small hollow cylinders, apparently of bone or shell.

11. The teeth of a carnivorous animal, probably those of the bear.

12. Several large marine shells, belonging, perhaps, to the genus *buccinum*, cut in such a manner as to serve for domestic utensils, and nearly converted into the state of chalk.

14. Several copper articles, each consisting of two sets of circular concave convex plates; the interior one of each set connected with the other by a hollow axis, around which had been wound a quantity of lint; the whole encompassed with the bones of a man's hand. Several other articles, resembling this, have been dug up in other parts of the town: they all appear to consist of pure copper, covered with the green carbonate of that metal. After removing this incrustation of rust from two pieces, their specific gravity was found to be 7,545 and 7,857. Their hardness is about that of the sheet copper of commerce. They are not engraven or embellished with characters of any kind.

15. Human bones. These were of different sizes; sometimes enclosed in rude coffins of stone, but often lying blended with the earth—generally surrounded by a portion of ashes and charcoal. The quantity of these bones, although much greater than that taken from the other mounds of the town, was small in proportion to what was expected—the whole tumulus not having contained, perhaps, more than twenty or thirty skeletons.

* * * From recently received Numbers of the PORT-FOLIO and PORTICO, we shall insert other interesting Papers, with all the dispatch consistent with our other arrangements.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONG TO MY FRIEND.

I GREATLY love the calm retreat,
Where, freed from noise and ruthless care,
The Muse can tread with hallow'd feet,
And pour her tender breathings there.

I love to stroll the groves among,
And listen to the feather'd throng;
To pierce the gently winding dale,
Where echo swells in ev'ry gale.

I love to climb the mountain's brow,
Impending o'er the deeps below;
To watch the streamlet as it flows,
Where the uncultur'd straw'rry grows.

And, at first glimpse of purple dawn,
I love to seek the fragrant lawn;
Or with the moon a vigil keep,
Whose pale beams quiver on the deep.

But craggy heights, nor verdant fields,
With all the gifts kind Nature yields,
Scarce half their varied charms display,
Unblest by Friendship's cheering ray.

For 'tis participation gives
Life to every joy that lives;
And in the swelling breast of grief
Pours the mild balsam of relief.

Come then, lov'd fav'rite of my heart,
This wreath of happiness impart;
Let these delights, which please awhile,
Be cherish'd by Affection's smile:

Then shady wood, nor fertile green,
Shall spread their blooming sweets unseen,
When at the airy minstrel's lay
We join to welcome op'ning day;

Or, weary, court grey ev'ning's breeze,
Whose spirit whisp'ers through the trees,
In softest accent seems to bear
This message to the list'ning ear:—

Think not, that on terrestrial ground
Pure, amaranthine bliss is found;
Transplanted is fair Eden's prize;
Together seek it in the skies.

Evesham.

JOHN MANN.

DESCRIPTION OF LIBERTY;

BY THE LATE MRS. ROBINSON.

THROUGH all the scenes of Nature's vary-
ing plan,

Celestial Freedom warms the breast of man;
Led by her darling hand, what power can bind
The boundless efforts of the lab'ring mind?
The god-like fervour, thrilling thro' the
heart,

Gives new creation to each vital part;
Throbs rapture through each palpitating vein,
Wings the rapt thought, and warms the fer-
tile brain;

To her the noblest attributes of Heav'n,
Ambition, valour, eloquence, are giv'n.
She binds the Soldier's brow with wreaths
sublime,

From her expanding Reason learns to climb;
To her the sounds of melody belong,
She wakes the raptures of the Poet's song;
'Tis god-like Freedom bids each passion live,
That Truth may boast, or patriot Virtue give;

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From her the Arts enlighten'd splendours own,
She guides the Peasant—she adorns the
Throne;

To mild Philanthropy extends her hand,
Gives Truth pre-eminence, and Worth com-
mand;

Her eye directs the path that leads to Fame,
Lights Valour's torch, and trims the glorious
flame;

She scatters joy o'er Nature's endless scope,
Gives strength to Reason—ecstasy to Hope;
Tempers each pang Humanity can feel,
And binds presumptuous Power with nerves of
steel;

Strangles each tyrant Phantom in its birth,
And knows no title—but SUPERIOR
WORTH.

CHARACTER OF SIR J. REYNOLDS;

BY THE SAME.

O! if the graces of pathetic verse
Can add one trophy to thy sable hearse;
If the soft sympathy of Sorrow's strain
Can for a moment soothe the throbs of pain;
Can check the drop that steals from Mem'ry's
eye,

Or calm Affliction's meek and melting sigh;
Where is the Muse? Why sleep the tuneful
throngs,

While Britain's Rafaele claims the grateful
song.

Ye solemn mourners, who, with footstep
slow,

Prolong'd the sable line of public woe;
Who, fondly crowding round his plumed bier,
Gave to his worth th' involuntary tear;
Ye children of his School, who oft have hung
On the grac'd precepts of his tuneful tongue;
Who many an hour in mute attention caught
The vivid lustre of his polish'd thought*;
Ye who have felt, for ye have taste to feel,
The magic influence o'er your senses steal,
When, eloquently chaste, from Wisdom's page
He drew each model for a rising age!
Say, is no kind, no grateful, tribute due
To him, who twin'd immortal wreaths for
you?

Who, from the dawn of youth to manhood's
prime,

Snatch'd hidden beauties from the wings of
Time;

Who gave new lessons to your wond'ring
sight,

Drawn from the chaos of oblivious Night;
Where, chain'd by Ignorance, in Envy's cave,
The Art he courted found a chilling grave;
Where native Genius faded, unadmir'd,
While Emulation's glorious flame expir'd;
Till REYNOLDS, braving Envy's recreant
spell,

Dragg'd the huge monster from her thorny
cell;

Who, shrinking from his mild benignant eye,
Subdued, to Stygian darkness fled—TO DIE!

* Vide Sir Joshua Reynolds's Discourses
delivered at the Royal Academy.

[It has been observed of Mr. Rogers, the excellent Author of the Pleasures of Memory, &c. that the production of a Poet from a Banking-house was an extraordinary occurrence; but the following extracts from the Juvenile Poems of a Youth in a Bank-house at Canterbury, afford an additional proof that that situation is not so unfavorable to the growth of the "tender blossoms of the Muse" as may hitherto have been supposed.]

TO *****

THERE is an eye whose shaded light
A liquid lustre throws;
There is a cheek whose soft'ned white
Would shame the gaudy rose.
The pert, the bright, black sparkling eye
The brow of Mirth may grace;
And Health may lend its deepest dye
To deck a rustic's face.
But 'tis not there that Love would seek
For Feeling's favorite shrine;
Oh no! 'tis on thy pure pale cheek,
'Tis in such eyes as thine.

TO A FRIEND,

ON BEING REQUESTED BY HIM TO WRITE
A "POEM."

AND can this humble reed of mine,
That scarcely trusts its breathings wild,
Can I attempt a theme divine,
The Muse's last, her meanest child?

To bid the living numbers roll,
Till glory rise on eagle wing;
Or wake the note where Pity's soul
Hangs weeping o'er the thrilling string;

Befits the Poet's hallowed shell,
But not my rude and lowly strains,
Which only know, alas! too well,
The anxious lover's varied pains.

To throw a warm poetic bloom
On buds o'er which Azora's sigh
Hath breathed its exquisite perfume,
To praise her cheek—her gentle eye;

That lovely cheek so softly fair—
Those smiling lips so sweetly sever,
That, oh! to dwell a moment there,
My soul would quit its home for ever!

Had you beheld her eyes' mild beams,
As through their silken fringe they shine,
You would not ask for nobler themes,
But only wish a bard divine.

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE.

Oh! why do you bid me awake
My song from its amorous dream?
Oh! why do you wish me to make
The beauties of nature my theme?

That the purest emotions I know
At the brightness of morning, believe;
And dearer, still dearer, the glow
Of the summer's voluptuous eve.

Yet the landscape may pall on the sight,
Its hues as you gaze melt away,
They are veiled in the gloom of the night,
At the cold touch of winter decay.

What charm like Affection's first sigh,
Can the soft breath of summer impart?
What light like the beam of the eye,
When confessing the warmth of the heart?
No, Mira, the bloom of the soul
Is nipped by no change of the weather;
Unheeded the seasons may roll,
Till we sink to Elysium together!

STANZAS.

BENEATH the main a coral cave,
Is oft the shipwreck'd sailor's grave,
Where gems of purest beauty bright
Pour round the place their lonely light,
And seem a silent watch to keep
Over the wretch's endless sleep.

In the dark horrors of a tomb,
I've seen a simple flow'ret bloom,
And from its virgin bosom shed
A pious fragrance o'er the dead,
As if it hoped its dulcet breath
Might wake the sullen sense of death.

Thus, buried in my joyless breast,
Affection's fondest feelings rest;
Though Fancy lend her playful beam,
And Hope its ineffectual gleam,
The light is false—the hope is vain—
They ne'er shall spring to life again.

A FAIRY scene, with sportive hand,
At noon upon the shore I traced;
The billows, rushing to the land,
At evening every print effaced.

Soft falling through the silent night,
On earth a snowy mantle lay;
But, shrinking at the dawn of light,
Dissolved into a dew away.

Thus smiling Fancy spread of late
Her treasures to my youthful mind;
Thus, melting at the touch of fate,
They fled, nor left a trace behind.

STANZAS,

WRITTEN ON THE SEA SHORE AT
KENT.

THE orb of light descending gave
Its splendour to the western wave,
And proudly every billow rolled,
As glorying in its garb of gold.

Soft Twilight stole its glowing hue,
And spread her veil of misty blue,
Whilst many a sportive green-haired maid
Dim glancing o'er the surface play'd.

Night, frowning, closes round, and all
Envelopes in her darkest pall,
Nor leaves amid the gloomy scene
A trace to shew where light had been.

To-morrow's sun shall gild again
The bosom of the bounding main;
At eve the nymphs again shall lave
Their tresses in the purple wave.

But oh! the night that Sorrow spread
Around this lone despairing head,
That wraps the heart—that shrouds the brain—
Shall know no dawn of joy again!

* * * These, and other pieces, are about
to be laid before the public, in a volume,
called "JUVENILE POEMS."

PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES.

REPORT of the COMMITTEE for investigating the CAUSES of the INCREASE of JUVENILE DELINQUENCY in the METROPOLIS.

Treasurer—THO. FURLEY FORSTER.

Secretaries—PETER BEDFORD, WILLIAM CRAWFORD.

IT is now about twelve months since the exertions of a few individuals were directed to the investigation of the cases of several boys, who had been convicted of capital offences. In prosecuting these inquiries, it was found that Juvenile Delinquency existed in the metropolis to a very alarming extent; that a system was in action, by which these unfortunate lads were organized into gangs; that they resorted regularly to houses, where they planned their enterprises, and afterwards divided the produce of their plunder. These facts having been made known, a public meeting was convened, at which, after a due consideration of the subject, a Society was formed, the object of which was to obtain every possible information respecting the nature and causes of the evil in question, in order to ascertain the most efficient means of removing or diminishing it. It was considered, that such an association should not confine itself to enquiry alone, but, that where relief could, with propriety, be extended to youths disposed to return into the paths of virtue, every assistance should, in such cases, be afforded.

Questions calculated to obtain the necessary information were framed. The metropolis was divided into districts, and sub-committees appointed respectively.

In conformity with these arrangements, the Society was rapidly put in motion. A list of 190 boys, the friends and associates of youths confined in Newgate, was soon obtained; these names were divided among the visitors; reports were speedily produced and recorded in a ledger provided for that purpose. Further lists of associates have, from time to time, been received from that prison only, containing upwards of seven hundred names.

The information which has been obtained may be generalized in the following order:—

1st. That, although the judgment which the Committee are able to form, relative to the extent of juvenile delinquency is very indefinite, there is reason to believe,

from their inquiries, that there are some thousands of boys under seventeen years of age in the metropolis, who are daily engaged in the commission of crime.

2dly. That these boys associate with professed thieves of mature age, and with girls who subsist by prostitution.

3dly. That such characters frequent houses of the most infamous description, where they divide their plunder, and give loose to every vicious propensity.

4thly. That the following appear to be the principal causes of these dreadful practices:—

The improper conduct of parents.

The want of education.

The want of suitable employment.

The violation of the Sabbath, and habits of gambling in the public streets.

5thly. That, in addition to these primary causes, there are auxiliaries which powerfully contribute to increase and perpetuate the evil. These may be traced to, and included under, the three following heads:—

The severity of the criminal code.

The defective state of the police.

The existing system of prison discipline.

The first circumstances, which are allowed to operate in the formation of character, flow from the exercise, or neglect, of parental authority and love. It is apprehended that, in the many cases which have come before this Society, the number of boys is very small, whose original tendencies to do wrong have not sprung from the improper conduct of their parents. Trifling faults punished with disproportionate severity—undue indulgence, in permitting their children to be absent from school—allowing them to attend fairs, and other places of indiscriminate resort:—these are often the result rather of weakness, than of design. But, if the errors of parents have done much, their vices have contributed still more, to encourage the criminal propensities of their children; and, as the depravity of the ignorant seldom consists in the indulgence of a single vicious habit, the temptations to which their families are exposed become multiplied. In a number of instances it has been found that children have been completely deserted; thus destitute, they have resorted to deprecations for a livelihood. The connexion between indigence and crime is necessarily frequent, particularly in those cases in which the mind is uninformed. Of late, the sup-

ply of labour in the metropolis has been far greater than the demand; and the Committee are of opinion, that the distress, to which the poor have been exposed, from this circumstance, has, in a great measure, produced that laxity of morals, which has rendered a considerable number of parents regardless of the welfare of their children. The want of employment—the prevalence of improvident marriages—the degrading tendencies of the poor laws—and the increased facilities for the consumption of spirituous liquors, have doubtless contributed much to deteriorate the moral character, and, consequently, to weaken the natural affections of the lower classes of society. To an evil so general and extensive, it is impossible at once to apply a remedy. This can alone be found in measures, which are calculated to raise the condition, and promote the religious and moral improvement, of the poor at large; upon whom it should be impressed, that the best security which the parent can have for the happiness of his family, consists in the regard which he pays to his own moral conduct, and in the vigilance and care with which he trains up his offspring.

Among the cases which have come under the notice of the Society, it appears that a considerable number of the boys have received no instruction whatever; and that, although several have represented that they had attended schools, yet few have been able to read or write with tolerable accuracy. Regarding, therefore, the want of education, as a powerful cause of the alarming depravity which prevails, and is hourly extending its influence over the youth among the poor of the metropolis, this important question presents itself—What are the most efficacious measures for rendering the instruction of the poor universal? The Committee apprehend, that this desirable object can only be effected by interesting every class of the community in this great work. With this view, it is absolutely necessary, that local societies be established, for the purpose of providing schools in those parts where there is at present a deficiency in this respect, and for supporting institutions of this nature, which may have been already formed. In the management of such Associations, the poor themselves should be permitted to take a share. Each neighbourhood should be visited from house to house—every individual should be invited to give his

support. The effect of thus calling into action the energies of the poor would be speedily felt, not only in a pecuniary, but in a moral, point of view; for, while the Associations would derive all the benefits which arise from the weekly contributions of the many, parents, who thus subscribed, would feel a greater interest than they at present manifest, in keeping their children constantly at school. That no legislative measure, which Parliament can enact, will supersede the exertions of the public at large on this important subject, has been acknowledged by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the best means of extending the blessings of education in Ireland. It is stated in their Report, that this object will be most effectually promoted, by means of public associations, voluntarily formed for that purpose. Whilst, therefore, the friends of education should be encouraged to confide in the wisdom and liberality of Parliament for legislative enactments, if necessary, and for pecuniary aid, when absolutely required, it is right that the public should be impressed with this important truth,—that to their own exertions alone are they justified in looking for the success of those means, by which knowledge can be universally diffused.

A very considerable number of the boys whose cases have occupied the attention of the Committee, have attributed the course of life in which they have been engaged, to an association with bad companions. But, although these youths have been either unwilling or unable to retrace their steps in the progress of crime, it has appeared on further examination, that such associations were seldom the origin of the evil; but that they have been the effect of some cause acting primarily upon the character. In many instances this cause has been the want of employment. The moral culture of the boys has been neglected, and often the poverty of their parents has induced them to endeavour to place their children at an occupation rather than send them to school. Until a situation could be procured for a lad under these circumstances, his hours have usually been at his own disposal. The vivacity of youth has impelled him to action; he has had no legitimate object for the attention of his mind. Thus exposed to temptation, the wonder would rationally be, if he did, rather than if he did not, abstain from the suggestions of folly and vice. In the public streets he has witnessed

witnessed the gambling amusements of others of his own years. From being a spectator, he has naturally desired to participate in their amusements. Into such associations there is every facility of introduction. If the boy can but stake his penny, he is readily admitted into the society of these gamblers. Hence he becomes degraded with characters of the most dangerous description, who, having made considerable proficiency in evil practices, are well qualified and inclined to contaminate all who join them. In this manner has many a deluded youth been ruined, who was first incited to gamble in the streets from the want of an industrious occupation; and who, when he joined the party, little considered the fatal consequences of the step which he was about to take. In a short time the loss of money has inclined him to yield to the solicitations and criminal suggestions of his associates. From petty depredations, as his years have increased, he has advanced in the nature and extent of his enterprises, until his fame has obtained the notice of the experienced thief, who gladly enlists the victim into his service. His career now, perhaps, is arrested, and he is committed to prison, where his education in vice becomes finished: it is here that he mixes with the most abandoned: here he forms the most extensively pernicious connexions; here he listens to the tale of the hardened villain, until he acquires a taste for the commission of crime. If discharged, which is often the case when quite destitute, he seeks an opportunity to renew his acquaintance with desperate characters, who introduce him to houses of resort, and of female prostitution,—the abominations of which it is impossible to describe.

Thus depredations are often occasioned by the want of an industrious occupation. The Committee cannot, therefore, too warmly recommend the formation of public establishments in the most populous districts of the metropolis, for the suitable employment of distressed youth. Such institutions, in promoting industrious habits, might convey moral instruction; and thus the means of education, as well as of subsistence, would be afforded to many hundreds who are either now completely friendless; or who, through indigence, become a burthen to their parents, and a source of danger to the community. In suggesting, however, the expediency of such establishments, the Committee would at the same

time submit the propriety of removing, as much as possible, the temptations to which idle hours expose the children of the poor. Some of the stimulants to do wrong, which now operate upon them so strongly, might be suppressed. The practice of gambling in the public streets ought not to be allowed. The laws should be put in force, which have been enacted for the preservation of order on the Sabbath-day.

It is far from being intended to abridge the liberty which youth enjoy. Let them partake of every amusement that can give health to the body, or elasticity to the mind. But it is a subject, which is well worthy of consideration, how far the legislature should not interfere, to check such amusements, as are fraught with danger to the boys themselves, and which tend to disturb the peace of the community. With the view of preserving public morals, acts of parliament have been wisely framed, prohibiting gambling in the streets on Sundays; and it appears to the Committee, that much benefit would result, if such laws were in operation at all times; were this, however, to be the case, far more vigilant measures would be necessary to be adopted than those which are at present exercised, to prevent the violation of the Sabbath. The fulfilment of such a law could only be obtained by the exertions of the public. The prevalence of gambling on Sundays fully proves the incompetency of parochial officers to stop the evil: but, were voluntary associations formed in each parish, consisting of reputable inhabitants, who would step forward, from a sense of duty, to preserve the morals of the young, the practice of juvenile gambling, which is now so much to be deplored, would receive a very important and salutary check. If it were clearly understood by youth, that such conduct on their part would expose them to punishment, this consideration alone would operate to intimidate those who had not far advanced in this pernicious custom; and even those, who should persist in the practice, would shun the public highway, from the fear of being arrested in their games by every passer. Thus, if the system of gambling in the streets were not only subdued, its publicity would be suppressed.

The severity of the criminal code, which inflicts the punishment of death on upwards of two hundred offences, acts very unfavourably on the mind of the juvenile delinquent; for, while the humanity

manity of the present age forbids the execution of the greater part of these laws, the uncertainty of their operation encourages the offender to calculate, even if convicted, on a mitigated punishment. But, if the laws have no tendency to prevent crime, it is truly shocking to witness the direct facilities which the vicious inclinations of the delinquent receive from the system on which the police of the metropolis is now conducted. The sum to which the officer is entitled, on the conviction of a prisoner, for the most aggravated of the capital offences, is forty pounds. The practice of holding out rewards for the apprehension of criminals, in proportion to the enormity of their guilt, stimulates the officer to overlook the minor depredations of the incipient thief; and often might the youth be early arrested in his course, but for the principle on which it becomes the interest of the officer, that the young offender should continue in iniquity until he attains maturity in crime. The encouragement which the officers of police give to those pestiferous haunts, termed "*flash houses*," to which thieves are accustomed to resort, is a very serious evil. In these nurseries of crime are to be found the most experienced and notorious thieves; boys and girls, from nine years of age; women of the most profligate description; associating indiscriminately, and mixing with the very men, who are employed for the preservation of public morals.

The Committee, in prosecuting their inquiries, have frequently visited the prisons of the metropolis. This part of their duty has often proved to them painful and heart-rending. The mere sight of so many youths, under such circumstances, whose talents, if properly directed, would have qualified them to become valuable members of the community, is in itself sufficient to inspire the most inconsiderate with thoughtfulness; but, if the spectacle alone has excited the regret of the Committee, their sorrow has been much enhanced by the conviction, that to the defective system of discipline, which exists in the prisons of London, the evil of Juvenile Delinquency owes in a great measure its aggravation. In these establishments, the youth committed for his first offence has been placed indiscriminately with hardened criminals. Those, whose guilt has been doubtful, have had no means of avoiding the society of others, whose offences have been proved. It was said by the illustrious Howard, that "half the

robberies committed in and about London were planned in the prisons." He further adds, "that, if it were the aim and wish of magistrates to effect the destruction, present and future, of young delinquents, they could not devise a more effectual method than to confine them so long in our prisons, those seats and seminaries, as they have been properly called, of idleness and every vice." Since the period in which that great character exposed the prevailing system of prison discipline in this country, it is lamentable to consider the little alteration that has taken place in the prisons of London: "In these abodes," to adopt the language of an eminent modern writer, "emulation is excited only to excel in crime, and all are soon raised to an equality therein. The ferocious inspire others with their ferocity, the cunning with their cunning, and the debauched with their libertinism. Every thing that can corrupt the heart becomes the amusement of their idleness, and the resource of their despair."

Dreadful, therefore, is the situation of the young offender; he becomes the victim of circumstances over which he has no control. *The laws of his country operate not to restrain, but to punish him, The tendency of the police is to accelerate his career in crime.* If, when apprehended, he has not attained the full measure of guilt, the nature of his confinement is almost sure to complete it; and discharged, as he frequently is, penniless, without friends, character, or employment, he is driven, for a subsistence, to the renewal of depredations.

Of the many boys, whose cases have been investigated by the Committee, they have met with very few of whose amendment they should despair by the application of proper means. Small indeed is the number of those, in whom the sense of virtue is wholly extinct—who do not retain some portion of valuable feeling—some latent seed, which, if judiciously cherished, would flourish and expand.

The following brief Outline of a few Cases is given, in order to convey a general Idea of the Characters that have come under the Notice of the Society.

A. B. aged 13 years. His parents are living. He was but for a short time at school. His father was frequently intoxicated; and, on these occasions, the son generally left home, and associated with bad characters, who introduced him to houses of ill fame, where they gambled until they had spent or lost all their money. This boy has been five years in the commission

of crime, and been imprisoned for three separate offences. Sentence of death has twice been passed on him.

C. D. aged 10 years. He was committed to prison in the month of April, 1815, having been sentenced to seven years imprisonment for picking pockets. His mother only is living, but he does not know where she resides. He has a very good capacity, but cannot read. When first visited, he discovered much anxiety about his situation; but every favourable impression was effaced shortly after his confinement in prison.

E. F. aged 8 years. His mother only is living, and she is a very immoral character. This boy has been in the habit of stealing for upwards of two years. In Covent-Garden Market there is a party of between thirty and forty boys, who sleep every night under the sheds and baskets. These pitiable objects, when they arise in the morning, have no other means of procuring subsistence, but by the commission of crime. This child was one of the number; and it appears, that he has been brought up to the several police offices upon eighteen separate charges. He has been twice confined in the House of Correction, and three times in Bridewell. He is very ignorant, but of a good capacity.

G. H. aged 15 years. During the time that he should have been receiving instruction at school, his parents suffered him to range the public streets. He there mixed promiscuously with boys of bad character. He entered into their schemes, and continued in connexion with them until he had committed a capital offence, for which he was tried, and received the sentence of death. Thus situated, he attracted the attention of the Committee. Intercession was made for him: His life was spared, and he is now in a situation where he is receiving the benefit of instruction, whilst he is training up in habits of industry.

I. E. aged 12 years. Can neither read nor write. His father is a soldier, and his mother is deceased. This lad, with a younger brother, was sent to a workhouse, where it appears that he experienced harsh treatment, which induced him to effect his escape. When at liberty, he engaged himself to a chimney-sweeper, with whom he remained about a week. During this period, he states, that he suffered much from hunger and oppression. Early one morning he decamped with his master's watch; he was, however, soon apprehended and committed to prison.

K. L. aged 13 years. Cannot read. His parents are living. Associating and gambling with some boys in the streets, he was led in time to join them in committing depredations. He was committed for stealing some property placed at the outside of

a shop door. He was convicted, and sentenced to be flogged and discharged.

M. N. aged 16 years. Cannot read, but is of good capacity. His parents are both living, but in great distress. He has been in vicious habits for three years, and occasionally the leader of a gang of depredators. He has committed many thefts, but was never in confinement. Instruction and employment have been provided for this lad, by the Committee, since which he has been very steady, and has abandoned his former connexions.

O. P. aged 14 years. He can only read his letters, but is of a good capacity. Not having been kept at school, and being unable to procure employment, he contracted acquaintance with a gang of boys in his neighbourhood, who allured him to steal.

Q. R. aged 12 years. He has had no education; has a mother, who encourages the vices of her son, and subsists by his depredations. She turns him into the street every morning, and chastises him severely when he returns in the evening without some article of value.

S. T. aged 17 years. Has a father and mother in very low circumstances: has received no education. About two years since he lost his situation as an errand boy. From that period he has been out of employment. He first became initiated into vice by forming an acquaintance with bad characters in the streets, and gambling with them. They soon led him into criminal practices, and he now subsists by depredations.

V. U. aged 12 years. He has received no education, which has prevented him from obtaining employment. He is of a wild disposition: has been about twelve months in the commission of crime, during which period he has been in the constant habits of gambling and violating the Sabbath. He has been in confinement a week.

W. X. aged 12 years. Has a father only living, his mother having been dead about a twelvemonth; since which this lad has been engaged in bad practices, his father being very often from home. He became acquainted with a gang of depredators, and began with them to pick pockets. The father has been in the habit of chastising this boy with cruelty, which has had a tendency to harden him. He now commits depredations for a subsistence.

P. S. The Committee have great pleasure in stating, that, in Newgate, the boys are now confined apart from the other prisoners, and are receiving the benefit of daily instruction; and the public will learn, with satisfaction, that, within a few days, an arrangement has been made at the House of Correction, Cold-Bath Fields, by which the youths in that prison have been separated from the adults.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To EMERSON DOWSON, of Welbeck-street, London, Ironmonger; and JOHN ISAAC HAWKINS, of Titchfield-street, London, Engineer; for an Improvement or Addition to Grates and Stoves; and an Instrument, Machine, or Apparatus for supplying Grates and Stoves with Fuel.—March. 23, 1816.

THE general intention of the patentees' improvement on grates and stoves, and their instrument, machine, or apparatus for supplying grates and stoves with fuel, is to produce a more perfect combustion of the fuel than is effected in the grates and stoves of the usual construction; which is accomplished by the inserting or depositing of fresh coals, or unburnt fuel, into or under the bottom of a fire previously lighted and burning; they prepare their grate or stove for the reception of fresh coals or unburnt fuel, by making the bottom bars or gratings, which support the burning fuel, quite flat and level; they also place under the said bars or gratings, a plate for the purpose of occasionally obstructing the passage of fine coals or cinders between the said bars or gratings; which plate they cause to slide away, or otherwise to be hung with hinges, and fall away whenever it may be thought necessary for the admission of fresh air, up between the bars to the bottom of the burning fuel; and they sometimes place upon this plate ribs projecting upwards, so as to fill the interstices or spaces between the said bars or gratings, and present a plain surface to the bottom of the fire; this sliding or falling plate may always be removed after fresh coals have been deposited under the fire, as soon as the heat shall have caused the coals to have a small degree of adhesion. In stove-grates, or kitchen-ranges, they sometimes make the lowest front bar, or that front bar which is immediately above the horizontal grating that supports the fuel, to slide up, or to turn upon hinges, in order, at pleasure, to give more room than is usual between the gratings and the lowest front bar, for the reception of their instrument, machine, or apparatus; and they insert or deposit fresh coals or unburnt fuel under the fire upon the flat grating and plate, by means of this instrument, which may be called

a feeding-shovel, and consists of a box or scuttle, with a hollow handle at one end, and a door or flap at the opposite end; this door making an angle of about forty-five degrees with the bottom, and one hundred and thirty-five degrees with the top of the box; all the other angles being right ones, the box containing a piston, made to slide by means of a piston-rod moving through the handle. For large furnace fires, such as are used in steam-engines, in distilleries, breweries, or other works where large grates or stoves are used, the feeding-shovel may very conveniently be made to hold a peck of coals; but for a small parlour fire, one holding a pound or two of coals will be sufficient. To bring the feeding-shovel into action, draw back the piston close to the handle end of the box; open the door and fill the box with coals; shut the door and pass the box with its contents into the stove upon the horizontal grating above described; the door of the box, acting as a wedge, will then lift up the greater part of the fuel previously placed and burning in the stove; then, by pushing the piston-rod, the piston will press against the coals in the box, and cause the coals to force open the door, and lift up the remainder of the burning fuel; by continuing the pressure against the piston-rod, and withdrawing the box, the whole of its contents will be deposited upon the grating, and underneath the burning fuel. A fire thus supplied with fuel, scarcely ever requires any other stirring than what it receives from the action of the shovel at the time fresh coals are inserted. The form of their feeding-shovel may be varied at pleasure; as, for instance, the piston may slide outside of the handle, or there may be an opening at the end of the box next to the handle, for the reception of a detached piston; or the door or the top piece may be omitted, in which case the coals might be pushed in under the fire, by means of a detached piston; but, though the patentees mention these as possible variations, they do not recommend them, because they give the preference to the piston-rod sliding through a hollow handle, and moving the piston in a box having a door, which, when shut down, shall enter as a wedge under the fire.

To ROBERT DICKINSON, of Great Queen-street, London, esq. for certain Improvements in the Art of Saddlery.
—Nov. 8.

Having made a pannel or cloth of strong, fit, and suitable material, to be placed on the back of a horse or other animal intended to be saddled, Mr. Dickinson fixes a girth or girths thereunto, having the outer ends thereof provided with buckles, or other proper fastenings, to be attached to the saddle when in use; and he fastens by sewing, or otherwise, in or upon the said pannel, one or more flat pieces of iron, or other metal, proper for the purpose, having the lower face or faces thereof intended to be applied nearest the animal, even, or of such figure as may admit of being so placed without annoying the animal, and having the outer or upper faces thereof jagged, toothed, or studded with points or prominences, in such manner as that the said jagged or toothed parts, may lean or be inclined towards the tail or hinder part of the horse or other animal, in an angle of about forty-five degrees, or more or less, and he denominates the said pieces porcupines, or porcupine pieces; or otherwise he fastens upon the said pannel or cloth, one or more hooks, standing up and having the concavity of each towards the tail or hinder part of the horse; and in saddling the same, he places the saddle upon the porcupine pieces, or immediately behind the hook or hooks of the said pannel, which is first to be placed upon the horse; and Mr. D. girths the saddle firmly upon the same by means of the several parts of the girth, which may be passed on each side beneath the chest of the horse or other animal, from the said pannel or cloth to the opposite side of the saddle, and there fastened by buckle or otherwise; or otherwise he passes the said several portions or parts of the girth on each side from the said pannel through a ring or loop only, or else through rings or loops affixed to the ends of a middle strap, girth, or piece beneath the chest of the horse; and returns each of the said parts back again; and fastens the same to the saddle, as aforesaid, on the same side, without passing the said several parts or portions across beneath the chest of the said horse, as in the former case. Mr. Dickinson, by his improvements, prevents the saddle from slipping or working forwards upon the shoulders; and, in the case last described, he obtains a

double purchase, and great firmness and security; in placing and retaining the saddle in its proper situation: And moreover, in instances where the shape of the horse may render the same desirable, he makes that part of his said pannel or cloth which is situated immediately before the hooks or porcupine, to project forward, so as to bear against the blades, taking care to cover the said parts so as to prevent injury from their hardness.

Mr. D. also forms and makes the saddle itself, having the hind part of the proper pannel thereof (or thereunto as commonly affixed,) and no fore part; and stuffs the pannel or cloth first described, so as completely to answer the effect of the fore-part of the said proper pannel, which could or might have been otherwise applied, and made use of; or, in other constructions, he stuffs the whole of a saddle-pannel, and applies the same instead of his cloth, before described and pointed out; and uses the saddle without any pannel thereunto affixed as usual.

As one of Mr. D's. improvements, he uses cork, reduced to small fragments like coarse sawdust, by grinding or otherwise, as an elastic stuffing, instead of wool, flock hair, and the other materials commonly used, because the said cork is not liable to become clogged or impaired in its elasticity by wet; and, in order to dispose the said material or ground cork in the most convenient manner, he fills certain long bags or flexible pipes therewith, and choaks or binds the same at intervals; and forms a plate or flat fabric thereof by joining the said long bags or flexible pipes together, side by side, and quilting through the whole.

Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.

GEORGE BODLEY, of Exeter, iron founder; for an improved metallic engine, to work either by steam or water, which he denominates "Bodley's improved metallic engine."—April 27.

JOHN COLLIER, of Windsor Terrace, Middlesex, engineer; for a machine for shearing woollen cloths.—May 1.

JOHN RANGELY, of Oakwell-hall, near Leeds, Yorkshire, gentleman; for certain further improvements of his hydro-pneumatic engine, being a new or improved method of constructing and working engines or machines for lifting or raising of weights, turning machinery of all descriptions, drawing carriages on railways, and

capable of being applied to all purposes where mechanical power is required.—May 4.

RICHARD BANKS, of Hadley, in the parish of Wellington, Salop, engineer; for certain improvements on wheeled carriages.—May 4.

WILLIAM THREADGOLD, of Farmstreet, Berkeley-square, Middlesex, sur-

vveyor and builder; for a machine or apparatus to prevent obstructions to the passage of smoke in and through chimnies.—May 4.

ROBERT COPLAND, of Liverpool, Lancaster, merchant; for a means of effecting a saving in the consumption of fuel.—May 4.

* * * Communications of Specifications are solicited.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

AMONG the numerous benefits which EARL STANHOPE has conferred on his country and the world, his last public service is far from being the least. Every man who has had occasion to consult them must be sensible of the involved intricacy, increased bulk, and inextricable confusion of the Statutes of the realm. Half of them are disregarded, because buried in such a heap of rubbish; many of them serve as occasional traps to ensnare the unwary; and others are rendered useless by the opposing provisions of other statutes. Yet in the value of definite, positive, and unequivocal laws; and in the necessity of leaving as little as possible to the sophistry, venality, and caprice of lawyers, all men are unanimous. The desideratum therefore has been to arrange, class, contrast, and index the whole under the authority of Parliament, so that contradictions, absurdities, and superfluities, by being rendered apparent, might be expunged; and so that the whole should become intelligible to the people, to whom they are intended to serve as a rule of conduct. So many complaints of the intricacy and confusion of the statutes exist in every writer on legal subjects, and they serve as the basis of so much ruinous litigation, that we need not dwell on that vexatious part of the subject; but, as their increased bulk is less generally understood, and is capable of arithmetical proof, we will briefly describe it, leaving it to the reader to draw his own inferences from so extraordinary and anomalous a circumstance in the history of jurisprudence.

The FIRST volume of the Statutes contains a period from Magna Charta to the death of Edward III.	Yrs. Pages.
The SECOND from Richard II. to the death of Richard III.	62 700
The THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH, and SIXTH, from Henry VII. to the death of Anne 229	2,800

The SEVENTH, EIGHTH, and NINTH, the reigns of Geo. I. and II.	46 2,100
The TENTH to the TWENTIETH, Geo. III. to 1800	40 8,500
The TWENTY-FIRST to the THIRTY-THIRD, from 1800 to 1815	15 12,000

Hence it appears that in the first volume, of 62 years, the Statutes averaged 11 pages per annum; in the second volume, of 86 years, 8 pages per annum; in the four next, of 229 years, 12 pages per annum; in the three next, of 46 years, 46 pages per annum; in the eleven next, of 40 years, 212 pages per annum; and in the thirteen next, of 15 years, 800 pages per annum!!! That is to say, as many words are now added annually to the public statutes in one year as in the age of the Plantagenets were added in fourscore years; and in the reign of George the Third above three times as many words have been added as in the whole previous period of our history! Can a stronger proof be necessary of the prompt interference of the legislature? and accordingly, during the last sessions, on the motion of EARL STANHOPE, the two subsequent resolutions were adopted by the House of Lords.

“*First*, That it is highly expedient that the Statute-Law of this country be arranged under distinct and proper heads, with all convenient dispatch; and that a person, learned in the law, be appointed, for the express purpose of superintending such systematic arrangement.

“*Secondly*, That a number of clerks, not exceeding twenty in the whole, be placed under the immediate direction of such person learned in the law, for the purpose of noting down, under each such distinct head, the reign, and year thereof, the session, and chapter, if any, (or, if no chapter, the title or other description,) of each Act of Parliament, or of the section, or other part, of each such Act (as the case may be) as shall, upon examination, be found to belong to each such head respectively.”

—A joint resolution was afterwards adopted

adopted by the two houses of Parliament:—

“Resolved,—That, from the present state of the Statute-Law of this realm, it is highly expedient that effectual measures should be taken to arrange the matters contained in the Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the Statutes passed in the separate Parliaments of England, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively, under distinct and proper heads.”

The following joint address of the two houses to the Regent was also agreed to and presented:—

“May it please your Royal Highness,—We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to represent to your Royal Highness, that, from the present state of the Statute-Law of this realm, it is highly expedient that effectual measures should be taken to arrange the matters contained in the Statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the Statutes passed in the separate Parliaments of England, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively, under distinct and proper heads; and to request that your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to order that such measures be adopted as shall appear to your Royal Highness the best calculated for the efficacious attainment of that important object.”

When this great work is effected, and our Statute-Law reduced to one code, worthy of the enlightened character of the age, we recommend that, in honour of the mover, it may be called the *STANHOPIAN CODE*; and, to give effect to his labours, we advise, that the volume be sent to every parish-vestry in the empire, and be there accessible to every inhabitant.

The winter courses of Lectures at the Medical School, St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals, will commence, as usual, the 1st of October: *viz.*—At *St. Thomas's*: on anatomy and the operations of surgery; by Mr. A. COOPER and Mr. H. CLINE. Principles and practice of surgery, by Mr. A. COOPER.—At *Guy's*: on the practice of medicine, by Dr. BABINGTON and Dr. CURRY.—Chemistry, by Dr. BABINGTON, Dr. MARCET and Mr. ALLEN.—Experimental philosophy, by Mr. ALLEN.—Theory of medicine, and *materia medica*, by Dr. CURRY and Dr. CHOLMELEY.—Midwifery, and diseases of women and children, by Dr. HAIGHTON.—Physiology, or laws of the animal œconomy, by Dr. HAIGHTON.—These several Lectures are so arranged, that no two of them in-

terfere in the hours of attendance; and the whole is calculated to form a complete course of medical and chirurgical instruction.

The following courses of Lectures will be delivered at the Medical Theatre, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, during the ensuing winter. On the theory and practice of medicine, by Dr. HUE.—On anatomy and physiology, by Mr. ABERNETHY.—On the theory and practice of surgery, by Mr. ABERNETHY.—On chemistry and *materia medica*, by Dr. HUE.—On midwifery, by Dr. GOOCH.—The demonstrations of anatomy, by Mr. STANLEY. To commence on Tuesday, October 1, at two o'clock.

The courses of St. George's Medical, Chemical, and Chirurgical Schools, will commence in the first week of October.—

1. On the laws of the animal œconomy and the practice of physic; by GEORGE PEARSON, M.D.F.R.S. sen. physician to St. George's Hospital, &c. &c.—
2. On therapeutics, with *materia medica* and medical jurisprudence; by GEORGE PEARSON, M.D. and W. T. BRANDE, F.R.S. professor, Royal Institution.—
3. On chemistry; by W. THOS. BRANDE, F.R.S. professor of chemistry, R. I.—
4. On the theory and practice of surgery; by B. C. BRODIE, F.R.S. assistant surgeon to St. George's Hospital, &c.—And Sir E. HOME will continue to give lectures on surgery gratuitously to the pupils of St. George's Hospital.

An extended and practical course of lectures and demonstrations on Chemistry, will be delivered in the laboratory of the Royal Institution; by WILLIAM THOMAS BRANDE, esq. These Lectures will be commenced early in October, at nine in the morning, and be continued every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Two courses will be given during the season, which begins in October and terminates in May.

Our readers, doubtless, remember the judicious queries lately circulated by the Board of Agriculture, with a view to ascertain the true state of the country; and the officially compiled summaries of the answers for the information of Parliament, both which were inserted in our Number for June last. Since that time, the Directors of the Board, for the more complete information, at least, of their own associates, have printed the substance of every answer in a volume of 412 pages, under the title of “*Agricultural State of the Kingdom in 1815*,” published in February, March, and April, 1816. The substance of the

ular Letter, &c. printed for the use of the members of the Board, and NOT FOR SALE." In the month of July this curious volume was completed at press; but, after twenty or thirty copies had been issued, the further circulation was suddenly stopped, and, without the command of Parliament, it is supposed, no others will be delivered. As we have, however, had one of the copies in our possession, we judge it proper to give a brief account of it, for the information of our readers, particularly as increased curiosity will, doubtless, be felt in regard to the contents of a book which has been so mysteriously suppressed. The whole is divided into counties, and to each a tabular summary of the results is prefixed. Those correspondents, whose information occupies the most considerable space, and whose communications are marked by the most active intelligence, and sometimes by considerable mental independence, are Dr. MACQUEEN, of Bedfordshire; the Rev. JOSEPH SCOTT, Sir GEORGE LEEPS, Mr. JOHN MORTLOCK, and Mr. J. WING, of Cambridgeshire; Mr. GEORGE WILBRAHAM, of Cheshire; Mr. EDWARD BAYNES and Mr. J. T. AUSTIN, of Cornwall; Mr. R. HAWKINS, and Mr. TAYLOR, of Newton Abbot, in Devonshire; Mr. MILES BOWKER, of Dorsetshire; Mr. T. COLLINGWOOD, of Durham; Mr. JOHN VAIZEY, of Essex; the Rev. J. WILLIS, and Mr. W. MITFORD, Hants.; Mr. EDM. JONES, of Herefordshire; Mr. QUINTIN, and the Rev. Dr. MALBY, of Huntingdonshire; Mr. R. W. FORBES, Mr. CORLINGE, and Sir H. OXENDIN, of Kent; Mr. W. WHITESIDE, of Lancashire; Mr. J. BUCKLEY, of Leicestershire; Mr. D. HEBB, Mr. T. PITTRY, and Mr. R. BARKER, of Lincolnshire; Mr. J. H. MOGGRIDGE, of Monmouthshire; Mr. S. TAYLOR, Mr. WYERLEY BIRCH, Mr. JOHN WRIGHT, Mr. JOHN MOZLEY, of Norfolk; Mr. EDWARD MARTIN, and Sir R. BROOKE, of Northamptonshire; Mr. JAMES FENWICK, Mr. GEORGE HOPPER, and Mr. M. CULLEY, of Northumberland; the Rev. A. YULE, Mr. W. J. CALVERT, of Nottinghamshire; Mr. THOMAS COBURN, of Oxfordshire; Mr. JOHN WRIGHT, of Rutland; Mr. R. LOCKE, Mr. T. ABRAHAM, the Rev. G. SWAINE, and Mr. JOHN HOPE, of Somersetshire; Mr. R. H. WYATT, of Staffordshire; Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, the Rev. THOMAS FENTON, Mr. D. SIMPSON, Mr. THOMAS ARCHER, and Mr. EDWARD GWILT, of Suffolk; Mr. THOMAS PAGE, and Mr. JOSEPH

PENNINGTON, of Surrey; Mr. JOHN WEDGE, of Warwickshire; Mr. JOHN GALE and Mr. THOMAS DAVIS, of Wiltshire; Mr. J. CARPENTER, of Worcestershire; and Sir W. STRICKLAND, Mr. W. PAYNE, and Messrs. IVESON, of Yorkshire. In Wales, the chief correspondents are Mr. WALTER DAVIS, of Welshpool; Mr. S. LLOYD, of Bala; Mr. THOMAS GOUGH, of Swansea; and the Rev. D. WILLIAMS, of Lampeter. In Scotland, the principal are Mr. R. BROWN, of East Lothian; Mr. W. YOUNG, Dumfries; Mr. W. STEWART, of Dumfriesshire; Mr. JOHN TENNANT, of Ayrshire; Mr. D. MACLEOD, of Ross-shire; and Mr. JOHN PATRICK, of Carse of Gowrie. The portraits drawn by these gentlemen of the general state of landlords, farmers, and landowners, are deplorable, except in the hop districts of Kent. The remedies universally recommended as essential to the salvation of the agricultural interest, are an abatement of taxes and tithes; and several correspondents consider it indispensably necessary to dispense with the sinking fund. We have selected a few facts, gleaned in a cursory perusal of the volume; but we do not affect to give any general analysis of the interesting contents.

At Page 43.—Mr. Charles Wedge says, the common brewers are poisoning the country.

P. 53.—The Cornwall Society complain, that the fundholders are protected at the cost of the landed interest.

P. 61.—Dr. Coke thinks the farmers have over-ploughed; and says, many of them sell off, and run away. The land is going rapidly out of cultivation, and the farmer must have a premium from the public to enable him to manure.

P. 113.—Mr. G. Maxwell says, the country-banks have done all the mischief, by enabling the farmers to speculate.

P. 124.—Mr. R. W. Forbes conceives the root of the evil to lie in excessive taxation. He doubts whether the interests of posterity require the preservation of a sinking fund of twelve millions per annum, or the protection of the present generation a standing army of 150,000 men. He predicts, that the landed property of the kingdom, if those establishments continue, is on the eve of changing hands to an extent beyond all former example. He considers Saving-Banks, and all such projects, not only as useless at this time, but, so far as they create a false reliance, mischievous.

P. 171.—Mr. J. H. Moggridge thinks no relief can be obtained but by general measures. In his opinion high rents and taxes

taxes have caused the mischief, and they must be reduced.

P. 198.—Mr. Wyerley Birch says, he has let one farm without rent, and another for 100l. instead of 800l. He can find nobody to take farms offered rent free. At a sale, under a distress for rent, seventeen horses were sold for 20l.

P. 207.—Mr. T. Carr states, that horses which, in 1813, fetched 40l. on March 1, 1816, sold for 11l. Sheep 33l. but 19l. 5s. per score, and other things in proportion.

P. 232.—Sir R. Brooke de Capell Brooke states, that the overseers let out the men to any person who bids from 2d. to 8d. per day, the parish making up the difference, to a single man 5s. to a man and his wife 5s., and 2s. for each child per week.

P. 249.—Mr. W. J. Calvert gives a similar statement; he says that the overseer calls a meeting on Saturday evenings, where he puts up each labourer by name to auction, and they have been let generally at from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per week, and their provisions, their families being supported by the parish. He gives other details of this shocking system.

P. 34, Part II.—Mr. E. Moor says, the labourers are billeted by the overseers upon the farmers at 6s. per week, the parish allowing for the wife 1s. with one child 2s. with two 3s. 6d. and so on.

P. 42.—The Rev. J. Buck objects to all machinery, as reducing the quantity of manual labour.

If this volume should not be allowed to be publicly sold, we should be happy to be enabled to give place to any authentic copies of the answers of particular persons, with which they may be pleased to favour us. We regret that our limits and our opportunity have not at present enabled us to give copious extracts from a work printed under such high authority, but our remarks may probably create such a feeling as will lead to its early publication.

Mr. CLARKE will commence his winter courses of Lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Thursday, Oct. 3. The lectures are read every morning from a quarter past ten to a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals.

Mr. TAUNTON'S Lectures on anatomy, physiology, pathology, and surgery, will commence on Saturday, October 5, at eight in the evening, and be continued every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, till completed.

Oracula Communications, addressed to students of the medical profession, by ESCULAPIUS, is in the press,

We have more than once called the attention of the literary public to the principles of a law passed about two years since, under the specious pretence of encouraging learning. It was very properly assumed, that the libraries of the Universities ought to be liberally replenished with books; but it did not follow from this just principle, that they ought to be supplied at the exclusive expence of publishers and authors, already overwhelmed by the first cost of books in duties on paper and advertisements. The true way to encourage learning would be, to apply annually to the purchase of books for the Universities the sum uselessly spent on any single company of any regiment of cavalry. This sum would purchase eleven copies of every book that is published, and thereby effect the double purpose of patronizing literature and supplying the University libraries. Such, truly, would be the means of encouraging learning! But a statute which calls exclusively on one branch of industry to effect a public benefit, fails, in our opinion, to possess the genuine qualities of an English law. It is contrary to Magna Charta and to right reason, without which no law in England can be obligatory, or be entertained in our courts of judicature. The publishers and authors of Great Britain are, in truth, by it, called upon to pay a mulct to the public service, without having either committed any crime, or received any equivalent. Common law, or the law of right reason, gives them a property in their works, which this statute not only presumes to limit to twenty-eight years, or the life of the author; but it then directs, under the unwarrantable pretence of encouraging learning, that without remuneration they shall give eleven copies of every new book and improved edition to certain public libraries! We question whether any constitutional Judge would not refer the provisions of this statute back to the revision of the legislature. But, at any rate, it behoves the publishers and authors, without loss of time, to petition the legislature against its oppression and injustice. For our own parts, in regard to this Magazine, we have not yet complied with its alledged provisions: 1st. because the proviso at the end of the fifth section releases every long established periodical work from the obligation to enter; and the entry, by the early part of the same section, is the

statutable test of publication and claim. 2dly. because the second section limits the delivering to "the whole of every book, and of every volume thereof;" and a Magazine is neither the whole of its series, nor a volume; but in both senses only a part; and books in volumes alone could be in the contemplation of the legislature as furniture for libraries of Universities. And, 3rdly. because no demand has been made of our publisher "in writing," according to the terms of the statute. In truth, we have at this moment lying before us a letter from the solicitor of the University of Glasgow, calling on us to waive our objections; and, in reply, we have proposed to submit a joint case to counsel; but this he thinks unnecessary, because the point, as he asserts, is so clear! We trust, however, that that erudite body will think otherwise, and will allow a case to be submitted to two or three counsel, in which they will liberally do justice to our objections, as a means of laying all further questions at rest, relative to the effect of the Act on continuous miscellanies, which are neither the whole of a book, nor the volume of a book. For our parts, we earnestly wish that all the libraries in question were supplied, free of expense to them, with every book to which they consider themselves entitled under this Act; but we object to the present mode by which so desirable a purpose is intended to be effected. We think, that the statute was passed inadvertently—that it is contrary to natural right and right reason, and, therefore, cannot become part of the law of England—that in oppressing literature, it cannot be said to encourage learning—that it is the duty of all concerned to petition for its speedy repeal, of the booksellers and authors, for the purpose of exempting themselves from a grievous impost, and of the Universities for the purpose of getting their libraries supplied in a just, legitimate, and honorable manner.

Mr. ACCUM has in the press, a Practical Essay on Chemical Re-Agents, or Tests; illustrated by a series of experiments. The work will comprehend a summary view of the general nature of chemical tests, the effects which are produced by the action of these bodies, the uses to which they may be applied, and the art of applying them successfully. A portable chemical chest, containing all the chemical tests and apparatus necessary for performing the experiments

described in the treatise; will be delivered, if required, with the work.

The History of Ceylon; by Mr. ROBERT FELLOWES, from the earliest period to the year 1815, when the sovereignty of the whole island was ceded to the British crown; is nearly ready for publication. It will be accompanied by characteristic details of the religion, laws, and manners of the people; and a collection of their moral maxims and ancient proverbs.

ABRAHAM LOCKETT, esq. capt. in the East India Company's service, is preparing for publication, his Travels from Calcutta to Babylon, including strictures on the history of that ancient metropolis, with observations made among its ruins, illustrated by engravings. The great interest created by Mr. Rich's account of Babylon will, doubtless, be extended to this new and enlarged description.

Mr. FRANCIS PLOWDEN, who by various persecutions has been forced for several years past to reside in the French metropolis, is employed on two important works; one a full and impartial *History of Ireland*, to the extent of six volumes, octavo; and the other, *on the Use and Abuse of the Press in England*; less technical than the recent works of Messrs. George and Holt, and better calculated to convey to foreigners a just idea of the English press. No man is better qualified, as his numerous works prove, than Mr. Plowden, for both undertakings.

Messrs. WRIGHT and SON, surgeons of Bristol, have succeeded in restoring the faculty of hearing to several persons born totally deaf and dumb. These persons having now acquired the possession of the sense of distinguishing sounds, are daily improving in the power of conversing. These gentlemen intend to receive a limited number of persons of respectability labouring under these infirmities, into an establishment in the neighbourhood of that healthy situation, Clifton.

The Rev. THOMAS REES will shortly publish his translation of the Racovian Catechism; to which he means to prefix a sketch of the history of the Unitarian churches of Poland, for whose use it was composed.

A History of Nipal, a kingdom in the North of India, describing its origin, situation, surface, climate, and inhabitants; its relations, political and commercial, with the British dominions in

Asia, Tibet, Tartary, and the Chinese empire; and the rise and progress of the present war, is in preparation.

An authentic Account is in the press of Ahantah and Fantyn, and the remaining countries of the Gold Coast, containing notices of their climate and productions, and of the persons and comparative civilization of the inhabitants; including narratives of their more recent wars, and the history of the African Slave Trade.

Mr. LANCASTER, whose energetic character first gave impulse to the principle, that it is incumbent on governments to educate the whole people in the first rudiments of learning, has been eminently successful in carrying that great principle into effect in Ireland, owing to the public spirit of many distinguished Irishmen. During part of the years 1814 and 1815, he travelled extensively in that kingdom, with a view to promote the diffusion of general knowledge. Many thousands of persons attended his public Lectures, and honored them with approbation. After a lecture, he often witnessed Protestant clergymen, Roman Catholic priests, Methodist and Presbyterian ministers, cordially uniting in thanks to the lecturer, and rivalling each other in professions of kindness and offers of hospitality. From the cabin school to the ducal mansion—from the dwellings of the peasant to the vice-regal palace, his reports exhibit (he says) but “one tide of glory” for the character and hopes of Ireland—“one unclouded blaze” of philanthropy and universal charity. At another meeting in Dublin, Mr. Lancaster received a public invitation to settle in Ireland, which he accepted, amidst the cheers of hundreds. He asserts, and we believe justly, that his plans have excited interest, or been the means of establishing schools from Petersburg to Kamschatka; from London to Cincinnati, on the Ohio, (where there is one of his schools for nine hundred pupils); and from Inverness to Hayti. Two of his pupils have gone on school-missions up the St. Lawrence, and two others down the Mississippi; some have proceeded to Africa; and another is now about to proceed to Bengal, by the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon. It is honorable to Irish liberality, that at the meeting of the friends to the extension of the royal Lancasterian system of education, held at the Rotunda, Dublin, for the purpose of aiding the personal exertions of Joseph Lancaster, in travel-

ling in Ireland, &c. the Duke of Leinster being in the chair; it was resolved—that, as the Lancasterian system of education is in itself wholly unconnected with doctrinal points of religion, it appears well adapted to ensure unanimity in promoting general education; and that the personal services and exertions of Joseph Lancaster, who has carried into effect his efficient system of education, and extended its benefits to above a hundred and twenty thousand poor children, are essentially necessary to facilitate its progress in Ireland, from the confidence which the liberality of his public conduct, for a series of years, has tended to command.” These are sentiments honorable to all parties, and in our opinion (which is founded on a personal acquaintance of nearly twenty years) they have been well earned by the ingenuity, zeal, and perseverance of Mr. LANCASTER.

The London Society for abolishing War have published their second Tract, consisting of apposite and forcible extracts from Grotius on Peace and War. A more irresistible appeal to the understanding of every reader could not well be conceived than these observations of two hundred years standing. That they have not had their due effect on the practices of society, can have arisen only from their being locked up in a dead language, and in voluminous and expensive translations. What may not be expected from the circulation of fifty thousand copies, in a cheap form, among an inquisitive and morally-disposed people!

Mr. EDWARD HEARD has invented a chemical re-agent, by which he renders salt-water capable of washing and cooking. Various experiments have been tried with it in the navy, under the direction of the Board of Admiralty, with success. If adopted, it would promote cleanliness among our seamen, the principal requisite for the preservation of health; remove the leading causes of contagion on ship-board from dirty garments, beds, and bedding; and afford means to passengers of washing weekly if necessary, and lessening the amount and expenses of equipment.

In a few days will be published, Summary Elements of Physiology, translated from the French of F. MAGENDIE, M.D. by a Member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society.

The Annual Register for 1807, being the seventh volume of a New Series, is announced.

Some remarkable cases have lately come to the knowledge of medical gentlemen, from which it appears, that magnesia, when taken in powder, as is commonly done, has remained in the system combined with animal mucus, and formed tumours and concretions of considerable size. Two instances of this kind are stated by Mr. BRANDE in the last number of the *Journal of Science and the Arts*. In the one case—a concretion of magnesia and mucus, weighing several pounds, was taken out of the intestines after death. In the other case the magnesia was ultimately evacuated in the state of sand, which, on analysis, was found to be the subcarbonate of magnesia. Magnesia is proved, by the experiments of the most eminent chemists, to be the best corrective of the uric acid, which is the principal cause of the gout and of calculary complaints: we are, therefore, happy to inform our readers, that a valuable improvement in the mode of preparing this medicine has been lately made by Messrs. BAKEWELL and Co. Tavistock-street, Bedford-square. The magnesia being held in a state of perfect solution in their magnesian water, whereby the possible injury or inconvenience of taking it in the form of powder is entirely obviated. The water is as brisk and pleasant as the best soda-water; and the magnesia is rendered mild, light, and easy, to the stomach, being held in solution by fixed air, or the carbonic acid.

The Rev. C. COLTON is preparing a work, under the expressive title of "Many Things in Few Words, addressed to fewer persons who think."

The new edition of Newman's Spanish and English Dictionary is in considerable forwardness, but the extent and variety of the additions are such, as to occupy much time and care. It will contain above 20,000 new articles, and several thousand modern words. The Editor, Mr. BOWEN, has indicated the Spanish origin of several English words, which have either eluded the sagacity of etymologists, or been erroneously attributed to the French. Señor Perez has also subjoined many terms familiar in Spanish America.

The Rev. JOHN BRUCE, of Newport, is printing *Juvenile Anecdotes, or Authentic and Interesting Facts of Children and Youth*; designed for the moral and religious instruction of the rising generation.

Mr. T. LESTER, of Finsbury-place, is preparing for publication a work in

monthly numbers, intitled, "Illustrations of London," containing a series of engraved views and delineations of antiquarian, architectural, and other subjects, in the metropolis, with historical and topographical descriptions.

Mr. SHELDRAKE has in the press, a fourth edition of *Useful Hints* to those who are afflicted with Ruptures; on the nature, cure, and consequences of the disease; and on the empirical practices of the present day; with an Appendix, containing an explanation of the principles on which are constructed trusses, which have been invented, and long used with success, by the author, in private practice, and now first made public; likewise of several other useful bandages, which are now first offered to notice.

Mons. DEVISSCHER has in the press a new French Grammar, entitled,—*Grammaire de Lhomond*; or, the Principles of the French Language, grammatically explained in twelve lessons, according to the rules of the French Academy.

It appears by the Report of the Committee of the West London Lancasterian Association for establishing schools to teach the primary arts of knowledge without reference to the religious denominations of the parents, that, of 268 children now on their books, 207 are of the Established Church, 3 are Jews, 6 Scotch Presbyterians, 4 Catholics, 1 Baptist, and 47 of various sects. This is as it should be; and on any other plan popular education cannot be general, even in this country, much less in such countries as Russia or India.

We have received a copy of the Report of the Education Committee, so honourable to the labours of Mr. BROUGHAM; and shall introduce some copious extracts into early numbers.

Mr. SARRATT, professor of Chess, has in the press a most interesting work on that science, one part of which was originally written by a late Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg.

The *Speeches, with a Life, of the late R. B. Sheridan, esq.* edited by a constitutional friend, well known in the literary circles, will be published by Mr. MARTIN, of Oxford-street.

In a few days, a very limited impression will appear of *Lowman's Rationale of the Hebrew Ritual*, in octavo. This much esteemed work has for some time past been so scarce, as usually to sell for seven times the price at which it was originally published.

The paintings lately removed from *Powderham Castle*, have been sold by auction by Christie at very low prices. The large picture of the *Tribute Money*, by Rubens, reputed to be worth several thousand pounds, fetched but 480*l.*—At the sale at *Streatham Park*, the collection of portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds were disposed of at the following prices:—Lord Sondes, 80 guineas; Lord Lytton, 41; Mr. Murphy, 98; Sir J. Reynolds, 122; Dr. Goldsmith, 127; Sir R. Chambers, 80; Garrick, 175; Mr. Barretti, 82; Dr. Burney, 20; Burke, 240; Dr. Johnson, 360.—At Mr. HOPE'S sale, in Cavendish-square, being the finest private collection in Europe, the pictures fetched very inconsiderable prices.

The Opera-House, London, has been sold by auction, and the following particulars of the property transpired during the sale:—It is held under two leases from the crown; the first of which expires in September 1825, and is subject to a rent of 1260*l.*; the other runs to 1841, at the rent of 300*l.* making together an annual rent of 1560*l.* The expense of building the Opera-House, with its appurtenances, and furnishing the same with decorations, scenes, wardrobe, music, and other necessary properties, has been stated at 140,000; and at present might cost 180,000*l.* to 200,000*l.* There are 197 boxes in the whole; of which 68 are private property till July 1825; leaving 129 to be let annually towards the expense and support of the establishment; of which last number 104 are in the four principal tiers, and 25 in the tier adjoining the gallery. The boxes, according to the estimate in the particular of sale issued from the office of the master in Chancery, are of the following value:—

80 in the three lower tiers, of the	£
annual value of 310 guineas each	26,040
24 in the fourth tier, at 200 <i>l.</i> each	4,800
25 in the gallery tier, 100 <i>l.</i> each	2,500

Hence the annual subscriptions amount to	33,340
Door receipts per annum, on the average, above	11,000
	44,340

The expense of the sixty performances is 29,000 <i>l.</i> but, suppose an increase to 550 <i>l.</i> per night	33,000
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Then there is an annual surplus of	11,340
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besides the rents arising from benefits given in the theatre, and in the concert-room, the rents of selling fruit and re-

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freshments, and occasional profits upon masquerades, &c.

In the month of October will appear a new edition of the Rev. Sir ADAM GORDON'S Sermons on the Homilies, in two volumes octavo, revised, corrected, and enlarged, by the author, and dedicated, by permission, to the Bishop of Lincoln.

Sir EVERARD HOME communicated to the Royal Society some experiments to ascertain the mode of action of specific medicines: they related principally to that singular and efficacious remedy, the *eau medicinale d'Husson*. A variety of facts and statements were adduced, to prove that these medicines produce their effects by entering the blood, and acting directly upon the affected parts. Thus, mercury requires to be received into the circulation, before it can act upon the syphilitic virus, or remove the primary symptoms, of the disease; and the *eau medicinale* must enter the blood before it can remove the gout. Mercury, and the *eau d'Husson*, are regarded as the only two known specifics; and it is assumed, though we think that farther researches are required to give firmness to the conclusion of Mr. WANT, that the *eau medicinale* is a vinous infusion of the roots of *Colchicum autumnale*, or meadow saffron. In the course of his communication Sir Everard throws out some curious hints upon the *modus operandi* of other medicines. Some acting upon the secretions of the stomach, and thus indirectly modifying the constitution of the blood; while others produce their effects in consequence of direct mixtures with that fluid. This is sometimes the case where we should least expect it. An infusion of ipeacuanha thrown into a vein excites vomiting, and opium produces drowsiness; and colchicum sickens, and, according to Mr. Want, cures the gout.

Mr. BRANDE has published an extraordinary account of a natural phenomenon in the plains of Grobogan, in Java, 50 pals or miles N.E. Solo. A party, of which S. T. Goad, esq. was one, set off from Solo on the 8th of Sept. to examine it. On approaching the village of Kuhoo, they saw, between two trees in a plain, an appearance like the surf breaking over rocks, with a strong spray falling to leeward. The spot was completely surrounded by huts for the manufacture of salt. Alighting, they went to the *Bludogs*, as the Javanese call them; and found them to be on an elevated plain of mud, about two miles in circumference, in the centre of which immense bodies of salt mud

mud were thrown up to the height of from ten to fifteen feet, in the forms of large globes, which, bursting, emitted volumes of dense white smoke. These large globes or bubbles, of which there were two, continued throwing up and bursting seven or eight times in a minute by the watch. At times they throw up two or three tons of mud. They got to leeward of the smoke, and found it to smell like the washing of a gun barrel. As the globes burst, they threw the mud out from the centre with a pretty loud noise, occasioned by the falling of the mud upon that which surrounded it, and of which the plain is composed. It was difficult and dangerous to approach the large globes or bubbles, as the ground was all a quagmire, except where the surface of the mud had become hardened by the sun; upon this they approached cautiously to within fifty yards of the largest bubble or mud pudding, as it might very properly be called, for it was of the consistency of a custard pudding, and of very considerable diameter. They also got close to a small globe or bubble (the plain was full of them of different sizes) and observed it closely for some time. It appeared to heave and swell, and, when the internal air had raised it to some height, it burst, and the mud fell down in concentric circles, in which shape it remained quiet until a sufficient quantity of air was again formed inter-

nally to raise and burst another bubble. This continued at intervals from about one-half to two minutes. From various other parts of the quagmire, round the large globes or bubbles, there were occasionally small quantities of mud shot up like rockets to the height of 20 or 30 feet, and accompanied by smoke. This was in parts where the mud was of too stiff a consistency to rise in globes or bubbles. The mud at all the places they came near was cold on the surface, but they were told it was warm beneath. The water which drains from the mud is collected by the Javanese, and, by being exposed in the hollows of split bamboos to the rays of the sun, deposits crystals of salts.

SWITZERLAND.

MM. GEYSER, canton of Berne; residing at La Chaux-de-Fonds, have exhibited to the Genevese Society for the Advancement of the Arts, a wheel which seems to turn of itself, and of which the most skilful artists cannot discover the moving principle, which the artists keep a secret. The society admire the execution of the machine, and acknowledge that the effect is very striking. Probably it is on a principle already announced by the editor of this Magazine, which applies, as a moving power, the elasticity of the atmospheric air to an exhausted cavity, which is made to turn out of the centre of the mass by uniform pressure.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 56th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the FOURTH SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XLI. For raising the Sum of Two Millions Four Hundred and Seventy Thousand Pounds Irish Currency, by Treasury Bills, for the Service of Ireland, for the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen.—May 21.

Cap. XLII. For raising the Sum of One Million Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds British Currency, by Treasury Bills, for the Service of Ireland, for the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen.—May 21.

Cap. XLIII. For making certain Allowances of the Duties payable on Malt and Beer.—May 31.

Cap. XLIV. To Repeal the Duties, Allowances, and Drawbacks of Excise, on Hard Soap made in Great Britain, and imported from Ireland; and to

grant other Duties, Allowances, and Drawbacks in lieu thereof.—May 31.

Cap. LXV. For defraying the Charge of the Pay and Cloathing of the Local Militia in Great Britain, to the Twenty-fifth day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen.—May 31.

Cap. XLVI. For the better Regulation of the Civil List.—June 20.

Certain sums heretofore paid to a part of the Royal Family out of the Civil List, to be hereafter payable out of Consolidated Fund.—Allowances to the Royal Family to be paid at the Exchequer, without fee or reward.—Sums to be appropriated to the payment of the respective classes of the Civil List, and to be applied in the first instance in payment thereof in preference to all other payments.—Application of Exchequer fees to be repealed, and

and a fixed sum carried to the Civil List revenue, and the remainder to the Consolidated Fund.—The Treasury may appoint an officer to audit the Civil List accounts; but such officer not to sit in Parliament.

Cap. XLVII. *For raising the Sum of One Million Two Hundred Thousand Pounds Irish Currency, by Treasury Bills, for the Service of Ireland, for the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixteen.*—June 20.

Cap. XLVIII. *To continue, until Three Months after the ceasing of any Restriction imposed on the Bank of England from issuing Cash in Payment, the several Acts for confirming and continuing the Restrictions on Payments in Cash by the Bank of Ireland.*—June 20.

Cap. XLIX. *To explain and amend an Act, passed in the last Session of Parliament, for the more easy assessing, collecting, and levying of County Rates.*—June 20.

Extra-parochial and other places, though not deemed rateable to the relief of the poor, subject to be rated to the county rate.—Justices in general, or quarter sessions, to appoint justices to fix and determine boundaries between counties, ridings, divisions or parts of counties, and other places of distinct and separate jurisdiction.—In case of difference between justices, a referee to be appointed to meet them, and determine boundary.

Cap. L. *To regulate the Sale of Farming Stock taken in Execution.*—June 20.

No sheriff or other officer shall sell or carry off from any lands any straw, chaff, or turnips, in any case, nor any hay or other produce contrary to the covenant.—Tenant to give notice of the existence of covenants; and sheriff to give notice to the owner or landlord.—Sheriff may dispose of produce, subject to an agreement to expend it on the land.—Sheriff to assign agreement to landlord, and to enquire as to the name and residence of the landlord.—Landlords not to distrain for rent on purchasers of crops severed from the soil, or other things sold subject to agreement.—Sheriff not to sell any clover, &c. growing with corn.—Assignee of bankrupt, &c. not to take any crop in any other way than the bankrupt would have been entitled to do.

Cap. LI. *To amend an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, intitled an Act to carry into Effect a Convention of Commerce concluded between His Majesty and the United States of America.*—June 20.

From and after the passing of this Act, all vessels built in the countries belonging to the United States of America, or any of them, or taken by any of the ships or

vessels of war belonging to the said government, or any of the inhabitants of the said States, having commissions or letters of marque and reprisal from the government of the said States, and condemned as lawful prize in any Court of Admiralty there, such ship or vessel being owned by a subject or subjects of the said States, or any of them, and whereof the master and three-fourths of the mariners are also subjects of the said States, shall be allowed to clear out from any Port of the United Kingdom for the following principal Settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies; videlicet, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales's Island, with any goods, wares, or merchandize, which may be legally exported from the United Kingdom to the said Settlements in British-built vessels, subject to the like rules and regulations, restrictions, penalties, and forfeitures, as are now by law imposed upon the exportation of such goods to the said Settlements in British-built ships; any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Cap. LII. *To amend and render more effectual an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, for enabling Spiritual Persons to exchange their Parsonage Houses or Glebe Lands, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.*—June 20.

It shall and may be lawful for the incumbent of any benefice, perpetual curacy, or parochial chapelry, with the consent of the patron of such benefice, perpetual curacy, or parochial chapelry, and of the bishop of the diocese wherein the same is locally situate, or of the archbishop or bishop to whom the peculiarities wherein such benefice, perpetual curacy, or parochial chapelry is situate shall belong, (such consent to be signified in manner as in the 55 Geo. III. cap. 147, is mentioned), to pay and apply the monies to arise by sale of any timber cut and sold from the glebe lands of such benefice, perpetual curacy, or parochial chapelry, or from any other land, whether copyhold, holden under any manor of such benefice, perpetual curacy, or parochial chapelry, or otherwise, the timber whereof belongs to such benefice, perpetual curacy, or parochial chapelry, either for equality of exchange, or towards and in part of equality of exchange, or for the price or purchase money, or towards and in part of the price or purchase money of any house, outbuildings, yards, gardens, and appurtenances, or any lands, or any or either of them, by the said Act authorized to be taken in exchange or to be purchased, and from and after such exchange or purchase to be annexed to and to become the parsonage and glebe house and glebe lands and premises of such benefice, perpetual curacy, or parochial chapelry, as in the said recited Act is mentioned.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Elements of Music, in Verse; adapted to the Piano-forte, and calculated for juvenile study. To which are added, a series of progressive Lessons, and a favorite Duett; by John Kelly. 5s.

THE work before us, without pretending to the merit of conveying any original information, founds itself on the idea, or principle, that what is presented to the juvenile mind in the garb of metre and rhyme, is more impressive, and has a stronger hold upon the memory than any prosaic precepts.

The object of the author is laudable; and considering the cramped nature of the task, imposed upon himself, we must say, that he has executed it with a tolerable degree of success. As a specimen of his dexterity in metrical modulation, and consonant terminations, we copy the first eight of his didactic couplets:—

“In music, the stave means five lines and four spaces,
On which the notes stand in their regular places;
Each note from the alphabet borrows its name,
Which the first seven letters in order proclaim.
The cliffs are commanders, which point out the station
Of the notes, side by side, as they stand in rotation;
Thus, the G cliff refers to the high notes, or treble,
The tenor, or C cliff, keeps guard in the middle,
While the rear is brought up by the F cliff, or bass;
And when staves are united, 'tis done by a brace.”

Such substitutes for rhimes as *treble* and *middle*, *placed* and *raised*, *reiteration* and *succession*, *betwixt* and *sixth*, *named* and *obtained*, *increase* and *keys*, and *used* and *introduced*, are too venial in a work, the object of which is similar to that of the present, to be rigidly noticed. The precepts are progressively and perspicuously delivered; and the pupil is carried forward with that inviting facility that at once wins and re-pays attention. The scales, preludes, and exercises, with which the book concludes, well illustrate the literal instructions; but the universal possession of Dr. Busby's Musical Dictionary, precludes the necessity of bald and scanty definitions of a few hacknied technicals; and we always feel offended by the appearance of such *pretended Lexicons*.

A Bacchanalian Cantata, for a bass voice, composed and dedicated to his friend Thomas Palmer, esq.; by William Kitchner, M.D.

We find in the melody of this Cantata a simplicity and boldness which at once point out the ingenuity and the judgment of the composer. The opening passage is of a generous, energetic cast; and its immediate repetition in the *relative minor*, is judicious and effective. On the originality of the *divisions* we will not insist; they are, however, free and spirited, and prepare us well for the close to which they lead. The change of the expression at the line “But since riches cannot save,” is peculiarly appropriate; and the return to the former animation, at “Give me freely while I live,” forms as well-judged a transition. The remainder of the song is in the same good style, and the aggregate effect is gay and exhilarating.

“*The Savoyard Boy*,” sung by Master Williams at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in the favorite Burletta of “*The Boarding-School Miss*,” written by C. Dibdin, esq.; composed by Miss M. Dibdin. 1s. 6d.

We are glad to see the talents of the Dibdins preserved in a new generation. Miss D. the daughter, we presume, of Mr. C. Dibdin, has evinced in the present composition a liveliness of fancy, and a maturity of judgment, honorable to her genius, and demonstrative of her industry. More than an ordinary degree of originality, and a respectable portion of scientific information, are shining feathers in the cap of a female composer; and we congratulate this fair musicianess on the success with which she has acquitted herself in a task, that many, who call themselves masters, would not have performed so well.

Lessons in all the Major and Minor Keys, forming the second part of Practical Instructions for the Piano-forte; by T. Howell, of Bristol. 10s. 6d.

The directorial preface to this ingenious and useful course of practical lessons contains many proper and necessary remarks, and ought to be attentively perused by the pupil before entering upon the manual exercises. Those remarks, nevertheless, are but of a general nature, and by no means preclude the necessity of consulting the directions applied to each scale, as exhibited at the head of the exercise to which it belongs. Of this method of pre-settling the fingering of every piece we much approve.

approve. Of the exercises themselves, we have only to say, that they are pleasing, tasteful, and so progressive, that the practitioner is led forward with such an insensible increase in the execution, that he may rather be said to have evaded, than to have encountered, the difficulties of initiation.

Studii, for the Piano-forte; consisting of twenty-four Exercises in the major and minor keys. Composed, fingered, and dedicated to Muzio Clementi, esq.; by F. Kalkbrenner. 10s. 6d.

These *Studii*, or digital exercises, are closely worked, replete with elaborate fingering, and volatile in execution. As *appeals to the ear*, we cannot say they are highly pleasing, however ingeniously constructed; but, as *lessons, or tasks for the hand*, are willing to award them our praise. They comprize a vast variety of manual shifts and positions, and are calculated to prepare both the eye and mind of the practitioner, for the most sudden and extravagant transitions, whether in regard of local distance, or tonic modulation.

"Fare Thee Well;" written by Lord Byron, composed by John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

Of Mr. Whitaker's general merit, as a musical composer, we have spoken too often and too decidedly to be suspected of fastidiousness, in whatever we shall say of any particular production of his genius; and, therefore, we with the less scrupulosity denounce the com-

position before us. The time, or measure, is ill chosen; the series of distances exhibit little novelty, and the expression wanders from the sentiment—we mean, what little sentiment the words possess; for assuredly, this *poem*, as it is called, and some doggeral about a female "born in a garret, and in a kitchen bred," are among the very worst of Lord Byron's rhymes.

"The Harbour of Peace." The words by T. L. Piacock, esq. The music composed, and dedicated to Doctor Crotch, by his pupil, W. A. Nield. 1s. 6d.

To say that Mr. Nield has done tolerable justice to the words of this song, is giving his music much commendation; for they are written with taste and spirit, and claimed the super-added efforts of a qualified composer.

The style of the poetry is a little *Ossianic*; "The restless flash of the night-billows raving to the tempest's commotion," contrasted by the succeeding "softness of a smiling, tranquillized morning," form the ruling subject of the stanzas, and the varied scenery is successfully imitated by the appended melody and its accompaniments. The selection of *F. minor*, for the gloomy and terrific portion of the description, is judicious; and the transition to the *major* of the original key, at the concluding allusion to "The Harbour of Peace," is both appropriate and happily efficient.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A SUPPLEMENT to a Catalogue of Books, in the Greek, Latin, and German Languages; chiefly published and collected during an attendance at the last Leipzig Fair, by J. H. Bohne, York-street.

BIOGRAPHY.

Anecdotes, Medical, Chemical, and Chirurgical: collected, arranged, and translated; by an Adept. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s.

Anecdotes, Religious, Moral, and Entertaining: alphabetically arranged, and interspersed with a Variety of useful Observations; by the late Rev. Chas. Buck. Vol. III. 12mo. 7s.

A Memoir of Major-gen. Sir R. R. Gillespie, knt. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Memoirs of the early Life of William Cowper, esq. written by himself, and never before published; with an Appendix, containing some interesting Letters, and other authentic Documents, illustrative of the Memoir. 8vo. 4s.

Memoirs of Mr. P. Whitty, son of Samuel W. esq. of Sherborne; by John Bullar, esq. 8vo.

Panegyric of the late S. Whitbread, esq.; by the Rev. J. Whitehouse. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

BOTANY.

Compendium Floræ Britannicæ; second edition, corrected, and continued to the end of the third volume of the Flora Britannica, with all new discovered Plants from the English Botany, and references to that work throughout; auctore Jacobo Eduardo Smith, Equ. Aur. M.D. Societatis Linnæanæ Præsidi, &c. &c. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

The Florist's Manual, or Hints for the Construction of a gay Flower Garden, &c.; by the Authoress of Botanical Dialogues. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

The Botanist's Companion, or an Introduction to the Knowledge of Practical Botany, and the Uses of Plants, either growing

ing wild in Great Britain, or cultivated for the Purposes of Agriculture, Medicine, Rural Economy, or the Arts: on a new Plan; by William Salisbury. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

CLASSICS.

Herodoti Historiarum Libri ix. Græce et Latine. Græca ad fidem Codd. MSS. denū recensuit et varietate lectionis, emendata interpretatione Latina, notisque doctorum virorum ac suis illustravit editor Jo. Schweighæuser. 12 vols. 8vo. 5l. 5s.—on vellum paper, 9l. 9s.

DRAMA.

My Landlady's Gown, a Farce, in two Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal Haymarket; by W. C. Oulton.

An Impartial View of the Stage, from the days of Garrick and Rich to the present Period; by Dramaticus. 8vo. 2s.

The Theatrical Inquisitor, and Monthly Mirror. Vol. VIII. 15s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

The Young Britons' Catechism of their Social Rights and Duties: for the Use of Schools; by the Rev. S. Barrow, author of the Questions on the New Testament, of the Young Christian's Library, of the Sermons for Schools, &c. 6d.

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A Treatise on Diseased Spine, and on Distorted Spine, with Cases to illustrate the Success of a new Method of Cure; by T. Sheldrake.

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VETERINARY ART.

A practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Foot of the Horse, containing a correct Description of their Nature, &c.; also, Rules of Shoeing, by which the ordinary evils attending the process may be in some measure prevented; by Richard Hayward Budd, veterinary surgeon. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

M. MAJENDIE, in his recent Elements of Physiology, considers all those bodies, the composition of which is constant, as *inorganic*; and those, the elements of which are continually varying, as living, or *organic*. They differ from each other in their form, composition, and the laws which regulate them. Inorganic bodies are submitted entirely to the laws of chemical affinity and attraction; living bodies are governed partly by these laws and partly by an unknown agent or power. Two classes of living bodies, vegetables and animals, he has thus contrasted:

Vegetables—are fixed to the earth, have carbon for the chief basis of their composition, are formed of four or five elements, are surrounded by their food, which they take without preparation.

Animals—are moveable on the surface of the earth, are often composed of eight or ten elements, with azote for their principal base, have no need to act on their food to render it proper to nourish them.

From a number of facts, M. Methuon conceives "that the natural process of *crystallization* originally begins in a partial decomposition of the surface of a *crystallizable* fossil; that from certain spots of this surface, where it has first begun, the decomposition proceeds in straight and narrow lines to other similar spots, which in their turn send forth similar lines, sometimes parallel to the former, at other times crossing each other; thus dividing, or, more commonly speaking, carving or engraving the surface of the fossil into several compartments, which become, by a continuance of the process of decomposition, as many distinct pieces, constituting the body of the crystal in its rough state; and lastly, that during this process the substances of a different nature, contained in the mineral, separate, and arrange themselves, in one or more parts of the same compartment, the fossil mass continuing to be solid and hard, but fragile and easy to be broken;" the author, having often broken, between his fingers, some which had before withstood the strongest percussions.

M. Methuon maintains that he has proved: "1st, That crystals begin to form at their summit, edges, and solid angles. 2dly, That nature produces, by a direct process, all simple and compound crystals, without first forming a nucleus in the latter. 3dly, That the matter, serving to form the crystals, is in the state of a solid mass before, and continues

figures in that same state during the whole process of crystallization. It may be called *crystallizable matter*. 4thly, That *crystallizable matter* is that which has filled, by infiltration, the chasms and clefts of mountains, and the cavities of rocks; which compose the veins, the stalactites, and the stalagmites; and, in general, all that which constitutes accidental formations found in *blocks, nodules, &c.* within large masses."

He recommends for his crystallogenous process, "a bed one inch thick, composed of loose earth, obtained from the decomposition of the stone in which the crystallizable matter is found, having an elevated *brim* of the same material round it, one third of an inch in height. Some balls made of the same earth are disposed here and there on this bed, on which are placed various pieces of solid *crystallizable matter*, formerly known under the name of *crystalline matrix*. On these pieces other balls are properly disposed, serving to support some more specimens of crystallizable matter, so arranged as not to touch each other. The whole of it is then made, as solid as possible, by the addition of other large and small balls, introduced wherever any space exists; and lastly, the apparatus is surrounded by a wall of bricks laid singly on each other, without any mortar, and in a way to admit a free circulation of air.

Every two or three days the whole apparatus is watered, so as to keep it in a state of constant humidity, and no more. A degree of temperature is maintained equal to the internal temperature of the earth; and the apparatus is examined every fortnight or three weeks; when, if necessary, the pieces may be carefully washed and replaced, taking care to arrange them so that the balls, which before were under, may now be placed above. After a certain lapse of time, the crystallizable matter is found to present distinct and beautiful crystal of the substances employed.

MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N. W. LONDON; From July 24 to August 24, 1816.

TYPHUS has much diminished in frequency. Scarletina disappeared in my practice about the 5th of the present month, since which, disorders of a highly inflammatory nature have appeared. Several cases of anomalous disease of this kind have occurred, where the inflammatory diathesis was so strong as to require unusual depletion before it could be subdued. One patient was attacked with symptoms of apparent inflammation of the bowels, from which the disease shifted to the region of the liver, thence to the chest, and finally settled in the head and face, which became intensely painful and sore to the touch. I considered this to be a violent rheumatic affection, not without danger, from the frequent metastases which occurred; and the treatment, which happily proved successful, was founded on that principle. Bleeding, to a large extent, with the internal exhibition of nitrate of pot-ash, ipecacuan, and opium, were the principal remedies. Some cases of sciatica, of long standing, have been cured by the same plan; as this disease is not generally supposed to be inflammatory, the fact deserves to be held in remembrance; and, where it resists the usual means, bleeding, local or general, should be tried, unless some contra-indication exist. In ordinary cases, it may be sufficient to give a few grains of calomel, with opium, every night, and a dose of purging salts the following morning: occasionally, the internal use of oil of turpentine may be had recourse to at the same time, with advantage. It may be given in doses of from thirty drops to two drams, in honey, two or three times a-day.

An obstinate painful affection of the hip and legs was cured by the following liniment—Oil of rosemary and sweet oil, of each an ounce; camphor, two drams; oil of turpentine, half an ounce. The disease had existed three years, and was subdued by the remedy in less than the same number of days.

JOHN WANT.

41, North Crescent, Bedford Square.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE Manufacturers of London and its vicinity, sensible of the imminent dangers with which the trade and manufactures of this country were threatened, by the united application of the associated and affiliated workmen of every branch of manufacture, and of every town throughout England, to enforce and extend the provisions of the Statute of Apprenticeships,—held a meeting at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on the 11th of November, 1813, and appointed a committee to adopt such measures as were best calculated to support the motion of which Mr. Serjeant Onslow had given notice, for the repeal of so much of that statute as subjected to penalties persons who carried on or followed any trades, without having served an apprenticeship of seven years thereto. The 5th of Elizabeth has in consequence been repealed; and Apprentices

may under the law, as it now stands, be bound at any age, provided they cease at the age of twenty-one years, and they are no longer restricted to those persons whose parents possess freehold estates. All are equally eligible; and they are equally binding on all, whether they are entered into for seven years or seven months. Nor is there any restriction as to the conditions upon which they are entered into. The conditions have no limit but the interest of the parties who make them: whatever the parties themselves agree to, is now lawful and binding. The right of every man to the free use of his hands, is established by law; he is as free in this respect as the air in which he lives. He is no longer compelled to continue in a trade to which he was bound, at a time when he was incapable of making a judicious choice; nor is he reduced to the necessity of starving, because his health or his circumstances will no longer permit him to carry on the particular trade in which he was educated. Consequently, one of the still numerous vestiges of ancient slavery, that by which the labourer was confined to his cast, and attached to the soil on which he was born, is destroyed, never again, we trust, to be renewed; and a new era in manufacturing industry is thereby opened. In testimony of their gratitude, the principal master-manufacturers of London and its vicinity presented a magnificent silver salver to ARTHUR ONSLOW, esq. M.P. "for his distinguished and patriotic exertions in obtaining, in the year MDCCCXIV, an Act of Parliament, that repealeth so much of the statute of the 5th of Elizabeth, as subjected to penalties, those who carried on or followed certain trades without having served an apprenticeship of seven years, which has emancipated the British artizan, and given to him the full and free exercise of his genius and industry, and laid the foundation of a new and prosperous era in the political economy of England." By the published accounts, it appears, that they also voted a gratuity of 200*l.* to Mr. JOHN RICHTER, their secretary, for his meritorious services.

Of the state of trade, manufactures, and agriculture, we are not enabled, by the actual circumstances of the country, to improve our late Reports. The policy of every nation's manufacturing for itself seems to have been so forcibly demonstrated by Napoleon, during the long wars that were so passionately made on him and his allies, that most of the English goods sent abroad are doomed to rot in foreign warehouses, or are sold at less than the prime cost. The effect is of course felt in all our populous manufacturing districts, while the distress is greatly augmented by the diminution of thirty or forty millions in the factitious consumption of government in stores, clothing, and materials of war. The existing taxes in the mean time sink our depressed industry still lower, and, in consequence, the state of the labouring and middling classes is deplorably wretched; while the falling off of business at the custom-houses of London and the out-ports, must seriously affect the revenue.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.		July 26.		Aug. 25.		
Cocoa, West India	3 5 0	to	4 10 0	3 5 0	to	4 10 0 per cwt.
Coffee, W. India, ordinary	2 13 0	—	3 6 0	2 13 0	—	3 6 0 ditto.
—, fine	4 10 0	—	5 10 0	4 10 0	—	5 10 0 ditto.
—, Mocha	6 15 0	—	7 0 0	6 15 0	—	7 0 0 ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common	0 1 7	—	0 1 8	0 1 6	—	0 1 7 per lb.
—, Demerara	0 1 10	—	0 2 0	0 1 10	—	0 2 0 ditto.
Currants	4 0 0	—	4 10 0	4 0 0	—	4 10 0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2 16 0	—	3 0 0	2 16 0	—	3 0 0 ditto.
Flax, Riga	60 0 0	—	0 0 0	60 0 0	—	0 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	45 0 0	—	0 0 0	45 0 0	—	0 0 0 ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	5 12 0	—	11 0 0	5 12 0	—	11 0 0 per cwt.
—, Bags	4 15 0	—	8 0 0	4 15 0	—	8 0 0 ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	11 0 0	—	0 0 0	11 0 0	—	0 0 0 per ton.
—, Pigs	7 10 0	—	8 0 0	7 10 0	—	8 0 0 ditto.
Oil, salad	15 0 0	—	16 0 0	15 0 0	—	16 0 0 per jar.
—, Galipoli	75 0 0	—	0 0 0	75 0 0	—	0 0 0 per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2 4 0	—	0 0 0	2 4 0	—	0 0 0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	6 0 0	—	0 0 0	6 0 0	—	0 0 0 ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	0 0 0	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—	0 0 0 ditto.
—, East India	0 18 0	—	1 0 0	0 18 0	—	1 0 0 ditto.
Silk, China	1 3 0	—	1 5 0	1 3 0	—	1 5 0 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0 15 0	—	1 0 0	0 15 0	—	1 0 0 ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 10 0	—	0 10 9	0 10 0	—	0 10 9 ditto.
—, Cloves	0 3 0	—	0 3 6	0 3 0	—	0 3 6 ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0 4 0	—	0 6 2	0 4 0	—	0 6 2 ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0 0 7½	—	0 0 8½	0 0 7½	—	0 0 8½ ditto.
—, white	0 1 3	—	0 1 4	0 1 3	—	0 1 4 ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0 4 0	—	0 4 3	0 5 6	—	0 5 8 per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 2 3	—	0 2 8	0 2 3	—	0 2 8 ditto.

Spirits,

Spirits, Rum, Jamaica	0	2	10	—	0	4	0	0	2	10	—	0	4	0	per gall.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	3	7	0	—	3	11	0	3	10	0	—	3	12	0	per cwt.
—, —, fine	4	0	0	—	4	10	0	4	2	0	—	4	10	0	ditto.
—, East India	1	14	0	—	3	0	0	1	13	0	—	2	18	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	6	10	0	—	6	14	0	5	18	0	—	6	4	0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	2	13	0	—	0	0	0	2	14	6	—	0	0	0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	2	9	0	—	0	0	0	2	9	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	1	11½	—	0	2	5	0	1	11½	—	0	2	5	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0	5	0	—	0	5	8	0	5	0	—	0	5	8	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe:
—, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.—Guernsey or Jersey, 1½ g.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 1g a 1½.—Hambro', 15s.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 40s.—Newfoundland, 25s.—Southern Fishery, out and home, —l.

Course of Exchange, July 23.—Amsterdam, 40 4 B 2U.—Hamburg, 36 7 2½ U.—Paris, 25 70.—Leghorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 55½.—Dublin, 15 per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill; Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 102l.—Grand Union, 30l.—Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union, 90.—Lancaster, 18l. 10s.—Worcester and Birmingham, 25l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 230l.—London Dock, 61l. per share.—West India, 145l.—East India, 186l.—East London WATER-WORKS, 58l.—West Middlesex, 22l.—London Institution, 38l.—Surrey, 16l.—Russell, 15l. 15s.—Imperial INSURANCE OFFICE, 48l.—Albion, 25l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, at par.

Gold in bars 3l. 19s. per oz.—New doubloons 3l. 14s. 6d.—Silver in bars 5s.

The 3 per cent. con. on the 27th, were 61½; 5 per cents. 92½.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of August, 1816, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 148.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]

BIDDICT Thomas, Illey, Cornwall, corn factor. (Adlington and co. London)
Buckingham W. Jun. Ipswich, upholder. (Lewis and Page, London)
Bodill W. and J. Liverpool, hoekers. (Blacklock and Bunce, London)
Boardman S. and R. Liverpool, merchants. (Avison and Wheeler)
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Beals E. Hat street, Covent Garden, victualler
Buchanan W. St. James's, merchant. (Tucker, London)
Brown E. W. Friday street, lively table keeper. (Swann Brake J. Bath, grocer. (Mayhew, London)
Brilliac R. Liverpool, draper. (Umney, London)
Beckett R. Bocking, grocer. (Lindsay, London)
Earnest L. C. Nottingham, upholsterer. (Alfop and Wells)
Barnard J. J. Bolton, and Skirbeck Quarter, Lincolnshire, baker. (Exley and co. London)
Blackshaw J. Nelson, Leicestershire, butcher. (Long and Antten, London)
Verrey J. Eketer, carpenter. (Anfice and Wright, L.)
Bilby G. Chorley, Lancashire, muslin manufacturer. (Meadowcroft, London)
Bullock J. Chalford, Gloucestershire, clothier. (Meredith, London)
Boville R. and T. Boville, Ewsinby, York, merchants. (Norton and Williamson, London)
Cahuffe W. M. High Hoborn, musical instrument maker. (Harber)
Cornfort G. North Shields, ship owner. (Mitchell and Francis, London)
Callaway T. B. Bath, upholsterer. (Pearson, London)
Collier J. China Walk, Chelsea, dealer in potatoes. (Aspinall, London)
Clay J. Olfert, Yorkshire, clothier. (Fisher and Sudlow, London)
Cottman G. Stourbridge, Worcestershire, grocer. (Swain, L.)
Chipperfield T. Much Hadham, Hertford, miller. (Exley and Barber)
Cour J. and J. L. Diggles, savage garden, merchants. (Blacklock and Bunce)
Corgan M. T. B. Page, and E. Matthews, Chipping Norton, bankers. (Langhorn, London)
Carlisle W. Bolton, and J. Bainbridge, Preston, cotton manufacturers. (Meadowcroft, London)
Cooper Richard, Cambridge, grocer. (Dalton, London)
Connors S. and G. Horton, Kenby, Kent
Bower H. F. Street, ironmonger. (Sare)
Breck A. and M. Godalming, milliners. (Niblett, L.)
Demanin J. Menwith hill, Yorkshire, linen manufacturer. (Godmond, London)
Dryden H. B. Bath, bookbinder. (Butt, London)

Edwards T. sen. and T. Edwards, Jun. Bradford, Wilts. (Egan and Waterman, London)
Ellison R. Great Surrey street, chesefmonger. (Crosse)
Evans H. Finguard, Pembrokehire, shopkeeper. (Sweet and Stokes, London)
Eynes James, Newton, Cheshire, victualler. (Hilditch Field J. and J. Wortley, late of Gibraltar, now of London, merchants. (Richardson and co.)
Froft L. Macclesfield, Cheshire, J. Afton, Liverpool, and M. Afton, Liverpool, timber merchants
Gibson W. Liverpool, merchant. (Avison and Wheeler)
Gray R. H. Seething lane, wine merchant. (Hackett)
Harrison T. and W. Hembrey, Market street, St. James's, butchers. (Oderinaw, London)
Horneman T. and F. Queen street, Cheapside, merchants (Rooke and co. London)
Hunt E. Liverpool, merchant. (Adlington and Gregory)
Hawkins R. Bath, coach maker. (King, London)
Harris W. Birmingham, button manufacturer. (Alexander, London)
Hackett W. Langley, Derbyshire, tanner. (Hubberly, L.)
Harris J. Afton, Warwickshire, iron forger. (Mansford, L.)
Hawkridge C. Brearton, Yorkshire, dealer in cattle. (Battye, London)
Hawkrige J. Brearton, Yorkshire, miller. (Battye, L.)
Hackett J. Brearton, Leicestershire, lime dealer. (Baxter and Barber, London)
Hubard J. Evesham, Worcestershire, timber merchant. (Housfield, London)
Hetherington F. Seanning, Cumberland, cattle jobber. (Mounsey and Fisher)
Hird J. Liverpool, ship builder. (Griffith and Hinde)
Handley J. Coton, Staffordshire, miller. (Barber, L.)
Hallawell J. North Shields, ship owner. (Watt, London)
Hall J. Nuneaton, Warwick, ribbon manufacturer. (Conrabie, London)
Hands A. Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, surgeon. (Price and William, London)
Heaton L. Heaton, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. (Meadowcroft, London)
Hardman A. Bolton, cotton manufacturer. (Meadowcroft, London)
Ifaac J. Gosport, leather seller. (Belton, London)
Itherwood J. Manchester, dealer. (Mackinson, London)
Jolliffe J. Henley in Arden, draper. (Meyrick and Bruderip, London)
Jacobs S. Shace hill, Manchester, warehouseman. (Reilly, London)
Jones W. Plymouth, haberdasher. (Adlington and Gregory, London)
Jones J. Liverpool, innkeeper. (Dacie and John, L.)
Kirkham R. Spalding, draper. (Willis and co. London)
Kington W. Trowbridge, carpenter. (Lebery and co. L.)
Kerhaw S. Oldham, Lancashire, draper. (Milne and Parry, London)
Lloyd B. Pool, Montgomeryshire, lime burner. (Stevenson, London)
Lythgoe J. Liverpool, timber merchant. (Avison and Wheeler)
Lane T. North Audley street, upholsterer. (Pearse

- Little R. and J. H. Blair, Birmingham, gun makers. (Swinne and co. London)
- Lewis R. Tremayne, Montgomery, tanner. (Stevenson, London)
- Lock H. Bedminster, Somerset, baker. (King, London)
- Morley G. Lewis, carpenter. (Palmer and France, L.)
- Moore J., Bishop Monkton, J. Tennant, Leeds, and J. Foster, Bishop Monkton, Yorkshire, flax spinners. (Willfon, London)
- Milligan A. Wellington, Salop, draper. (Clarke and Richards)
- Munro W. and H. Munro, Upper Thames street, merchants. (Bland and Bowman)
- Mercalf E. Leeds, merchant. (Battye, London)
- Miles J. Fairford, Gloucestershire, innholder. (Mercedith, London)
- Moreton W. Manchester, walking stick manufacturers. (Adlington and Gregory, London)
- Murray J. Whitehaven, Cumberland, grocer. (Clenwell, London)
- Mackay Duncan, Old Broad street. (Hooper and Leachman)
- Northcote H. J. Lime street, wine merchant. (Abbott, L.)
- Oldroyd W. Blackman street, Surrey, bookbinder. (Fisher and Smith, London)
- Ongley E. Sandhurst, Kent, grocer. (Brandon, London)
- Partridge E. Little Queen street, Holborn, oilman. (Gains Plaw H. R. Riches court, Lime street, merchant. (Hilliard and King)
- Phillips W. Brightwellton, Suffolk, builder. (Palmer and France)
- Platt R. Southsea, Southampton, baker. (Chilton, L.)
- Pearce W. R. Birmingham, candlestick maker. (Platt, L.)
- Peardon J. Wombwell, Yorkshire, miller. (Exley, Stroker, and Dawson, London)
- Parsons J. Whitechapel, victualler. (Boswell)
- Pearce J. Exeter, wine and brandy merchant. (Britton, London)
- Pinchay R. Marlborough, Wilts, maltster. (Bishop and Phillips, London)
- Page J. Junr. Liverpool, iron merchant. (Blacklock and Buce, London)
- Rebbon J. Sunderland, grocer. (Plumtree, London)
- Roxburgh J. Liverpool, tailor. (Griffith and Hindle)
- Rofevar J. Culloden, Cornwall, spirit merchant. (Sandys, Stanton, and Roake, London)
- Richards T. Liverpool, merchant. (Avison and Wheeler, London)
- Rogers N. Rowhedge, Essex, oyster dresser. (Ballachy and Bridger, London)
- Routledge J. Camomile street, carpenter. (Clarke, London)
- Stephens W. Brick
- Smith B. and N. Redhead, Penith, bankers. (Young, L.)
- Smith J. Thirk grocer. (Bell and Brodick, London)
- Strange T. Hazebury Biyan, Dorset, cattle dealer. (Warry, London)
- Sanderson B. P. Newgate street, wine merchant. (Flahman and Storey J. Devonshire street, Queen's square, merchant. (Buls and co.)
- Stanway J. Leominster, Herefordshire, fudgeon. (Jenkins and co. L.)
- Stabler F. and T. and G. Marshall, York, linen merchants. (Lambert and co. London)
- Smith R. Pontefract, fudgeon. (Exley and co. London)
- Scott G. Tuxford, Nottinghamshire, innkeeper. (Mole and co. London)
- Storr J. Owlthick, and R. C. Young, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, merchants. (Ellis, London)
- Sturcheury C. Strand on the Green, dealer in horses. (Charter, London)
- Simpson W. Spillby, Lincolnshire, corn merchant. (Ellis, L.)
- Swales C. W. Somerset street, Portman square, dress maker. (Bull)
- Smith R. Tipton, Staffordshire, iron maffer. (Price and Williams, London)
- Sambell P. East Stonehouse, Devonshire, merchant. (Makinfon, London)
- Sharp J. B. Queen street, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Love and Bower)
- Shepley A. Hereas Norris, cotton spinner. (Longdill and Butterfield)
- Sier W. Nayland, Suffolk, victualler. (Toms, London)
- Smith W. Beckley, Bilston, Staffordshire, dealer in iron. (Price and Williams, London)
- Turk R. Clement's lane, Lombard street. (Allen)
- Turner J. Bury Mill, Herts, corn dealer. (Lee and Townhend, London)
- Taylor J. Wallall, faddlers' ironmonger. (Mercedith L.)
- Thompson J. Wapping Wall, ship owner. (West Taylor J. Salisbury, faddler. (Collins, London)
- Thompson J. Maddersey, Nottinghamshire, tanner. (Allen, London)
- Taylor J. Wapping, ship chandler. (Wilfon)
- Vickers J. Verrinton, Devonshire, linen draper. (Bailey, Bucklerbury)
- Woods H. Liverpool, merchant. (Yallop, London)
- Wilson E. Hull, draper. (Adams, London)
- Wood J. J. South Hamlet, Gloucestershire, coal merchant. (Eking, London)
- Wood J. Great Yarmouth, victualler. (Clarke and Richards, London)
- Wilcox J. Almondsbury, Gloucestershire, dealer and chapman. (King, London)
- Whitehouse F. St. Albans, Staffordshire ware dealer. (Downes, London)
- Wilson J. Brompton, York, linen manufacturer. (Hodgson, London)
- Walton J., E. Walton, and T. Walton, Bread street, fashions. (Walton)
- Watts J. Manchester, draper. (Clarke and Richards, L.)
- Watts W. and J. Ribby, Oldham, Lancashire, linen drapers. (Adlington and Gregory, London)
- Woodhead G. lane of North Preston, York, starch manufacturer. (Bigg, London)
- White J. R. late of Newport Pagnell, Bucks, dealer in lace. (Parton, London)
- Warren S. Tiverton, vinegar maker. (Adlington and Gregory, London)
- Young H. Jun. Enfield, dealer. (Hurd and co. London)

DIVIDENDS.

- Andrews J. Litchington, Essex
- Arling J. Chertsey
- Allen W. Caffrey street
- Allen J. H. Oxford
- Abel G. High Horn
- Ackinton A. Bath
- Budden H. Little Chapel street, Westminster
- Britten S. Russell street, Bermondsey, Surrey
- Batt E., J. Backwell, and A. W. Eatt, Wincry
- Booth J. Curtain road
- Barnard D. Sheffield
- Bond T. Marton, Yorkshire
- Brown W. Sutton at Home, Kent
- Bugden T. Brightwellton
- Brown C. and C. Olley, George street, Portman square
- Burge T. and M. Fooks, Wood street
- Brecken R. and L. Coleman street
- Bchoe T. Reading
- Bell J. C. Prospect place, Lambeth
- Beddington W. Oxford
- Binyan E. Fen church street
- Cox E. C. Cecil coffee house, Strand
- Cuthbert A., T. Brooke, and G. R. Cuthbert, Gutter lane
- Canning W. Kidderminster
- Cibbobe A. Haverdwest
- Cole G. and C. Tower street
- Carey E. Bristol
- Champion T. Great Winchester street
- Carey E. M. Liverpool
- Cohen T. Bishopgate street
- Colwell C. V. Great Russell street
- Cooke H. and D. Prince, Coleman street
- Cartlew's S. L. King street, Covent garden
- Cartell J. and B. Kingdon upon Hill
- Curling P. St. Lawrence, in the Isle of Thanet
- Docker J. Great Russell street
- DeLames J. A. Howard's place, Clerkenwell
- Bell T. Macclesfield
- Boorman G. C. Wellclose square
- Dole J. Carburton street, St. Mary le Pine
- De Roche R. J., J. Perrin, and H. L. J. S. Rochas, Lime street
- Dantziere A. Change alley
- Edwards J. Nantgarow, Glamorgan-shire
- Edman T. Clement's lane
- E. Gen J. Buda lane
- Edwards P. C. Leicester square
- Elliot J. Hayes, Middlesex
- Farrer R. Holbeck, Yorkshire
- Foyler J. Bury St. Edmund's
- Ford R. Worcester
- Forty R. Stow in the Wold, Gloucester
- Gregory R. Old Jewry
- Garnon J. Carden town
- Gill W. Bury St. Edmund's
- Golding W. Avening, Suffolk
- Gordwen D. Jun. Newport, Monmouthshire
- Gordon J. Hunter street North
- Gray D. Bootle, Cumberland
- Hanpton J. Scurbridge
- Hewitt B., E. Rowman, and J. E. Rowman, Nantwich
- Holten T. Manchester
- Holt J. W. Great Smith street, Westminster
- Hardie R. and J. Trowbridge
- Halt T. Rail wall
- Hewlett W. Ballways, Salop
- Horne R. Newbury
- Hoare J. Jun. Perceval street
- Horton T. Shrewsbury
- Hall J. Nuneaton, Warwickshire
- Hemmar C. Bristol
- Hardcastle W. High Holborn
- Hill E. and C. Hill, Union row, Little Tower hill
- Hughes J. and R. Challon, Storrington, Sussex
- Hyginton, Pinbury square
- Marriott B., Bucklerbury, and T. Champion, Great Winchester street
- Kogner H. A. Traction
- Hill E. and C. and H. Althans, Union row, Little Tower hill
- Jenkins J. and J. Farsons, Piccadilly
- Joseph S. Gofort
- Keacle T., Great Yarmouth
- Keppell Z., Alford, Surrey
- King J. Blandford Forum, Dorsetshire
- Kennington J. P. E. and H. W. Styas, and D. Adams, Lombard street
- Langton R. Manchester
- Le Capellain E., Gray's inn lane
- Laver J., fen, Waltham
- Latham J. and D., and J. Parry, Devonshire
- Laidlaw A., Kingdon upon Hill
- Lender J., Birmingham
- Longmer W. P. Newport Monmouth
- Lisle R., Aultin Friars
- Love J., Newport, Isle of Wight
- Middletown W. and H. Teedale, Croft lane, Lower Thames street
- Mannin W. Strand
- Maiseheld W. Newport, Salop
- Miles R., London
- Miller W., Fleet street
- Merrahel J., Grantham
- Mitch R., East Woodham, Southampton
- Morrison R. P., Wygan, Lancader, and P. Pawcet
- Malaire J. and A. Veris, Crown street, Soho
- Moline S., Billiter lane
- Magee C., Whitehaven
- Noble J., Chipping Ongar
- Nacht J., Old Brentford
- Payne J., Horfield
- Palmer S., Bourton on the Water, Gloucestershire
- Parmenter W., of Wheppstead, Suffolk
- Pitman J. M., Sun street
- Paley R., Leeds
- Pethell R., Kingdon upon Hill
- Page J., Redburn Bury, Hertford
- Pocock R., Redburn Bury, Hertford
- Powell J., Holborn
- Price D., Oxford street
- Fratt J., Eyncebury, Huntingdonshire
- Payne

Payne A, and J, St. John Street,
Clerkenwell
Petterpher W. and T. W., N. Swift,
Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell
Revis T, Cambridge
Read A, Lower Grosvenor Street
Richmond F, Portsea
Ruff J, Great Walkham, Essex
Remmett T, R. Frith Street, Soho
Reynolds W, and M., Wright, Idol
Lane, Tower Street
Sharp J, Wilberfoss, Yorkshire
Scurr J, Leadenhall Street
Searight B, Liverpool
Seago J, Duke Street, St. James's

Shaw T, Skerton, Lancaster
Smece J, Surrey
Stevens C, Newcastle upon Tyne
Stratton R, N. Stow on the Wold,
Gloucester
Search F, Clerkenwell Green
Smith J, Faverham, Kent
Spurrier W. A, Bristol
Taylor J, Park Street, Southwark
Turner J, Swerling, Suffolk
Taylor G, Barsted, Kent
Thompson G, Liverpool
Tomlinson J, Mickley, Yorkshire
Von Hun, J, T, Camomile Street
Welch W, J, Greenwich

Wimbolt W, and W. Lukyn, St.
Paul's Church yard
Waghorn T, Chatham
Watson J, Leeds
Watson J, Darlington, Durham
Waring J, Aiton, Southampton
Wimporry J, Fleet Street
West J, and T, J, Culliford, Great
Winchester Street
Weale F, Kingston, Hereford
Wells J, Caxton, Cambridgeshire
Williams T, Bethnal Green
Webber R, Shepton Mallet
Watkins J, Chapel Street, Mayfair
Wood J, Blackburn, Lancashire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ALATER, or more unfortunate, hay harvest, has seldom been known. Scarcely any hay has been saved in good condition, but the latter-math will be heavy, excepting where the first crop stood too long uncut. The young crops of clover, cinquefoil, lucerne, tares, &c. are beautiful and luxuriant. Turnips, almost universally good, although much of the land was unmanured; the fly having, this season, acted partially, and to no great extent; demonstrating, that *its existence depends on the weather, not on the seed*. There will be, probably, the greatest crop of ruta baga, in the present year, that ever was grown in this country; and, it is to be hoped, that valuable root will no longer be neglected: but the genial warmth of the sun has been much wanted for this crop, as well as others. All the cabbage tribe is an abundant crop. Potatoes are too luxuriant in the haulm; but are expected to produce largely. Hops, also, are large in the growth of bine, from the constant showers. Some plantations, favourably situated, have escaped injury; though, in general, they are more or less affected by the consequences of blight, and a large crop is not expected. From the wet condition of the lands, and other causes, the heavy land fallows have been much neglected, and such lands will not be in good condition this year, the hay and corn-harvests coming nearly together, and taking up all the farmer's attention. Markets still declining for fat and lean stock; and wool, of both kinds, at very reduced prices, as well from the quantities on hand, as the scarcity of money, few farmers being able to stock their latter-maths, although cattle may be so cheaply purchased. Sheep, as might be expected, have been free from the fly, but the season has been too wet for their constitution.

The corn has been partially laid in all quarters, by the rains, which have prevailed during some hours every day, in the last ten weeks. Rye was cut about the 10th of August upon the Southern coast, and the wheat-harvest commenced in various parts a week after. On the 14th of August, large breadths of wheat, in Middlesex, were green, and the kernel in its milky state. Much was laid, but the earth dry; the ears clean and pure, and apparently full, with a mixture of ears, having the chaff brown as from ripeness, the kernel without substance. Oats still green, a sufficient bulk, but the greatest quantity of brands interspersed ever before witnessed. Were apparent bulk the only requisite, the present wheat crop might be far above an average, and more especially were the solar heat and dry weather of no consequence to the wheat plant; but, as the season has turned out, a barn-floor speculation on the general weight of the crop will be the safest. The smut, or rot, in the wheat, prevails to a considerable extent, and without any respect to the seed having been brined or dressed. Great part of the wheat received a check at the blooming period; and, had the hoar frosts continued, and the rains been cold, instead of cool and mild in temperature, the whole crop must have been destroyed. Beans and peas will be the largest produce. The spring corns have suffered from the great and exhausting burden of weeds. Distress still pervades the country, in all directions, and a most bitter and indignant spirit has arisen against those who have endeavoured to impress the public with a notion, that such distress is exaggerated or pretended. The numerous sales, under execution, have produced ruinous prices, and, in too many instances, have only covered the rent and taxes, leaving all other creditors without a shilling, and the unfortunate tenant to starve. Great complaints are reported from certain parts of the country against the landlords, not one in fifty of whom, it is averred, has yet made any reduction of rent, but that they have distrained and ruined their old tenants. The damage from floods, within the boundaries of certain rivers in Somersetshire, is estimated at 50,000*l*. After all, there is great plenty in the country; increased, probably, by the considerable emigrations which have taken place. The ports will remain shut, at any rate, until the ensuing spring. The inclosure and culture of Delamere forest, Cheshire, advances rapidly,

Smithfield;

Smithfield: Beef 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.—Mutton 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.—Veal 4s. to 5s. 4d.—Lamb 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.—Pork 3s. 4d. to 5s.—Bacon 5s. to 5s. 6d.—Irish do. 5s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 58s. to 96s.—Barley 28s. to 34s.—Oats 21s. to 30s.—Quarter loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. from 10d. to 13½d.—Hay 3l. 3s. to 6l. 6s. per load.—Clover do. (new and old) from 1l. 16s. to 7l. 10s.—Straw 2l. 10s. to 3l. 9s.

Coals in the pool, 1l. 15s. to 2l. 7s. per chaldron.

Middlesex; August 26.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.

Highest 30.35. Aug. 20, Wind N.W. no rain.
Mean temperature of the 24 hours, 55°.

Lowest 29.56. July 24, Wind S.W. with rain.

Mean temperature of the 24 hours, 57°.

Greatest }
variation in } 4-tenths }
24 hours, } of an inch. }
The mercury was on the 13th inst. at 29.90, and on the next day, at the same hour, it was at 29.50.

Thermometer.

Highest 76°. July 26. Wind W. with rain.
Mean barometrical pressure of the 24 hours, 29.73.

Lowest 43°. July 21, Wind S.W. with rain.
Mean barometrical pressure of the 24 hours, 29.75.

This variation occurred between the noon of the 20th August, and the same hour of the following day; on the former day the thermometer standing at 80 Fahrenheit, and on the following day at 65.

Greatest }
variation in } 15° }
24 hours, }

There have been few days without some rain during the month, although the duration, as well as the quantity of the falls, have sensibly lessened. The rain this month has had much resemblance to the spring showers of April; the character of the month, as to rain, may, therefore, be more properly denominated showery than wet. The total quantity is about two inches, about half the quantity reported in our last. The average or mean temperature for the period is 58.13 of Fahrenheit. The average or mean height of the barometer is 29.94.

The winds have been variable at periods of four or five days, but chiefly from the south and westerly points; the progression of the shiftings thus—the first four or five days of the period steadily south-west; thence to west during three or four days; then one day north, between which and north east it remains three days; still progressing in the same direction, it passes the east, and, remaining at south-east a day, it settles in south during a week; still proceeding towards west, which it passes, it arrives at north-west, whence, without stay, it retrogrades for the first time during the month; fluctuates between south-west and south for a week; then again back by the west to north-west, where it has remained during three days, to the close of the present report.

Covent Garden.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN AUGUST.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AN awful pause has taken place in the political world, like the cold fit before a fever, or the comatose state which precedes death. A paralysis has seized on all productive industry; while money, the arterial blood of society, has ceased to circulate. Such, without a figure, is the present condition of a country which, in 1790, 91, and 92, had arrived at the highest pitch of public health, when a fever was excited by the wicked measures of unprincipled ministers; which, having now abated, has left the patient in a condition lan-

guid, exhausted, and doubtful—vacillating between life and death!

The consequence is an extent of domestic and personal misery, particularly in the manufacturing districts, hitherto unknown in these kingdoms; a depression of spirits in responsible heads of families; an anxious care for the morrow in all; and roads and streets covered with "sturdy beggars," who remonstrated with your justice, rather than appeal to your compassion and charity.

Ministers think it better, it is said, not to interfere, but to allow the evil to work its own cure; and so probably it may, but

but not till thousands have been reduced from comfort to wretchedness, from independence to insolvency, and from credit to bankruptcy; or have been destroyed by suicide or by want. The dead utter no murmurs, and the grumbling of the workhouse seldom passes the walls! This doctrine of ministers, if such really be their doctrine, is a safe one to the weak or the unfeeling. Those who at any time screen themselves behind it, hazard no reputation by erroneous measures; while they have but to shut their hearts against the cries of misery, a conduct which may, however, require no exertion among practised statesmen!

They may enquire, perhaps, what we would do, were we in their situation? Our answer shall be brief, clear, and unequivocal:—

Let them call the parliament together; and, if a new parliament, let them spare the public money during the elections.

Let them make their peace with the moral sense of mankind, by directing Wellington to cause the 12th article of his just and expedient Convention of Paris to be respected.

Let them make their peace with public opinion, by withdrawing the British troops from France, and by forbearing henceforward to mix the interests of these islands with the jargon of continental politics.

Let them disband the army; retaining, in time of peace, at most the guards, and depend for legitimate defence on militias of the population at home and abroad.

Let them cherish our wooden walls, and protect and honor those who man them.

Let them, as a temporary measure, direct every parish-workhouse to give a wholesome meal per day to every one who says he is in distress, and who asks for it.

Let them so assess large farms, as that it shall be unprofitable to hold one of above 400 acres, of average good land, and that the maximum of advantage shall arise to those of between 150 and 200 acres.

Let them cause farm-houses to be built on all lands which, in consequence, become unoccupied, by applying part of the sinking fund for the purpose, the rentals paying the interest and principal.

Let them issue, on the security of real or personal property, a proportion of temporary currency, to aid the necessary

changes from manufacturing to agricultural employments.

Let them arrange with the public creditors, by a sub-division of real property, and thereby abate the forty millions of ruinous and oppressive taxes, now raised to support the funding system.

These are our general views of the means of restoring this country to its condition in the reign of Anne, or in 1792; and these plans, directed by able, active, and benevolent ministers, would, in our opinion, sustain Great Britain among the nations in that degree of dignity which is either useful or desirable; and, what is better than the phantom of public glory, they would render her people prosperous and happy.

That contemptible feeling, which for some time past has pursued the patriotic LORD COCHRANE, has led to his being prosecuted for escaping from the King's Bench prison, though it appears that, on that account, he underwent at the time the severest punishment assignable by the prison regulations. The unquestionable facts being proved, Lord C. made a most eloquent appeal to the jury; after which they returned the following manly verdict:—"We are of opinion that Lord Cochrane is guilty of escaping from prison; but we recommend him to mercy, because we think his subsequent punishment fully adequate to the offence of which he was guilty." Never, perhaps, was the value of an appeal to a jury more conspicuously proved. On the verdict being recorded, the decorum of the court was interrupted by clapping, and other demonstrations of public satisfaction.

The Association for the Relief of the manufacturing and labouring Poor lately held a public meeting at the City of London Tavern. It was attended by the Dukes of York, Kent, and Cambridge, the Duke of Rutland, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Mr. Wilberforce, and several other distinguished personages. The only difference of opinion arose as to the true causes of the public distress. The Duke of York presided. The first resolution, moved by the Duke of Kent, imputed it to a transition from a state of war to peace; this was opposed by Lord Cochrane; and a disapprobation of the opinion was expressed from other quarters, as totally erroneous; Lord Cochrane, therefore, moved an amendment, referring the national distress to the enormous load of debt which the country has to sustain; the military establishments; the profuse expenditure of government in other respects; and the system of pensions and sinecures,

so lavishly persevered in: and his speech was received with loud applause. The Duke of Kent promptly proposed, therefore, that the objectionable clause should be omitted; and, Lord Cochrane's amendment being withdrawn, the following resolutions were adopted:—

“That there do at this moment exist a stagnation of employment, and a revulsion of trade, deeply affecting the situation of many parts of the community, and producing many instances of great local distress.

“That, from the experienced generosity of the British nation, it may be confidently expected that those who are able to afford the means of relief to their fellow subjects, will contribute their utmost endeavours to remedy, or alleviate, the sufferings of those who are particularly distressed.

“That, although it be obviously impossible for any association of individuals to attempt the general relief of difficulties affecting so large a proportion of the public, yet that it has been proved by the experience of this association, that most important and extensive benefits may be derived from the co-operation and correspondence of a society in the metropolis, encouraging the efforts of those benevolent individuals who may be disposed to associate themselves in different districts, for the relief of their several neighbourhoods.

“That a subscription be opened and contributions generally solicited, for carrying into effect the objects of this association.”

In consequence, about 40,000l. had been subscribed when this sheet was put to press, and the collections must alleviate, though they may not wholly relieve.

A very numerous meeting of the Livery of London was held on Wednesday, August 21, at Guildhall, when the following resolutions were passed unanimously, after energetic and eloquent speeches from Messrs. FLOWER, THOMPSON, and HUNT, to which we regret our inability to do justice.

“That the distress, which weighs down the agriculture, the commerce, foreign and domestic, and the manufactures of Great Britain, is unparalleled in the history of our country, and deeply alarming to all who have at heart its true greatness, real freedom, and lasting prosperity.

“That this distress is the natural result of a corrupt system of administration, and of a long and profligate waste of the public treasure, during a period of upwards of twenty years warfare, which has occasioned an expenditure of 1000 millions, and increased our debt, taxes, and poor rates to an insupportable and frightful extent, brought our liberties into imminent peril, and proved destructive to our national prosperity; whilst, also, it has terminated disastrously to the best interests of a considerable portion of civilized Europe.

“That the oppressive weight of taxation, under which the people groan, is producing rapid depopulation, increasing and widely extended pauperism—threatening consequences the most ruinous to all classes and ranks of the community.

“That all attempts to redress, or arrest the progress of, these overwhelming evils by subscriptions, however laudable the motives of the subscribers, must prove inefficient, and afford but a trifling and temporary relief even to the most depressed class of the people; and that we therefore deplore, not only the magnitude of the national distress, but the very inadequate means of Relief hitherto proposed; and are deeply impressed with the painful apprehension that the sufferings of many thousands of our countrymen will, in the event, be aggravated, rather than alleviated, by holding out expectations which can never be realized.

“That it is as insulting to the understandings, as it is injurious to the independence of the people, to receive a miserable pittance in the shape of alms from those placemen and pensioners who derive their unmerited and exorbitant incomes from the very taxes which constitute the grand cause of the people's sufferings.

“That we have seen, with shame and indignation, that the poverty of Great Britain has been proclaimed to the whole world; and that this once prosperous and independent people are reduced to the necessity of accepting charity from a prince of the House of Bourbon; and that, while lamenting this degradation of our national character, we cannot refrain from urging his Majesty's ministers to demand payment from foreign powers of the many millions borrowed of this country, under the solemn faith of treaties in addition to the still larger subsidies lavished on those powers, to enable them to raise their own armies, fight their own battles, and promote their own ambitious projects, to the manifest prejudice of the dearest interests of this country.

“That the standing army, at all times an object of jealousy to the British people, is of a magnitude in the time of peace unparalleled; and the more alarming to us, as a considerable portion of it has been employed, in union with the armies of continental despots, in violation of promises, solemn and repeated, to impose on the people of France a government in opposition to the declared choice of her representatives, and to prevent 25 millions of people from exercising the right, without which a nation cannot be free—a right repeatedly exercised by the people of this country—a right, the assertion of which placed the House of Brunswick on the throne of these realms, viz.—that of forming and reforming a government for themselves; the enormous expence of this un-

constitutional force being one of the causes of our national poverty; its immediate and effectual reduction is indispensibly necessary to the freedom and prosperity of Britons, and of the people of Europe in general, with whose true welfare our own is vitally connected.

“That our national distress imperiously demands the most prompt abolition of all useless places, and sinecure pensions, which constitute so grievous an addition to our insupportable burthens, and the immediate adoption of the most rigid economy in every branch of the public expenditure.

“That long experience has but too fully proved, that the only efficient hope of the people is in themselves united, to exercise their constitutional powers, in order to secure a free, full, and frequent representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament; the want of which representation having been the primary source of our multitudinous evils, the possession of such a representation will be the only tranquil, sure, and effectual mode of obtaining indemnity for the past, and security for the future.

“That we earnestly recommend to every county, city, town, and parish, in Great Britain, immediately to assemble, and to direct their efforts steadily and perseveringly to obtain a reduction of taxes, a system of rigid economy in every department of Government, the abolition of useless places and sinecures, and a reform of Parliament; the attainment of which objects is indispensibly necessary to the safety and honour of the crown, and to our existence as a free and flourishing people: and this meeting farther recommends, that no temporary expedients may be allowed to distract the attention or divide the exertions of the people from their endeavours to obtain every one of these important objects.

FRANCE.

Wellington has returned to the Continent to direct the operations of the combined armies—and the ferment of public opinion in France seems to require every exertion of skill—if the plans of the confederates are to be, or can be, persisted in.

For our parts, we forbear to express our opinion of the present order of things in that devoted country, because our principles might lead us beyond the laws of decorum. But no commentary is necessary on the facts which every day are published relative to the measures of the restored Bourbons in France, Spain, and Naples. We confess we had hopes that the philosophical spirit of the age, and their own adversities, might have improved their public policy; but the spirit of bigotry and despotism appears to be

interwoven with their natural constitution; and they seem themselves to think so, for they take pains to make it appear that they consider all those measures to be meritorious and glorious which shock the good intelligence of the rest of the world. However, if the British, Russian, Austrian, and Prussian armies were withdrawn, and the French themselves continued to be satisfied, it would not then become the British press more than it becomes foreign governments to interfere; and, if we now make a remark, *en passant*, it is merely because a British army is employed to support such things, and because the confederated armies are under the direction of a British general!

The letter of our Parisian correspondent contains this month the following statements, upon which no observation of ours can be necessary:—

“The French poet, Piron, in one of his epigrams, describes Nature defending herself against the attacks of Disease. A blind man, the physician, was called in to part the combatants; he laid about him stoutly with his staff, here and there, at random, till one of the parties fell—it was Nature. France, at this moment, represents Nature, in the epigram of Piron, and the ministers and priests the blind man, called in to relieve her. Almost every step taken by the existing government appears, in the eye of Reason, as designed to precipitate the ruin of what they are intended to establish on more solid bases. New victims offer themselves every day as agents of the wild and ill-concerted plans to recover the shadow of liberty; and the work of vengeance follows close in their train. Thus, conspiracies, proscriptions, and death, roll on in a rapid course. The number of spies paid by government, at various prices, from five pence to a pound sterling, are supposed to exceed a million and a half, or three times the number employed by the former government; they are to be met with in every shape—as your supposed friends, your domestics, the porters of the hotels, the letter-carriers, the shot-blacks, the water-bearers, and even the beggars in the street; the latter of whom, paid at the rate of ten sous per diem, take their stations close to your door, watch all your visitors, mark your going out and coming in, and regularly report the result of their observations to the police. If you suspect, from seeing such a person always near your door, that he or she is a spy, nay, if you know it, you cannot compel them to decamp without an order from the police-office, who affect to oblige you, remove the party, but send a worse.

“As the founders of the revolution abo-

ished all the territorial rights of the church, and banished those drones in the public hive, the priests, while they encouraged genius and learning; the King feels it right to act just the contrary—he has passed a law, that any person may bequeath his property, personal or real, to the church—he has proposed a law, that public instruction shall be confided to the priesthood, that priests shall sit in the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies. Thus, in 1792 the priesthood were banished, and the revenues of the church returned to the national coffers, men of learning being cherished; but in 1816 the case is precisely the reverse—men of learning are banished, and the priesthood restored to power.

“The Pantheon is no longer to be the sepulture of departed worth, *Aux grands hommes la Patrie reconnoissante* (the inscription on the portico), is taken down, and all *profane* emblems removed. And the worthy M. Quatremere de Quincy, under whose directions this national temple of greatness was erected, is the person who has been selected to change its destination!

“The Canal of the Ourcq, which, under the late government, was undertaken at an immense expense, to supply Paris with water, like the New River of London, is now deemed an idle expense, and the sums devoted to its completion are applied to transform what was intended to be the temple of glory into the church of *St. Mary Magdalen*.

“*L'Ecole Polytechnique*, that noble institution, the admiration of the whole world, whether friends or enemies—the Polytechnic School is *no more*; it has fallen before the withering blast of a royal ordinance, and in its stead the orders of the Jesuits and La Trappe are re-established. Paris will soon, therefore, be a second Rome; the nursery of a profligate priesthood. Solemn funeral services have been performed in memory of every traitor to his country; and all the old superstitions are revived. St. Louis, that royal maniac, purchased, at an immense price, of the Turks, the pretended crown of thorns worn by Christ! In the beginning of the revolution, this impudent mockery, with a thousand other factitious relics of the hypocrites, misnamed saints, (and worshipped more than the Deity himself,) were properly burnt by the common hangman! How will it be believed, however, that, in this “enlightened age,” after the thing was notoriously destroyed, that any man, or any set of men, priests in particular, who profess the religion of truth, and declare from the pulpit that a falsehood incurs eternal damnation—will it be believed that they now have the audacity to announce, in the public journals, *the rescussitation of this pretended relic*, and to state that it

would be carried in procession on Monday, the 12th of August, and exposed to the view of the faithful in the church of Notre Dame, during the week? *Yet this has been done*—the procession has taken place, and the crown is now on view!

“If I were to narrate all the impious acts of bigotry and superstition which take place daily in Paris, I should fill your Magazine; I will, however, give one trait more. Louis XIII. in a fit of fanaticism, solemnly dedicated France to the *Virgin Mary*!—his successor now asserts that she has, in consequence, a peculiar regard for him and his family, and, in 1814, he dedicated his *belle France* anew to the Virgin; yet, by way of a freak or caprice, to which the sex is sometimes liable, the lady turned her back on him in March 1815; but he is so good, and knows *so well how to pardon*, that he has forgiven the Virgin, and has resolved to make her a present of France anew; and this very day, August 15th, the supposed birth-day of the Virgin, at the very hour and moment that I write, the priests, princes, and people, are walking in solemn procession, to the church of Notre Dame, to make the solemn offering!”

WEST INDIES.

The Gazettes of Cape Henry to the 24th of May, are constant in representing Petion, who governs in the southern part of the island, and who is a mulatto, as an enemy to the freedom of the blacks—as being the tool of France, and desirous of returning under her dominion—and as capable of every species of crime. On the other hand, they exhibit King Henry (Christophe) as the pattern of every royal excellence—as resolved to maintain the independence of Hayti—to court the commerce and friendship of all nations—to exercise towards them a strict impartiality—to patronize the arts and humanity—and make his kingdom and reign respected for its strength, resources, and love of justice. He has a palace in the mountains, about 18 miles from the Cape, which is strongly fortified, in which are constantly kept immense quantities of ammunition of war, and provisions, and he is now building villages around this palace, which can be protected by its powerful batteries. His troops amount to nearly 40,000, well disciplined, armed, and paid. The affairs of this kingdom of blacks appear, indeed, to be as well conducted as those of the best organised governments. King Henry resides constantly in his palace of Sans Souci.

EAST INDIES.

Authentic intelligence has been received of the ratification, by the Rajah of

of Nepal, of a Treaty of Peace with the Earl of Moira, as Governor General of Bengal; but no official copy of the ratified Treaty has yet been received.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The most authentic accounts from this great Continent, lead us to hope that the patriotic cause will ultimately triumph, and that new sources will arise in this quarter of trade and prosperity to Great Britain.

The most curious speculation that has lately been promulgated, is the idea that JOSEPH BONAPARTE, the late mild and liberal King of Spain, who has found an asylum in the United States, is about to place himself at the head of his ci-devant subjects in Spanish America, and erect a great and free empire in those vast provinces. There can be

little doubt, we conceive, that the attachment which was shewn to him in Spain by the departure of hundreds of the first families in his train, when he left Madrid, would attend him in Spanish America; and that his appearance in Mexico would be the signal for the union of all hearts in that Province, Peru, Chili, and Terra Firma, in establishing a constitutional and patriotic government. The extraordinary fortunes of his family would lead us, if we were disposed to be superstitious, to anticipate such an event, not only as feasible, but as probable; while, if it took place, it would not fail to be advantageous to the interests of this country, of old Spain itself, and of the world at large.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

DURING the past month, some of those miscreants employed by the Police of the metropolis, have been detected in a few of their atrocious practices. Encouraged by the parliamentary reward, which, by an utter want of discrimination, has been given to these paid servants of the public, it appears they have been long in the practice of exciting men to commit crimes, for the purpose of more certainly detecting them, and procuring their conviction, for the sake of the *blood-money*; and that even innocence itself has found no protection from their complicated perjuries. Three or four of them have been committed for trial; but it is to be feared that no existing law will reach the magnitude of their crimes. If justice is not tardy, all those unhappy persons who in England or New South Wales, are still suffering under sentences of the law, on the evidence of persons interested by a reward in procuring their conviction, ought forthwith to be set at liberty, and no evidence so suborned ought ever to be received in any court of justice which expects to be honoured by public opinion.

The silk trade of England has its chief seat in Spitalfields, and usually finds employment and support for the majority of the poor. The number of looms in this trade has been ascertained to be about 10,000; and each of these, when in work, furnishes employment for three persons in the various branches of dying, warping, winding, quilting, &c. Of these 10,000 looms, however, more than half have been totally unemployed for several months, and the numerous families dependent upon

them have, in consequence, been deprived of all their supplies.

At an entertainment given to the poor by the newly-married Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, at Bagshot-park, the dinner consisted of 60 buttocks of beef, 60 sirloins of beef roasted, 60 legs of mutton boiled, 60 shoulders of mutton roasted, 60 savoury pies, 80 very large plum puddings, 180 dishes of vegetables, 20 hog-heads of strong ale.

By that unhappy fatality which attends the decisions of caprice, a large mortar, whimsically called "*The Regent's Bomb*," has been exposed in St. James's Park, as a war-trophy, which in truth it is not. It was merely abandoned by the Marshal Victor, when he judged it necessary to raise the blockade of Cadiz; and curious enough for its magnitude, but not an object for its present distinction. It is said, however, that the ornaments, &c. cost 10,000*l*.

MARRIED.

At Stanmore, W. B. Scott, esq. of Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn, to Miss Emma Lee, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

At Edmonton, John Schneider, esq. of Southgate, to Miss Eliz. Moul.

The Hon. Mr. Campbell, to Lady Eliz. Thyme.

Tho. Dax, esq. of Doughty-street, to Miss Eliz. Ann Lloyd, of Hereford.

James Window, esq. of Upper Bedford-place, to Miss Caroline Morissett, of Brunswick-square.

John Paradise, esq. of Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, to Miss Horne, of Thatcham.

Andrew Eyre, esq. to Miss Nicholson, of Camberwell-grove.

J. P. Spence, esq. of St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, to Miss Eliz. Hawks, of Devonshire square.

Capt. Hood Knight, R.N. to Louisa Augusta, only child of the late Admiral Geo. Keppel.

Mr. C. B. Harman, of Wine office-court, solicitor, to Miss Harriet Dunn, of Islington.

Mr. Thomas Barden, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, to Miss Eliz. Ody, of Kenfish-town.

Mr. William Hill, of Harpur-street, to Miss Eliza Cocher, of Abroad's Court, Gloucestershire.

Mr. Bacon, of Foster-lane, to Miss Pritchett, of Layham.

Mr. Henry Ashley, of London-field, Hackney, to Miss Mary Anne Burke, of Stanmore.

Wm. Seymour, esq. of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, to Mrs. Searancke, of Montague-place, Russell-square.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Stratford Canning, esq. envoy to the Swiss cantons, to Miss Harriet Raikes, of Upper Grosvenor-street.

At Hackney, A. Smith, esq. to Miss Isabella Hawkins, of Upper Clapton.

Thomas Nathan Frederick, esq. of Burwood-park, to Miss Charlotte Berney, of Anningsley.

William Drake, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Miss Frances Lincoln, of Lamb's Conduit-street.

Mr. James Chipchase, solicitor, of Walbrook, to Miss Smith, of Ashburnham.

Mr. W. J. Thompson, of Lime-street, to Miss Esther Timberlake, of Southgate.

Earl Poulett, to Lady Smith Burges.

The Rev. J. Buckland, of Hampton, to Miss Frances Arnold, of Slatford.

Capt. Paxton, of the 3d foot guards, to Miss Emeline Frances Halsey, of Henley-park.

Henry Davidson Milligan, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Miss Georgiana Matilda Stirling, of St. Ives, Cornwall.

M. Forbes, esq. of Fitzroy-square, to Miss Mary Ashburner.

DIED.

In Davies-street, Grosvenor-square, 24, sincerely regretted by all who knew her, and deeply lamented by her parents, *Miss Mary Deighton*.

In West Smithfield, 64, the wife of Mr. Joseph Coles.

On Clapham Common, *Benj. Wright, esq.* At Islington, 71, *Mr. John Down*, brother of the late banker in Bartholomew-lane.

At his Chambers, in the Temple, 51, *Robert Pooley, esq.*; a gentleman distinguished for his sound judgment, high independence of mind, amiable manners, and inflexible integrity.

In Providence-row, Hackney, 65, *Wm. Smart, esq.*

In Temple-place, Blackfriars, 72, the widow of Mr. H. Pruen.

In Highbury-place, 87, *Mary*, the widow of Thomas Wilson, esq.

At Kennington, after a long illness, 65, *Mr. Edmund Bick*, deeply regretted by his family and friends.

At Blackbeath, *Mr. John Henry Hastings*, of the Haymarket.

In London, 61, *Horatio Mucklow, esq.* collector of the customs in the port of London; a gentleman universally esteemed.

At Tanner's End, Edmonton, *Daniel Gosset, esq.*

In Hinde-street, Manchester-square, after a long illness, 46, the *Rev. Edw. Dawkins*.

In the Strand, 26, *Mr. Jas. Thresher*.

In Albemarle-street, *Miss Emily Clark*.

In Gerrard-street, 43, *Mr. Wm. James*.

In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, 73, *Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis*.

At Woolwich, 77, *Mr. James Donnelly*, late of King-street, Holborn.

In Great James's-street, Bedford-row, 76, *Henry Atherton*, a very eminent conveyancer, of Lincoln's Inn.

In York-street, Portman-square, *Lady Susan Clinton*.

At North End, Fulham, *Dorothy*, wife of Capt. Corner, formerly of the India service.

In Brunswick-row, Queen's-square, *Mrs. Stokes*.

In Seymour-place, Little Chelsea, 42, *Mrs. Esther Pennington*.

In Wellclose-square, 58, *Mr. Lear Mertens*.

In York-street, Covent-garden, 84, *Mrs. Kesteven*, of Attercliff, near Sheffield.

In Greenwich, *Mary*, the wife of Lieut. Thomas Lynne.

At Vauxhall, *Mr. G. A. Low*.

In Fore-street, Limehouse, 57, *Mr. Rich. Bradshaw*.

In Charles-street, Covent-garden, 48, *Mr. Thomas Couton*.

At Camberwell, 87, the widow of J. C. Schreiber, esq.

In Fitzroy-square, *Miss Elizabeth Forbes*.

At Highgate, 69, *Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Crew*.

In the Haymarket, 30, *Miss Elizabeth Adams*.

At East-hill, Wandsworth, 66, *Mrs. Elizabeth Rutter*.

At Chelsea, *Mrs. Ballantine*.

At Pancras, 69, *David Mecpherson, esq.* sub-commissioner of the public records, author of "De Orygynale Cronykil of Scotland, be Andrew of Wyntown, prior of Sanct Sersis Yuche in Loche Levyn; first published, with Notes. 2 vols. 8vo. 1795"—"Geographical Illustrations of Scottish History, containing the names of places mentioned in Chronologies, Histories, and Records. 4to. 1796"—"Annals of Commerce, Manufactures, Fisheries, and Navigation. 4 vols. 4to"—"History of

of European Commerce with India. 4to. 1812."

At Tottenham, 68, *John Sanderson*; a member of the Society of Friends, and many years an eminent merchant, of the Old Jewry, London.

At Uxbridge, 63, *John Hull*, a native of that place, and one of the Society of Friends. He was truly a friend to the whole of his species. Having many years since retired from his trade of a mealman, he devoted himself to works of charity and benevolence. Witnessing the frequent abuse of public charities, he continually intreated his acquaintances to do all the good in their power while living, and not to trust to posterity. Besides contributing largely to the wants of the poor that came to his immediate knowledge, he subscribed liberally to most of the institutions whose objects are to administer to the temporal wants or the eternal interests of our fellow creatures, appropriating a large portion of his income (which was considerable) to these purposes. He felt indignant when told of any of his friends dying wealthy, saying, a Christian had no business to die rich. He was particularly active in procuring petitions from the town and its vicinity, for the abolition of the slave-trade; and again, lately, to prevent its renewal by the present government of France. It was principally to his exertions that this town is indebted for a free-school for boys, on the Lancasterian plan, which was established in 1809, and an Auxiliary Bible Society in 1810. His known integrity, and the simplicity of his manners, fitted him for a peace-maker,—a character to which his uniform conduct eminently entitled him. All who were acquainted with him agree he possessed the rare talent of giving advice on the most delicate points, and to the most opposite characters, without offending. Many have tasted of his bounty in various

ways, though his constant efforts to conceal his benevolent acts have, in numerous instances, prevented their coming to the knowledge even of his most intimate friends. The writer of this was privy to many of his anonymous gifts. In a word, treading in the footsteps of his divine Master, he "went about doing good:" all are persuaded his loss is irreparable, and that they shall never see "his like again." The interment of his remains took place on Friday the 21st June, at the Friends' burial ground, in the presence of a more numerous assembly than was ever known there on a similar occasion, amounting to several hundred persons, amongst whom were some of the gentry and neighbouring clergy, besides several dissenting ministers.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. JOHN SHORT HEWETT, to the rectory of Elmsett, Suffolk.

Rev. DR. HANNINGTON, to a prebendal stall in Hereford cathedral.

Rev. CHARLES JERVIS, M.A. to the vicarage of Cheltenham.

Rev. SAMUEL SETTLE, M.A. to the vicarage of Winterborne Stoke.

Rev. CHARLES PROWETT, to the rectory and parish church of Topcroft.

Rev. SAMUEL TURNER, M.A. to the vicarage of Tealby.

Rev. E. VINCENT, M.A. to the vicarage of Rowde.

Rev. W. W. GRETTON, to the vicarage of Withington.

Rev. R. KEDINGTON, M.A. to the rectory of Bradfield Combust.

Rev. WM. TYSON, to the perpetual curacy of Rumburgh, with the perpetual curacy of St. Michael, Southelmham annexed.

Rev. JAMES PHILLOTT, to the Mastership of St. John's Hospital.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

NEWCASTLE was, within the month, considerably agitated—a circular letter from Sir C. LORRAINE and Co. announced their determination to close their banking concerns; but, a statement of their affairs having been inspected by friends, who subscribed 62,000*l.* in aid of their funds, confidence has been restored.

Col. Coulson, of Blenkinsopp castle, has lately presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, a tablet of freestone, bearing an inscription to Ceres, in irregular iambic verses, and in a very fine preservation. It was found in Caerboran, the Magna of the Notitia, and one of the eighteen stations on the line of the wall.

Married.] David Wright, M.D. surgeon, R.N. to Miss Jane Rutter Ogle, of Newcastle.—Mr. T. T. Rowe, of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss Isabella Whitfield, of Durham.—Mr. John Dale, to Mrs. Isabella Hansel.—Mr. Thomas Talbot, to Miss Mary Brotherson.—Mr. William Air, to Miss Mary Coates.—Mr. Henry Turner, to Miss Ann Marshall.—Mr. John Gray, to Miss Hannah Taylor; all of North Shields.—Mr. John Lewes, of Newcastle, to Miss Oliver, of Berwick-hill.—Mr. Thomas Hall, to Miss Agnes Crampton, both of Barnardcastle.—Mr. Andrew Haig, to Miss Margaret Trotter, both of Tweedmouth.—Mr. J. Hall, of Lauchester, to Miss E. Parkes, of Gateshead.—Mr. Mark Anderson, of Glanton,

Glanton, to Miss Jane Hutton, of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. Francis Flintoff, of Croft, to Miss Jane Simpson, of Hurworth.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Pearson, of Gallowgate.—Mr. William Haddrick, of the Close, deservedly lamented.—33, Mrs. Mary Cooper, of New Pandon.—Lt. Archd. Flintoff, R.N. deservedly lamented.—76, Mr. Hugh Fraser.—In Gate-head, Mr. E. Jefferson.—65, Mr. Francis Cooper.

At Durham, 62, Mrs. Ann Johnson.—46, Mr. James Helmerow.—86, Mrs. Ann Perry.

At North Shields, 84, Mrs. Jane Brymer.—57, Mr. C. Freeman.—67, Mr. Jonathan Tate.—83, Mr. N. Oliphant.—42, Mrs. Jane Purvis.—65, Mr. Thomas Johnson.—50, Mrs. Elizabeth Main.—77, Mr. John Hedley.—70, Mrs. Sarah Mofatt.—80, Mr. James Sibbald.

At South Shields, 52, Mr. Paper.—76, the widow of Mr. Richard Feard.—28, the wife of Mr. T. M. Emmerson.—The wife of Mr. Clark Johnson.

At Tweedmouth, 92, Mrs. Mary King.—72, Mrs. Margaret Smith.

At Sunderland, 82, the widow of Mr. Thomas Clark.—68, Mr. Michael Hutchinson.—90, Mrs. Jane Newton.—51, Mr. Cuthbert Johnson.

At Bishopwearmouth, 83, Mr. William Brown, of Sunderland.—63, the wife of Mr. Thomas Horn.—45, Mr. William Latham.—The wife of Mr. Henry Blyth, suddenly.—80, Mr. Richard White.

At Hexham, 58, Mrs. Phillis Wheeler.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Considerable damage has lately been done to several towns and villages in Cumberland, by tremendous storms of wind, hail, &c. At Longpark, a scene of desolation occurred from a tremendous volley of pieces of ice, some of them an inch in diameter, impelled with the violence of a hurricane, which shattered the windows of the houses, tore up the turf, beat down the vegetables, and did other damage—more than one half the produce of the inhabitants being lost. At Whaldbub, about fourteen acres of barley were entirely destroyed. At Parkbroom, Walby, Longtown &c. the garden-vegetables were nearly all destroyed. At Netherby, upwards of 700 panes of glass were broken in the hot-houses of Sir James Graham, bart. ; and 60 squares in the house were driven in with great violence by hailstones, resembling pieces of ice. A large tree at Kirkandrews upon-Esk, and more in the immediate neighbourhood, were torn up by the roots.

The Earl of Lonsdale has reduced the produce of his coal mines at Whitehaven 2s. 6d. per waggon load. The vessels previous to this determination having been laid up for some days.

The firm of Bartholomew Smith and Co. of Penrith, have suspended their payments.

Married.] Benson Harrison, esq. of Lund-Lodge, to Miss Louisa Johnson, of Whitehaven.—Mr. Joseph Westmoreland, to Miss Mary Nixon.—Mr. James Kelly, to Miss Ann Sanderson: all of Penrith.—At Brampton, Mr. Martin, to Miss Burrough.—Mr. William Craig, to Miss Ellwood, of Great Salkeld.—Mr. John Irwin, of Nether Denton, to Miss Bell, of Beckstone.—The Rev. Mr. Sewell, of Wythburn, to Miss Collinson, of Bowness.—Mr. John Farbridge, of Alston, to Miss Friend, of Corby Gates.

Died.] At Penrith, Mr. Edward Scott, late of Piccadilly, London.—43, Mrs. Mary Bulman.

At Kendal, Mr. Buck, much respected.

At Brampton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Serginson.

At Wigton, Mr. John Rawling.—58, Mrs. Susannah Clark.

At Grinsdale, 59, Mrs. Anne Mitchenson.

At Stonehouse, 90, Mrs. Graham.—At Tarraby, 27, Mr. Isaac Graham.—At Thurstonfield, Mrs. Margaret Robson.—At Irthington, Mr. Thomas Henderson.—At Newby-bridge, Mr. Eastham.

YORKSHIRE.

A number of the principal merchants and manufacturers of woollen and worsted goods, in Leeds and neighbourhood, accompanied by delegates from Wakefield, Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford, and also by a deputation of the trustees of the Leeds' Cloth-Halls, lately waited upon Viscount Lascelles, at Harewood-House, to express their grateful thanks for his services during the last session of parliament, in resisting the motion for a law to permit the exportation of British sheep and British wool, and for imposing a duty upon the importation of foreign wool.

Messrs. Brook and Sons, of Huddersfield, after struggling with extreme difficulties, arising out of the shock given to public credit by the stoppage of a neighbouring bank, have also been obliged to suspend their payments.

In a trial for seduction, at York, Satterthwaite, a maltster, (widower, aged 37), was cast in 300l. damages for the seduction of Sarah Revel, aged 23, the eldest of nine children of the Plaintiff.

During a late violent thunder-storm, the inhabitants of Wath were greatly alarmed by the fall of an immense body of water from the accidental condensation of a cloud, in the School Field, near that place, which making its way into the village with great force and velocity, carried every thing before it. Several acres of turnips, and many tons of earth were swept from the neighbouring fields, and many houses were inundated to the depth of six feet.

At the York Assizes, a trial about the warranty of a horse came on, which lasted from nine o'clock in the morning until eleven

eleven o'clock next day. The Jury continued locked up all night, from six on Monday evening, until ten next morning. On coming into court at that hour, and on Baron Wood asking, in the usual manner, if they were agreed in their verdict, nine declared that they had found for the plaintiff, and the other three declared for the defendant. All therefore retired, and at eleven returned with a verdict for the defendant. The minority having triumphed.

Married.] Mr. H. Lee, of the house of W. Lee, Son and Co. to Miss Jane Richardson.—Mr. J. Nelson, to Miss E. Burk.—Mr. Thomas Cork, to Mrs. Sawdon: all of Hull.—Mr. Sleight, of Hull, to Miss Leadam, of Beverley.—The Rev. J. Morley, of Hull, to Mrs. Ashlin, of Burgh in the Marsh.—George Hewett, esq. to Miss Andrews, of Wakefield.—Mr. William Lord, of Mirfield, to Mrs. Newton, of Leeds.—Mr. Joseph Stringer, of Seacroft, to Miss Blanshard, of Barby-hall.—Mr. Robert Moore, of Doncaster, to Miss Radford, of Sheffield.—Mr. W. F. Stephenson, of Bishop Burton, to Miss Dixon, of Beverley.—Mr. W. Wadsworth, of Thearne, to Mrs. Shore, of Beverley.—John Borthwick Bingley, esq. of Cowcliffe, to Miss Anne Barber, of Worksop.

Died.] At York, 61, Richard Simpson, esq. one of the aldermen, high and deservedly respected.—Mr. Jos. Awmack, one of the Society of Friends.

At Hull, 74, Mrs. Elizabeth Wright.—42, Mrs. Sarah Gibson.—73, Capt. Wright.—86, Mr. Richard Pearson, after an illness of 50 years.—Mrs. Bridget Lancaster.

At Leeds, 64, Alexander Turner, esq. one of the senior aldermen of this town: he had been twice mayor, and was a man of unblemished integrity.—Mr. Thomas Weare.—The wife of Mr. Thomas Beeston.—29, Mr. Benjamin Braithwaite, much respected.—Mr. Joseph Kershaw.—Mr. Ellis.—88, Mr. Hugh Mitchell, greatly esteemed.

At Beverley, 67, William Hall, esq. alderman of that town.—72, Mr. William Wilson.

At Bradford, Mr. John Wood.

At Ripon, Mr. Alderman Ewbank.

LANCASHIRE.

Accounts from Manchester represent the workmen of that town to be in a deplorable state; great numbers are out of employment. Those who have work are obliged to labour from five in the morning till eight or nine at night, for about one shilling per day.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Considerable riots have taken place at Preston among the unemployed and distressed workmen, but they were soon appeased.

A coachman was lately convicted at the town-hall, Liverpool, in the full penalty of 10l. with costs and charges, for furiously

driving upon the turnpike-road between Manchester and Warrington.

Married.] Mr. Robert Hadwen, solicitor, of Lancaster, to Miss Dorothy Robinson, of Halbarn Tatham.—Mr. James Brimmer, to Miss Walley.—Mr. William Biggar, to Miss Elizabeth Fazerkerly.—Mr. A. Lowe, to Miss Harriet Cartledge.—Mr. D. Lamb, to Miss Martha Birchall: all of Manchester.—Mr. John Buckley, of Stayley, to Miss Stelfox, of Manchester.—Mr. James Murgatroyd, of Manchester, to Miss Mary Hill, of London.—Mr. William Hargreaves, of Heaton Norris, to Miss Catherine Walters, of Manchester.—Mr. Robert Harris, to Miss Sarah Dixon.—Mr. Joseph Foden, to Miss Mary Bell.—Mr. John Davis, of Christian-street, to Miss Agnes Robinson, of Shaw's Brow: all of Liverpool.

Died.] At Manchester, Mrs. Eglinton, much respected.—73, Mrs. Williams, regretted.

At Salford, Mr. Jacob Seville.—In King-street, 25, Mr. Richard Wilson.

At Liverpool, in Greek-street, 76, Mrs. Brookbank.—Mr. William Cass, merchant.—72, Mr. Henry Maud.—32, Mr. John Latham.—37, Mr. William Inglis.—In Richmond-row, 66, Mrs. Mc. Avoey.

At Blackburn, 60, the widow of Isaac Glover, esq.

At Bolton, 37, Mrs. Haslam.—The widow of Mr. Nathaniel Binns, of Preston.

At Preston, 37, Miss Catherine Myers.

At Warrington, 51, Mr. Joseph Turner.—60, Mr. Edward Pemberton.

At Gorton, 43, Mrs. Mary Hall.—At Rudgefield, Mr. Henry Cottam, much respected.

CHESHIRE.

The following petition, which has been presented to the Regent by "the manufacturers of cotton goods and workmen, who have been employed in the various branches of that once extensive and important fabric, at Stockport:

"Sheweth, that your memorialists are brought to the greatest distress, which is every day becoming more poignant; and, unless some means of relief be speedily devised, one common ruin must involve both masters and workmen.

"Your memorialists are well aware that many classes labour under similar distresses, but with this difference—theirs have not long existed—ours have almost become permanent; they have had constant employment and full wages, until within these few months; but the evils of which your memorialists complain, have been growing for upwards of fifteen years, till they have produced a climax of unparalleled want, misery, and ruin.

"That the evils to which your memorialists allude may be ascribed to one great cause, viz. the exportation of the

half-wrought material, as twist and web. By this traffic, one part of his Majesty's subjects work to enable foreigners to do without the labour of the other part, and hence their restrictive measures against the finished manufactures of your memorialists. Another evil arising out of the above system, is the frequent reduction of wages. This system must, at all times, decrease the value of the stock on hand, which is sometimes immense; the consequence is, that the most wealthy of the masters have either altogether, or partly, declined the manufacture; whilst others, by repeated sacrifices of depreciated stocks, have become insolvent. Hence, many thousands of weavers are out of employ; whilst those who have work cannot, on an average, earn more than four shillings per week; and little more than two years ago, for a short period, (foreign looms being prevented for some time from manufacturing goods from British cotton yarns, owing to their country's being then the seat of war), they could earn 16s. 6d. in the same time.

"That, since peace took place and the foreign looms were set to work again with British yarns, wages have been gradually decreasing to their present ruinous state; nor can your memorialists see any period when they can be employed again so long as yarns continue to be sent out of the kingdom in such increasing quantities."

Married.] Richard Massey, esq. of Morton-hall, to Miss Ellen Ball, of Stanley-place, Chester.—The Rev. R. P. Brooke, of Wybunbury, to Miss Hannah Gouthwaite, of Liverpool.—At Macclesfield, Mr. Platt, of Woolwich, to Miss Thorley, of Macclesfield.—Mr. Thomas Cheetham, of Stockport, to Miss Daxon, of Newton in the Willows.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. John Moulson.—Henry Augustus Leicester, esq. 77.—Mr. John Eltoft, formerly a wine-merchant. At Stockport, 39, Mr. Thomas Rix.

At Runcorn, Mr. Johnson, of the firm of Johnson, Hazlehurst, and Greenwood.
DERBYSHIRE.

At Derby assizes, a Miss Ann Matchiff recovered of Sir Willoughby Dixie, of Market Bosworth, bart. for a breach of promise of marriage, fifteen hundred pounds' damages.

A meeting of the gentlemen who composed the Grand Jury at the last Assizes for Derbyshire, and other friends of the late Mr. MUNBY, of Markeaton, was held in the County-hall, April 22, 1816, to take into consideration the propriety of commemorating, by a public memorial, his character and services. Sir Henry Fitzherbert, bart. was called to the chair; and the meeting, which was numerous and most respectable, determined, "That a public testimonial shall be offered to the memory of one who, when living, deserved

our respect, and who still lives in our grateful recollections. Thus may it be hoped that his example will be long held forth as an object of laudable emulation, and his recorded virtues incite others to pursue the same path to public esteem. The chissel may, it is true, mark out the general semblance of his features; but who may aspire to the full delineation of his character? Who shall celebrate, without the imputation, by posterity, of partiality or flattery, the steady hand with which he held the scales of justice, the ready ear with which he listened to the complaint of the injured, the mercy with which he administered judgment, the candid distinction which he was ever wont to make between the delinquent and his offence, and that rigid impartiality with which he laid all the distinctions of rank aside while in the discharge of his office. The sociality of his temper, the frankness of his manners, the cordiality of his friendship, endeared him to all who knew him. His benevolence was extensive without ostentation; and there was a delicacy in his mode of conferring kindnesses which, while it shrunk from every expression of obligation, doubly enhanced the value of the benefits imparted. He did not wait for solicitation before he bestowed his sympathy, and the objects of his generous attentions were not unfrequently personally unknown by him. The attainments of Mr. Mundy characterized him as a correct and elegant scholar; nor will the bard of Needwood be forgotten, long after the axe and the plough shall have utterly changed the aspect of its forest-scenery."—It was therefore "Resolved, that a bust of statuary marble, with suitable appendages, to be executed in the best style, and by the most eminent artists, be erected in a conspicuous and convenient situation in the County-hall; and that an English inscription be made upon it, to record the character and public services of Mr. Mundy, the gratitude of the county, and the universal sorrow occasioned by his death."

[When the design is agreed upon, we shall be happy to insert a sketch of it in this Magazine.]

Married.] Mr. G. Dunston, to Miss Hudson, both of Derby.—Colonel Melior, to Miss Florence Hope, of Derby.—Mr. Wigley, of Derby, to Miss Mary Martin, of Deep Dale.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Lee, much respected.—41, Miss Bacon.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Collier.—Mr. Job Watts, regretted.—Mr. Joseph Hoole, at an advanced age.

At Buxton, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Mr. Pierce Jones, of Ardwick.

At Wirksworth, the wife of Mr. Robert Blackwell.—Mrs. Swettenham.—At Ashford.

ford-hall, 50, Thomas Barker, esq.—At Siffin, 78, Mrs. Matchett.—At Raddbourn, the wife of Mr. James Holmes, lamented.—At Hurst, 62, Mr. Samuel Ibbetson, greatly regretted.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

We learn, with concern, that great numbers of men are wandering about this county unemployed.

At Sutton-in-Ashfield, near Mansfield, there are above seven hundred stocking-frames unemployed; and, it appears, that the respectable inhabitants are obliged to pay the poor men by house-row, from the number of from four to eight a day.—*Leeds' Mercury*.

Married.] Mr. D. Harrison, to Miss Sardinson, both of Nottingham.—Mr. Thomas Braithwaite, of Nottingham, to Miss Elizabeth Lawton, of Leicester.—Mr. Newham, of Nottingham, to Miss E. Jamieson, of Wilford.—Mr. Samuel Barnsdall, of Sention, to Miss Wright, of Nottingham.

Mr. William Thorp, to Miss Mary Padley, both of Carlton.—Mr. John Cope, to Miss Hannah Handford, of Eastwood.—Mr. William Bailey, of Wilford-cottage, to Miss Harwood, of Beeston Rylands.—Mr. Thomas Green, of Brinsley, to Miss Elizabeth Leavers, of Eastwood.—Robert Ramsden, esq. of Carlton-hall, to Miss Frances Matilda Plumtree, of Fredville.—Mr. John Jepson, of Selston, to Miss Sarah Woodhouse, of Nottingham.

Died.] At Nottingham, 57, Mr. W. Fisher, regretted.—On Lenton-terrace, 50, Mr. Samuel Nightingale.—35, the wife of Mr. Thomas Turner.

At Newark, Mr. J. Hercules Sheppard.

At Ilkeston, 30, Mrs. Mary Ann Smith.

—At Beeston Rylands, 50, Mrs. Hannah Smith.—At Lenton, Mrs. Ann Milnes.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At the last rent day held at Greatford, Dr. Willis, (whose lands were not high rented) made a reduction of 15 per cent. from Lady-day, 1815. Dr. Willis ordered that his hay-makers, whether the weather permitted them to work or not, should be paid during their engagement, which proved a seasonable relief to upwards of 160 people.

Married.] Mr. Matthew Sooby, to Miss Hill, of Gainsborough.—The Rev. J. S. Phillips, of Louth, to Miss Elizabeth Bonnar, of Boston.—Mr. Wilson, to Miss Allen, both of Spalding.—Mr. Rd. Rycraft, of Wilsford, to Miss Ann Leake, of Boston.—Mr. William Osborne, to Miss Ann Smith, of Louth.—Mr. William Wakelin, to Mrs. Ann Waller, both of Saltfleet.—Mr. William Skipworth, of Raithby, to Miss Teft, of Thrope-hall.—Mr. William Heardson, to Miss Merriman, both of Pinchbeck.

Died.] At Lincoln, 80, the wife of Mr.

Alderman Foster.—33, Miss Bratton.—86, Mrs. Benson.

At Gainsborough, 76, Mrs. Barratt.—82, Mr. Marshall.

At Caistor, 62, Mr. William Gabutt.—63, Mr. John Brown.

At Spalding, advanced in years, the wife of Mr. Jas. Sanders.—Mr. H. Craven.

At Boston, 56, Mr. David Brewster.—33, Mr. William Gowing.

At Louth, 82, Mr. J. South.

At Biscathrope, advanced in years, Mr. R. East.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

In Leicester, pauperism has reached a frightful extent; in the parish of All Saints, 960 persons are receiving relief; and in St. Mary's, upwards of 820.—*Leicester Chronicle*.

Towle, Slater, and Badder, charged with feloniously entering the lace-manufactory of Messrs. Heathcote and Boden, at Loughborough, on Friday night, the 29th June, were tried at the assizes; when, after upwards of fifty witnesses had been examined for and against the prisoners, during more than fourteen hours, the Jury found Towle, *guilty*; and Slater and Badder, *not guilty*. Several witnesses swore that Towle was at work at four o'clock on the Saturday-morning; and one, that he saw him in his own house at twelve the night before; but a Nottingham "police-officer" swore, that Towle informed him a few days before the outrage in question, that "there would be a job on Friday night, if not put off;" and, also, that he met Towle on the Saturday-morning, about six o'clock, at Beeston, near Nottingham, unwell and fatigued; and on the evidence of this police-officer, and some suspicious circumstances, the other witnesses were discredited, and the *alibi* over-ruled. Never did trial excite such a degree of interest, mixed with apprehension for the peace of the town. Upwards of 300 persons, armed with the old-fashioned weapon of defence, viz. the constable's staff, with the mayor and county-sheriff at their head, were on duty.

Married.] Mr. Boden, of Loughborough, to Mrs. Wykes, of Derby.—Mr. Joseph Tompson, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss Ann Tompson, of Swebstone.—Mr. Thos. Simpkin, to Miss Elizabeth Palmer, both of Hallaton.—Mr. W. Ashby, of Medbourn, to Miss Ann Kirby, of Blaston.—Mr. Francis Bruxby, to Miss Maria Norfolk, both of Mount-sorrel.—Mr. A. M. Pickard, of Comberford, to Mrs. Beadsmore, of Bagworth-park.

Died.] At Leicester, Miss Elizabeth Lomas.—24, Mr. Charles Welborne Owston, much respected.

At Loughborough, 47, Mrs. Eddowes.—25, Mr. John Proctor.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 84, Mr. Thomas Hatchett.—68, Mrs. Newbold, esteemed.

At Uppingham, Mrs. Bates.—Mr. West. At Nether Broughton, Mr. William Hensley.—At Long Clawson, 67, Mr. John Doubleday. At Appleby, Mr. Thomas Ball, justly lamented.—At Glenn Parva, 24, Miss Ann Simpkin, greatly regretted.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

An actual examination, from house to house, has recently taken place in many districts round Bilston, to ascertain the real distress that exists in that neighbourhood. In one district there were found 166 families whose resources were cut off, comprehending 822 individuals; 74 families who earn 1s. per head per week, comprehending 483 individuals; 130 families who earn 2s. per head per week, comprehending 820 individuals; in another there were 524 families without the means of livelihood, comprehending 2576 individuals, or full one-half of the population.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

We are requested by the Committee of the Walsall Library, to forward the following documents to you, for insertion in the next Monthly Magazine.

We are, Sir,

Yours, respectfully,

VALENTINE and THROSBY.

Walsall, August 16, 1816.

"At the annual meeting of the Subscribers to the WALSALL Library, held in the Guildhall, the 10th day of June 1816, Mr. C. H. DARWALL, in the chair—Mr. Fletcher, President, being in Ireland:

"Resolved unanimously—That the meeting now express their high sense of Mr. Bowen's conduct since the commencement of this library; and they entirely disclaim any sentiment injurious to his character, with reference to the insertion in the New Monthly Magazine of April last.

"Resolved unanimously—That the attack on the character of Mr. Samuel Fletcher, in the New Monthly Magazine of April last, is highly incorrect; and that the members now present, from their long knowledge of Mr. Fletcher, conceive him "incapable of a wilful and deliberate falsehood."

"That the Rev. P. PRATT, Vicar, be President; Mr. C. S. FORSTER, Treasurer; and the following subscribers constitute the Committee for the year ensuing—Mr. SAMUEL FLETCHER, Mr. C. H. DARWALL, Mr. W. MARSHALL, Mr. J. FORSTER, Rev. T. R. GLEADON, Mr. S. SHARRATT, and Mr. J. ADAMS.

"That a copy of the above resolutions, signed by the chairman, be sent for insertion to the Editor of the New Monthly Magazine.

C. H. DARWALL.

Walsall, August 12, 1816.

"At a monthly meeting of the Committee, held in the library, present—Mr. S. FLETCHER, Rev. T. R. GLEADON, Mr. W.

MARSHALL, Mr. J. FORSTER, and Mr. C. S. FORSTER:

"Resolved—That the Editor of the New Monthly Magazine, having inserted a most unjustifiable attack on the character of Mr. Samuel Fletcher, in the number for April last; and having omitted to insert the resolutions passed at the last annual meeting, in vindication of Mr. Fletcher's character, the New Monthly Magazine be discontinued.

In the absence of the President,

C. S. FORSTER, Treasurer."

[We have met the wishes of the Committee in giving place to the above, because it justifies two most honourable men against some attack, which, in truth, we have not seen; but, with respect to the work with which the Committee thus condescend to enter into a controversy, they are cruelly "breaking a butterfly on the wheel."]

Married.] Mr. Salt, to Miss Bird, both of Litchfield.—T. Mackerzie, M.D. to Miss Elizabeth Child, of Litchfield.—Mr. John Walley, to Miss Ann Yarwood, both of Stafford.—Lieut. Brooke, of the 51st light infantry, to Miss Mary Wilson, of Newcastle.—Mr. Richard Bate, of Enville, to Miss Sarah Jones, of Ombersley.

Died.] At Stafford, 31, Mr. Thomas Godwin.

At Walsall, Miss Sarah Curtis.—74, Thos. Spurrier, esq. universally respected.

At Burslem, 51, Mr. Pierpoint, regretted.—68, Mr. Aaron Wood.—The widow of Mr. Wm. Wood, of Etruria.

At Tamworth, 80, Samuel Cooper, esq. regretted.—At Alrewas, 71, Mrs. Elizabeth Slater.—At Brayley, 74, Mr. John Morris, greatly regretted.—At Chesterton, Mr. Edward.—At Apedale, 66, Mrs. Eardley, lamented.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The magistrates for the county, at the late sessions, have published an address, in which they state, that they have long contemplated, with concern, the number of delinquents of both sexes who have, at very early ages, been tried as culprits. They observe also, that the "younger class of prisoners have been separated from those of a more advanced age, and a school has been established in the gaol; but, owing to the limited term of imprisonments, a radical reform cannot be expected. The magistrates, therefore, recommend some Establishment, where young offenders may find an asylum, be confined in their religious knowledge, and put into a way of obtaining an honest livelihood." Upwards of 600l. has been already subscribed in aid of the above plan.

Married.] Mr. T. Crippan, to Miss Sarah Horton, both of Birmingham.—The Rev. Henry Ranson, of Sunderland, to Miss Wrightson, of Birmingham.—Mr. Mutchall, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss Amelia Keay, of the Green-lanes.—Mr. Benjamin

Evans,

Evans, jun. of Birmingham, to Miss Sarah Proctor Massey.

Died.] At Warwick, 76, Mrs. Mary Shuckburgh, greatly regretted.—66, Mr. Robert Handy.

At Birmingham, in Lea-street, 24, Mr. John Shaw Lea.—53, Mr. John Sanders.—In New-street, Mr. George Robinson.—30, Mr. John Hodgkins Aston.—22, Miss Mary Timmins.—In Aston-street, Mr. Richard Biddle.—In Navigation-street, Mrs. Sarah Lomax.—On Snow-hill, Mrs. Parker.—In Cambridge-street, 42, Mr. William Allen.

At Witten Mill, Mrs. Elizabeth Rollason.

SHROPSHIRE.

The members of the Shropshire Agricultural Society, lately held their seventh annual meeting for the distribution of premiums, at Shrewsbury. There were many useful and beautiful animals; and the candidates for the stock, and for the servants' premiums, were numerous.

Married.] The Rev. J. Harrison, A.M. to Miss Henrietta Elizabeth Wollaston, of Nescliffe.—Mr. Joseph Jones, of Hampton's Wood, to Miss Maria Hammer, of Pen y bryn.—Mr. Blaikie, to Miss Babington, both of Oswestry.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Jonathan Brookes, suddenly.—Mr. Andrew Beacall, lamented.—Mr. Ellis, of Abbey Foregate.

At Wem, 40, Mr. W. Price.

At Shifnal, 56, Revell Phillips, esq. greatly esteemed.

At Belmont, 64, Nathaniel Cooper, esq. of Dint hill, universally respected.

At Boraston, 68, John Dallaway, esq. much respected.—At the Lodge, Broseley, very suddenly, Mr. Hazelhurst, regretted.—At Chetwynd-park, 62, Mrs. Anne Rayner.—At Blodwell-hall, Mrs. Ward, lamented.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Nanfin, to the widow of John Edwards, esq. both of Worcester.—Mr. Adam Holden, of Bristol, to Miss Joanna Gillam, of Worcester.—Mr. Chas. Forrest, of Dudley-port iron works, to Miss Susannah Smythman, of High-fields, Bilston.—Mr. Wigen, of Bilbrington, to Miss Badger, of Bromsgrove.—Mr. Joseph Piddock, of Stourport, to Miss Shuck, of Barbourne-terrace, Worcester.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Boulter.—Martha Knight, a much esteemed member of the Society of Friends.

At Dudley, Mrs. Sarah Shore, much regretted.—Miss Fanny Onions, greatly esteemed.—Benjamin Parker, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Capt. Barroll, of Hereford, to Miss Marianne Hill.—Mr. Perole, of Droitwich, to Miss Pinyon, of Hereford.

Died.] At Hereford, in Widemarsh-street, Miles Coyle, esq.; a gentleman well known and highly respected; his professional eminence in conducting the triennial music

meetings at that place, during a long series of years, and his ability in forming in his numerous pupils a chaste and correct execution, will render his memory an object of public regard.—61, Mr. Susannah Potter, greatly regretted.

At Leominster, 79, Mr. Maund.

At Ross, 73, Mr. Dew, late of Gatsford-farm; a man whose character is justly eminent for benevolence to the poor; when wheat was at the high price of 25s. he supplied the necessitous at 10s. per bushel.

At Letton, 89, John Freeman, esq.; few persons in a private station have applied great mental abilities, in his domestic and social circles, with more affection and good will than him.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Married.] Mr. Millard, to Miss Eliza Watts, both of Gloucester.—Mr. Coleville, solicitor, of Bristol, to Miss Coles, of Bridgwater.—Mr. Charles Gedryeh, to Miss Grainger.—Mr. J. Stock, to Miss M. Cardwell, of Lawrence-hill: all of Bristol.—Mr. Thomas Bubb, to Miss S. Rooke, both of Cheltenham.—Richard M. Herbert, R.N. to Miss Ann Maria Boyton, of Clifton.—At Clifton, Capt. Henry Elton, R.N. to the widow of Peter Touchet, esq.—Mr. F. Johnstone, of Hardyworth, to Mrs. Farraday, of Clifton.—Mr. Victor S. Desprez, of Cirencester, to Miss Harriet Haynes, of Hillsby.—Mr. James Harris, of Brockthorp, to Miss J. Chamberlayne, of Haresfield.—Mr. William Booker, of Maisey Hampton, to Miss Elizabeth Clappen, of Barnsley.—William Gagg, esq. of Marshfield, to Miss Bridget Sainsbury, of Hinton.

Died.] At Gloucester, 58, John Wilkins, of Cirencester; a respectable and much esteemed member of the Society of Friends.—In Southgate-street, Mrs. Roberts.—Mr. John Allgood.

At Bristol, the wife of Mr. J. Biss.—86, Mr. Christopher Lilly.—32, Mr. Wm. Ball.—In College-street, 84, Mr. William Williams.—26, Lieut. James Rob. Gruber.—76, Mr. Robert Ashley.

At Cheltenham, 62, Mrs. Russel.—45, the Rev. William Gray, master of the free grammar-school of this town, sincerely regretted.

At Colford, 58, Mr. Samuel Baker.—At Stow-on-the-Wold, Mrs. Jane Langley, much regretted.—At Undy, 84, the wife of the Rev. Henry Williams.—At Huntly, William Harvey, esq.—At Didmarton, Mrs. Watts, regretted.—At Newnham, 79, Francis Lawson, esq. many years a magistrate for the counties of Gloucester and Worcester.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At Oxford Assizes, an action was brought by a bookseller of Oxford, to recover 36l. 12s. for books had by a minor, whilst he was a commoner of Brasenose College. Previous to trial, 8l. 4s. was paid into

court for such books as were deemed necessary; and it being contended by Mr. Dauncey, that no proof had been adduced that the books were necessary, a verdict was given for the defendant.

Married.] Mr. Mallam, to Miss Lydia Butler.—Mr. William Pethers, to Miss Elizabeth Gray.—Mr. James Tubb, jun. to Miss Elizabeth Randall: all of Oxford.—Mr. Wm. Taylor, of Bakewell, to Miss Munton, of Banbury.

Died.] At Oxford, 69, Mr. Hambleton.—Mrs. Wiggins.—70, Mr. Evans.—In George-lane, 63, Mr. John Heading.—69, the widow of Mr. Jonathan English.—In Pembroke-street, 68, Mr. John Baker.

At Woodstock, 49, Mr. W. Watton.

At Witney, 49, Mr. Thomas Fox, greatly esteemed and regretted.

At Banbury, Miss Lydia Turpin Waller. At Yarnton, 51, Mr. Thomas Pitt.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

A requisition has called on the Mayor to convene a meeting of the inhabitants of Reading, to petition the Prince Regent "to direct his ministers' attention to an immediate abolition of all useless places and unmerited pensions."

At the next general election, the independent electors of Reading have resolved to put in nomination Fyshe Palmer, esq. of Luckley-house, and support him through the contest free of expence, agreeably to one of the principles laid down in the *Golden Rules for Electors*.

Messrs. Wells, Allnatt, Wells, and Hedges, of the Wallingford Bank, have addressed a letter to the Reading paper, in which they say, "the public have a right to expect, as an indemnity for their confidence in holding the notes of a particular banking-house, that they should receive from that house a satisfactory pledge of its solvency, in having a deposit of landed or government securities, under suitable parliamentary regulations, to the full amount of its notes in circulation; and we hope," say they, "that the time is not far distant when our own, and every other country banking firm, will be called upon to give this pledge and this security to the public."

The poor people of the neighbourhood lately so much resisted the inclosure of Woodhay Common, near Newbury, that the military were called in, and several persons were apprehended, and bound over to appear at the sessions. We trust their interests were not compromised in the bill.

Married.] At Windsor, the Rev. W. Heath, of Eton College, to Miss E. King.—At Reading, the Rev. John Hornbuckle, to Miss Arabella Andrews.—Joseph Wakeford, esq. of Andover, to Miss Elizabeth Darvall, of Little Coley.—Richard Emerie Vidal, esq. of Bracknall, to Miss Charlotte Pearose Mitten, of Kensington.—Mr.

Morby, of St. Paul's Church-yard, to Miss Catherine Hemsted, of Ilsley.

Died.] At Reading, James Bowen, esq.

At Windsor, at an advanced age, John Kirkpatrick, esq. late the brave commander of the Hon. East-India Company's ship Henry Addington.

At Bisham, 76, the Rev. Stephen Gage, A.M. upwards of fifty-two years minister of that parish.—At Winslow, Mr. Thomas Yeates.

HERTS AND BEDS.

Dr. Prettyman, Bishop of Lincoln, in his charge to the clergy at the late triennial visitation at Bedford, denounced the Bible Societies as dangerous to the established religion, and to the orthodox principles of those who attend them.

Married.] Thomas Toovey, jun. esq. of King's Langley, to Miss Esther Field, of Chesham Vale.—H. Howard, esq. of Kenworth-hall, to the widow of Sir J. Trenholm, K.G.—Lieut. Henry Leech, of the Bedford-militia, to Miss Norman, of Bedford.

Died.] At Woburn, the widow of Geo. Booth Tyndale, esq.—Mr. G. O. Osborn, merchant.

At Puckeridge, — Shaw, esq. of Dulwich, near London. He had been married three times, and had had one child by each wife.

At Harnell's Park, Richard Shawe, esq.—At Bailey-hall, 53, Col. Geo. Maddison, late of the 65th regiment of foot.—At Bishop's Stortford, 44, the Rev. Raymond E.L. Rogers, vicar.—At Welwyn, 77, Capt. H. Baikie, R.N.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. K. M. R. Tarpley, vicar of Floore, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Dr. Hornsby, Savilian professor of Astronomy.—The Hon. and Rev. T. L. Dundas, to Miss Mary Jane Bousquet, of Harlingstone.—Mr. Wm. Gibbon, to Miss Sarah Henley, both of Kettering.—Mr. R. C. Smith, of Luttermouth, to Miss Presland, of Rushton.

Died.] At Peterborough, 68, Mr. John Parnell.

At Paulerspury, 76, Mr. Neale Newman. At Holdenby, 26, Mrs. B. Abbott.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Ely, lately, held at the Club Inn, (the magistrates having refused the use of the Shire-hall upon the occasion,) Jonathan Page, esq. being in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously entered into:—"That this meeting cannot but observe, with the sincerest emotions of sympathy and regret, that nine persons who were capitally convicted at the Special Assizes lately held here, and who were reprieved under an expectation regularly notified to them, that their punishment would be limited to twelve months' imprisonment, have suddenly been removed from Ely to

the hulks at the Nore; and that the terms of their reprieve, contrary to general usage, have been extended to seven years' transportation."

Married.] Mr. Adam Fitch, to Miss Theodora Ingle, both of Cambridge.—The Rev. John Powell, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Martha Beales, of Newnham.—Mr. Francis Sillis, of Fordham, to Miss Allen, of Horsford.

Died.] At Cambridge, 65, Mr. William Dickerson.—80, Mr. George Burbage.—58, Mr. James Balls.

At Ely, Mr. Richard Hattersly.

At Wisbech, 25, Mr. John Loughton.

At Bottisham, 88, Mr. Benj. Kettle.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. James Fox, to Miss Sarah Smith.—Mr. William Durrant, to Miss Bolton.—Mr. T. Newman, to Miss Harriet Bacon: all of Norwich.—William Geering Clarkson, esq., to Miss Julia Matilda Cruttenden, of Norwich.—Mr. L. Thompson, R.N. to Miss Susan Wake, of Pulham, St. Mary.—Lieut. M. R. Lucas, to Mrs. H. M. Colls, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. J. Warmoll, of Denton, to Miss Hannah Dring, of Woodton.—Mr. Robert Ratcliffe, of Swaffham, to Miss Harriet Fulcher, of New Buckenham.—Mr. H. Woods, of Sall-house hall, to Miss Maria Windett, of Thorpe.—The Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Mundesley, to Miss Leathes, of Swaffham.

Died.] At Norwich, 69, Mr. Stephen Danser, much regretted.—57, Mrs. Hannah Sewell.—79, Mr. Thomas Scott.—40, Mrs. Ann Forster, of St. John's Sepulchre.—92, the Rev. John Fayerman, late of London.—68, Mrs. Riches.—Mrs. Lincoln.

At Thetford, 75, Mr. William Pryke.
At Swaffham, 27, the wife of Mr. John Giscard.

At Wiggenhall St. Mary's, Mrs. W. Dennis, lamented.—At Mundham, 96, Mr. J. Roberts.

At Hempnall, 70, Mr. John Thirkettle.—At Costessy, 86, Mr. John Smith.—At Bracondale, 62, John South Morse, esq.—At Poringland, 23, Miss Mary Ann Waller.

SUFFOLK.

Public meetings have lately been held at Ipswich, and several other trading towns, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of preventing the injury which the resident trader sustains from itinerant hawkers and chapmen. The Resolutions state, "That the sales of linen and woollen drapery, jewellery, hats, and other goods, by auction and otherwise, that have lately taken place in the town, the property of persons not being house-holders here, have most materially affected, and must ultimately prove the ruin of the trade of the town, it means are not used to prevent a repetition of such sale." A petition to Parliament, to increase the duty

upon hawkers' licences is the remedy proposed by this meeting.

Married.] Mr. James Hill, to Mrs. Clamp, both of Ipswich.—Mr. Robert Thrower, of Ipswich, to Miss Crowe, of Snape.—Mr. Isaac Coldham, of Ipswich, to Miss R. Elliott, of Niedham-market.—Mr. R. Delf, of Bungay, to Miss Ann Hickman, of Wattisfield.—Mr. Charles Inledon, of Chedburgh, to Miss Ann Mumford, of Bricet.—Mr. Wm. Hensby, to Miss C. Fuller, both of Lakenheath.—James Coc, esq. to Mrs. Ann Steed, both of Melford.—Mr. Benjamin Craeknell, of Stradbroke, to Miss Martha Notley, of Hoxne.

Died.] At Woodbridge, Miss Page.—73, Mrs. Fulcher.

At Saxmundham, 93, Mr. Samuel Burleigh.

At Framlingham, Mr. Thwaites.

At Needham-market, 75, Mr. John Moore.

At Peasenhall Swan, 50, Mr. John Adams.—At Bucklesham-hall, 72, Mr. William Steel.—At Wetherden, 37, Mr. Wm. Bennett, much respected.—At Linstead-hall, Miss Woolnough.—At Barton-Mills, 54, Mr. Phillip Fuller; he was a man of the strictest integrity.

ESSEX.

In consequence of the preparations made for the selling and pulling down the barracks at Maldon, which had been repaired at a great expence, a petition, signed by the gentlemen, merchants, tradesmen, and inhabitants of that borough, has been presented to the Lords of the Treasury, expressing a hope that they may be preserved, and occupied by the military or by half-pay officers, to alleviate the present want of trade in Maldon!

Married.] Mr. Isaac Deek, of Harwich, to Miss Susan Norris.—John Bellin, esq., to Miss Ann Brocdale, both of Chigwell.—Mr. Thomas Garthorn, of Saffron Walden, to Miss Eedes.—Mr. J. Deane, to Miss Constable, of Wicks.—Mr. T. King, of Ballingdon, to Miss Rebecca Constable, of Henny.—Mr. John Foster Reeve, of Bocking, to Miss Ann Crub, of High-Holborn, London.

Died.] At Harwich, 87, Mr. John Wing, one of the capital burgesses of that borough.

At Barking, 30, Mr. William West Campion.

At Epping, 21, Mr. Joseph Rankin, regretted.

At Hornchurch, 75, Mrs. Ann Carter, universally esteemed.—At Sewardstone, Miss Preston.

KENT.

Accounts from Dover state, that the concourse of persons who embark from thence to the Continent, exceeds any thing of the kind ever remembered. Upwards of

of 200 lately embarked in one day for Calais, besides many for Ostend. In truth, if 100l. a year goes as far in France or Flanders as 500l. in Great Britain, can this be wondered at? The remedy is to abolish the fourteen millions of taxes raised to keep up the worse than useless SINKING FUND.

Married.] Mr. Hearnden, to Mrs. Wright.—Mr. John Burrows, to Miss Ann Elizabeth White; all of Canterbury.—Mr. Wm. Griggs, to Miss Lydia Archer, both of Dover.—Mr. Henry Moon, of Dover, to Miss Susannah Marsh, of Up-hill, Folkestone.—Edward Ross, esq. of Rochester, to Miss Tozer, of Bury St Edmund's.—Mr. William Brett, to Miss Jewry, both of Margate.—Mr. Robert Judd, of Woolwich, to Miss Driver, of Rochester.—John Crimble, esq. of Horkenden, to Miss Mary Ward, of Compton.—Thomas Marchant, esq. of Brenehley, to Miss Walter, of Grovehurst.—Henry Oldman, esq. of Whitehill, to Miss Ann Smith, of Faversham.

Died.] At Canterbury, 65, Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, much respected.—68, Mr. William Gouden, of Staplegate.—Mr. Holliday.—Mr. Austen.—23, Miss Sophia Marten

At Dover, 40, the wife of Mr. Peter Popkiss.—Mr. Edward Wills, greatly respected.

At Deal, suddenly, 78, Mr. James Field Osborn.—32, Lieut. James Whitthorn.

At Chatham, Mr. W. Greenfield.—41, Mrs. Hat.—68, Mr. Leith, universally respected.—61, Mr. Joseph Rundel.

At Margate, 53, Mr. Thomas Browne.—In Cecil-street, Mr. Rybot, of London.

Near Margate, Mary, wife of Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Cambridge.

At Faversham, the wife of Mr. Robert White.

At Maidstone, in the prime of life, Wm. Alexander, esq. an eminent artist, well known to the public as the draughtsman of the Egyptian Antiquities in the British Museum, and of many other works, which will live in the public esteem as long as the public taste.

SUSSEX.

At the late Lewes' wool-fair, little business was done; and at a public dinner, Lord Sheffield in the chair, a petition to Parliament was agreed upon, praying that such a moderate duty may be imposed on the importation of foreign wool, as would afford protection to the British wool-grower, and enable him to meet in competition at our own market such kinds of foreign wool as are not necessary to our manufactures.

Married.] Dr. Oldham, R.N. to Miss Hewett, of Easeborn.—Mr. Parlett, to Mrs. Parke, of Arundel.

HAMPSHIRE.

A steam-boat is proposed to be esta-

lished at Southampton to go to the Isle of Wight; and it would no where be more convenient, as the water is remarkably well adapted to the purpose.

Although it is supposed that many of the watering places will have to deplore the bad weather this season, yet, as the Isle of Wight possesses attractions superior to all other watering places, notwithstanding the state of the weather, every place of resort is crowded.

Married.] Capt. William Richard Smith, R.N. to Miss Sanders, of Southampton.—Henry Davies, esq. of Ringwood, to Miss Eliza Holme, of Great Coram street, London.—Mr. Davies, to Miss Trulove, both of Fatcham.—Mr. Thomas Wax, to Miss E. Laneaster, both of Portsmouth.—William Goldfinch, esq. R.N. to Mrs. Ross, of Portsmouth.—Mr. Alcot, of Portsmouth, to Miss Jane Taylor, of Portsea.—Lieut. Jam. s. Clark, R.N. of Portsmouth, to Miss Newman, of Southsea.—Mr. George Shakespear Turner, of Kingston, to Miss Anne Carter Jelicovic, of Portsea.

Died.] At Southampton, 84, Mrs. Diben.

At Winchester, Mr. Thomas Cruit.—In Hyde-street, 70, Mr. John Smith.—77, Mrs. Grace Robinson, universally regretted.—The wife of Mr. Charles Cooke.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Lipscomb.—Mrs. Sping.

At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Robt. Squire.

At Gosport, Mr. Jacob Legg, regretted. At Romsy, Mrs. Sonnett.

At Portsea, Mr. James Horsey, jun. justly lamented.—Mr. Avery.

WILTSHIRE.

Agricultural produce is so deeply depressed in value, that at Tanhill fair, near Devizes, cart-horses, worth three years ago thirty-five guineas, would not fetch eight or ten guineas; lambs were offered at 4s. 6d. to 5s. per head! Cheese also continues rapidly on the decline, from the quantity on hand, there being no demand.

Married.] Wm. Goodall, esq. to Miss Atkinson, of Salisbury.—George Pinchin, esq. of Haselbury-house, to Miss Mary Bethell, of Lady-down, Bradford.—Mr. J. Robinson, of London, to Betsey Newell, daughter of the Rev. G. Phillips, of Westbury.

Died.] At Trowbridge, 24; Mrs. Perkins, jun.—74, the widow of Mr. James White.—Mr. Thomas Martin, greatly respected.—80, Mrs. White.

At Marlborough, Mrs. Shrimpton.

At Calne, much lamented, Mrs. Mary Harrison.

At Wootton Bassett, 80, Mrs. Ann Warman, universally respected.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A tremendous peal of thunder lately burst over Bath, when a remarkable circumstance occurred at the house of Mr.

Windsor,

Windsor, musical professor. The accumulated power called electric entered the nursery, on the attic floor, and, passing along the bell-wire and other conductors, crossed two rooms, in which were children, and finally disappeared in the kitchen with a great explosion. The iron wire was oxydated.

Married.] Mr. Paisey, to Miss Mary Ann Abbot, both of Bath.—Francis T. Bass, esq. of London, to Miss Frances Charlotte Minchin, of Bath.—John Tilly Gollop, esq. of Yeovil, to Christiana Van du Vlieghe, of Teilemont, near Brussels.—Mr. Edw. Bradley, to Miss Ann Maria Brewer, of Luckham.—Lieut. Wm. Rees, R.N. to Miss Sarah Trent, of Ilchester.

Died.] At Bath, in Sydney-place, 77, B. Cole, esq.—22, Mrs. Elizabeth Winter, of Saltash.—In New King street, 39, John Erving, esq.—In Chapel-row, Queen-square, Mrs. Pile.—In John-street, Miss Apliu.—In Beaufort-square, 53, Mr. Samuel Clark, regretted.

At Taunton, Lieut.-gen. Cliffe.—The wife of Mr. Joseph Clarke.—Advanced in years, the wife of Mr. Matthew Havidand.—In the Crescent, 70, Mrs. Barker.

At Frome, 66, Mr. John Wayland.

At Wellington, Margaret, wife of the Rev. R. Jarrett, vicar of that place, justly lamented.

At Weston, Mr. John Hewlett.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Wyke Regis, Robert Rhodes, esq. of the 36th regt. to Miss Ann Wilkinson, of Weymouth.—Mr. Thomas Lakey, of Bridport, to Miss Sarah Sandford.

Died.] At Weymouth, 74, Tho. Speed, esq. late of Cannon-street.

At Bridport, Miss Mary Eliz. Warr.

At Blandford, 74, William Sollers, esq. banker in that town.

At Wimbourne, 73, Mr. R. Oakley.

DEVONSHIRE.

A club for the support of the British constitution, and the maintenance of principles of civil and religious liberty, has recently been established in Devonshire. It has the designation of the "Devon County Club:" the Duke of Bedford is president, and the Hon. N. Fellowes, vice-president.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Bath, to Miss S. Cooke, both of Exeter.—At Plymouth, Isaac Noot, esq. of Haverfordwest, to Miss Henrietta Gregg, of Plymouth.—D. Henry Goode, esq. to Miss Jemima Hodson, of Plymouth.—Wm. Cole, esq. of Northmolton, to Miss Maria Dale, of Southmolton.—Wm. Prance, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Sarah Gribble, of Barnstaple.—The Rev. Wm. Spry, A.M. to Mrs. Ann Condy, of Dock.—Mr. John Pike, of Chumleigh, to Miss Stooke, of Trusham.—At Exmouth, John Teap, esq. to Miss Eliz. Bunce.

Died.] At Exeter, 30, Mr. Jas. Rickard.—In Lower North-street, Mr. William Browne.—54, Mrs. Jemima Colson, justly regretted.—76, Mr. James Summers.—Mr. Thomas Heath.—The wife of Mr. George Cockerom.—36, Mrs. Elizabeth Dorothea Gruttner.—Mr. Wm. Ellis.—71, Mr. Wm. Hussey.—Mr. Jas. Staddon.

At Tiverton, Miss Dorothy Pell.

At Teigumouth, the widow of Lieut. Brewer, R.N.—78, Philip Langmead, esq. justice of the peace for this county.—At Dawlish, 45, Miss Lockyer, beloved and lamented.—Sir Andrew Baynton, bart.

CORNWALL.

A specimen of English mineral, sent from Truro, by Mr. Arthur Penrose, assayer-master, was very lately laid before the committee of the British Museum. It consisted of a cobalt stone, intimately combined with capillary or filiform silver, weighing upwards of 124lbs.

Married.] W. Rashleigh, esq. of Menabilly, to Miss Caroline Hinxman, of Tyschurch house.—Tho. Phillips, esq. of the Ordnance Department, to Miss Rowland, of Penzance.—Mr. John Borlase, to Miss Mary Hart, both of St. Anstell.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mr. E. Jennings.

At Truro, Mrs. J. Tregoning.

At Launceston, Miss Lawrence.

At Bellevue-house, 21, Mr. C. Barwis.

WALES.

Severe losses have been sustained in Glamorganshire and Carmarthenshire, by the rivers overflowing, owing to the continuance of heavy rains, and carrying away, or greatly injuring, the crops of hay.

Married.] At Bangor, Major George Henry Hewett, to Louisa, daughter of the Bishop of Bangor.—Mr. Stephenson, of Bangor, to Miss Martha Welchon, of Ossulton-street, Somers-town.—Mr. James Rooce, of Bangor, to Miss Alice Morgan, of Amlwch.—Mr. Lionel Jones, of Carmarthen, to Miss Bonville, of Swansea.

Died.] At Swansea, 31, Mrs. Morgan, deservedly esteemed.

At Aberystwith, Mrs. Elizabeth Field.

At Carmarthen, 34, Mr. John Thomas; he was a man of strict integrity.

At Castle-hall, Milford, Charles Levett, esq. after a lingering illness of 25 years, beloved and respected.—At Llandilo, 26, Mr. John Morgan, jun.—At Summer-hill, Beaumaris, 80, Mr. Jones, highly esteemed.

SCOTLAND.

Disturbances have lately broken out at Glasgow, where the labouring classes, in common with those in all the manufacturing districts, have for some time been in great distress for want of employment.—Subscriptions had been opened, and the subscribers considered soup kitchens as the most effectual aid; but the workmen were of a different opinion, and an incautious expression used by some person in the soup kitchen

kitchen inflamed them to outrage. The military were called in, and a few of the distressed people were wounded by their weapons, but no lives were lost.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Colonel Duncan Cameron, 79th Highlanders, to Miss Catherine Baillie.—Capt. H. Pearson, R.N. to Miss Ellen Littlejohn, of Sterling.

Died.] At Inverary, Sir A. M. Lockhart, bart.; his death was in consequence of falling off the barouche seat of his carriage, and the wheel going over his breast.

DEATH ABROAD.

At the village of St. Cloud, near Paris, aged 56, in lamented obscurity, *Mrs. Dorothea Jordan*, lately the pride of the British stage, and one of the most favourite comic actresses of her time. She had been seized with an inflammation of the lungs, but the immediate cause of her death was the rupture of a blood-vessel in a fit of coughing, which carried her off in a few hours, and before any of her family could be apprized of her danger. She was the daughter of an Irish officer, of the name of Bland, with whom her mother had eloped from the house of her father, a dignified clergyman, while the captain was with his regiment in Wales. Necessity compelled them to have recourse to the stage for support; and Dorothea drew her first breath among the Thespian corps. At a very early age she procured an engagement with Ryder, the Dublin manager, making her first appearance in *Phoebe*, in *As You Like It*, a play in which she afterwards shone so eminently in *Rosalind*. She took the name of Francis, on her first appearance, to avoid wounding the pride of her father's relatives. Daly soon afterwards engaged her for his Theatre, in Crow-street, and her favour with the public increased; but, some improper conduct on the part of the manager obliging her to quit Dublin, she joined the Yorkshire company of Tate Wilkinson, at Leeds. The manager asking her in what line she wished to engage, she immediately answered, with that fascinating frankness and vivacity so peculiar to her, "All!" She was first introduced, as *Calista* in *The Fair Penitent*, and as *Lucy* in *The Virgin Unmasked*. Her merit soon became known—the applause she received, in whatever character she undertook, was unbounded, and for some years she played with success

through the midland and northern counties where she is still well remembered. She was in due time applied to by the London managers, and engaged at Drury-lane at four pounds a week. *Peggy* in *The Country Girl*, and the *Spoiled Child*, were her *chef d'œuvres*, and we never again shall witness the same *naïveté* with which she performed this character. Her salary, after performing them, was first doubled and then trebled, two benefits in the season were also allowed her. For a long period, she continued in the highest receipt of any salary before given at Drury-lane,—50*l.* a week. Soon after her engagement in the metropolis she lost her mother; but all her relatives have felt the effects of her bounty; for, though her maternal fondness first pointed towards her own numerous family, yet her generosity has been extreme to others. The name of her first husband was Ford, by whom she had several children; but for many years she lived at Bushy, as the recognized companion of a royal Duke, by whom she had a large and interesting family. Her prudence, discretion, and good sense in this situation, procured her the respect of hundreds of discreet matrons. She in truth enjoyed all the luxuries of royalty, and never was contaminated by its pride, its follies, or its grosser vices. Had she been born to a throne, she could not, in all that the good qualities of the heart command, have been more beloved or respected than while she presided at the hospitalities, the festivities, and the charities of the Royal Ranger. She was, however, never diverted by private splendour from the duties of her public profession as an actress, for therein existed the basis of her fame. In the line of parts which she filled, she was not only without any rival, but she was almost adored by the great audiences which she drew together. Her tones were magical in their effect on the heart; and, in the singing of national ballads unaccompanied by music, she had no equal; nevertheless her powers were those of nature; and, without effort or artifice, she drew tears or bursts of laughter by the simple intonations of her voice, and by the interest which her presence gave to every scene. Her death was so sudden that no countrymen attended her to the grave; and two travelling Englishmen who saw her funeral pass, were the first publishers of the event.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Communications of DR. WALKER, MR. STRUTT, MR. BAINBRIDGE, S. R. &c. came to hand too late to appear in the present Number.

We are sorry to say, that we have received no Contribution in aid of the poor Prisoners in the Fleet, whose hard cases were noticed in our last.

Several anonymous replies to known Correspondents cannot be inserted; we feel it our duty to protect Correspondents who honour us with their signatures from anonymous replies of a personal nature.

In our last, the signature J. Joyce, to a manuscript which passed through his hands two days before his decease, should have been J. J. Lympston; the initials of both Correspondents being the same.

When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was, that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or violently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend.—*Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Conversers, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE sent for insertion in your valuable Magazine the following account of a nest of ants, which, perhaps, may be interesting to some of your numerous readers, who are fond of the study of natural history.

During a short stay last month at Malvern Wells, in Worcestershire, I observed, in climbing one of the hills, a long bare place, which ran diagonally across a smooth grass walk; which had been made for the accommodation of those who visited the Wells. This bare place or path was entirely filled with ants, which were running backwards and forwards, apparently very busy in search of food. The path seemed to be between nine and ten feet in length, and about two inches in breadth, and terminated at the lower extremity in a bed of nettles and long grass; and none of the ants deviated at all from the path till they reached this point, when they separated, and went different ways. Those which returned with food in their mouths deposited it in the nest, which was at the other end. I observed many of them returning from the nest with something in their mouths, which, upon closer inspection, I found to be their young; which they were taking out, for the purpose, as I concluded, of exposing them to the air and sun. When they had proceeded about one-third of the way down the path, they deposited their charge upon the grass, and returned to the nest, in all probability to fetch more of their young. I watched several of the ants one by one from the nest, and found that they went an immense way in search of food. I kept my eye upon one in particular for some time, and at length saw it take up a dead fly, with which it was returning to the nest; but when it had proceeded about half way up the path it was overtaken by another

ant, which seemed also to be returning, but which had not been so successful as that whose motions I had been observing: a contest instantly ensued, in which the one that had made the attack succeeded in getting possession of the dead fly, which it carried triumphantly to the nest, whilst the other returned in search of something else, ashamed to enter the nest without contributing to the general stock. Upon examining the nest closer, I observed several of the ants that appeared to be wandering beyond the nest, a circumstance which I had not before noticed. I followed them with my eye, and found that there was another path, formed by them amongst the loose stones and sand of the hill; and, upon ascending a little higher, I found it was as much thronged with them as the path below. I traced them for about 250 or 300 yards, when, to my great surprise, I discovered an immense nest of about fourteen yards in circumference, in which I beheld such myriads of these little creatures that my eyes were actually dazzled with looking at them. The nest was composed of small bits of dry grass, bark of trees, fern leaves, &c. all of them cut into little shreds of about one quarter of an inch in length. The entrances into it were innumerable, and thronged with the busy tribe. Wishing to ascertain the depth of the nest, I thrust my stick into it, and found that, for about a foot and a half, it was composed of these dry leaves, &c.; and upon turning this up I saw all the young and food deposited amongst the small loose stones of which that part of the hill was composed. I did not dare to remain long near the nest, for I found myself entirely covered from head to foot in the space of two minutes. The next morning I found the breach which I had made the night before completely repaired, and also a dead mole, which I had thrown into

the nest, entirely consumed. I endeavoured to find if there were any other paths which led from the nest, but I could not discover any. There were a great number of ant-hills made by the *Formica rubra*, or red ant, all around this nest, some within ten or twelve feet; but the ants of both species seemed to keep quite distinct, and never to interfere with each other. I brought several of the ants home with me; and, upon examination, they appear to me to be the *Formica herculeana*, or horse-ant, of Linnæus; but I do not conceive they are peculiar to that part of the country in which I saw them.

Derby;

J. D. STRUTT.

August 12, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to your correspondent W. P. vol. 42, p. 18, I desire to inform him, that, where the cause of forbidding the bans is such as to form a sufficient legal objection to the marriage—as, if one of the persons be not of years of discretion, and the guardian forbid, or if either of them has a husband or wife living, &c. the clergyman is bound to take notice of the objection, and proceed no further towards the celebration. If he do, he is punishable for his misconduct, and the marriage itself is void.

But your correspondent should be, at the same time, apprised, that the objection he instances is not such an one as is allowed by the laws of this country. The canon law, in some respects, decided differently. But, whatever doubts might formerly be entertained how far, according to the municipal laws of England, a marriage could be dissolved on account of a prior contract, the statute of 26 Geo. ii. c. 33, has removed every future question on that head*, and has left the injured party to seek for a compensation in damages by an action at law.

Latin cases after the verb sum.

To reduce the construction of a language to rules, precise yet comprehensive, drawn from general principles, and clearly and concisely elucidated and explained, is a task which many have attempted, but few have performed with any great degree of success. The philosophy of language is a work of progressive improvement, one that requires the accumulated knowledge of successive ages to ripen and bring to maturity;

and, notwithstanding the advantages it has derived in later times by the more easy and more extended intercourse of nations, the light that has reflected upon it from the splendor of modern philosophy, and the great advances that individual exertion and ingenuity have at different times made; we are but still in the portal of this branch of science. We observe at a distance the dawn; we trace by a glimmering light the yet indistinct lines of the landscape; but we possess sufficient to point out the track, and mark the direction, of our future labours. Until, however, the more abstruse part of this kind of learning shall, by the efforts of the skilful, be thoroughly investigated, and the ground-work laid for the construction of a philosophical grammar of language, it may not be amiss to point out some instances in which those in present use are defective or erroneous; and one general mode of construction, of very frequent occurrence, on which I shall at present trouble you with a few remarks, is the dative case following the verb substantive *sum*; and I shall previously make a few observations on the cases following that verb.

There are four conditions in which the substantives following the verb *sum* are found:

1st. Where the nouns preceding and succeeding it, or the subject and predicate, are both in one case, the latter declaring simply a character or quality of the former. (See examples, Grant. Inst. Syntax, R. 5.) The two words stand precisely in the same relation to each other as the substantive does to the adjective qualifying and agreeing with it, in "*mulier pulchra*," or as two substantives in apposition, one of them then performing the office of an adjective, in "*Petrus Miles Christi*;" except that the verb substantive is interposed between them to express the time and manner of that quality being united to its subject, whether at present or in future, whether absolutely or conditionally, &c. And, as these offices of the verb may be performed by adverbs, we find that in the ancient tongues, when the verbs, as being words of latest use and invention, had not acquired that frequency in discourse they now have, the verb substantive was very rarely employed.

2d. Where the quality is used, not *in concreto*, but abstractedly as the subject of discourse, the word expressing the subject to which that quality belongs is necessarily put in the genitive, as the source or origin of that quality; and that

* Hargrave Co. Litt. 79, b. n. 2.

that whether the substantive verb be interposed between the words or not, as, "*prudencia est senectutis.*" The infinitive mood is sometimes put in the place of the abstract noun, as, "*Regis est punire rebelles.*"

3d. If the substantive following the verb denotes the owner of the subject preceding, it is put in the dative, as, "*Est mihi pater.*" Verbs that signify acquisition or loss require a dative of the person to whom the same tends or belongs. To this idea, that of possession or property is nearly related; and we, therefore, frequently find the pronoun denoting the owner or possessor, put in the dative case; as, "*Fratri aedes fient pervie.*" Ter. "Brother's-house;" "*Mihi manus;*" "*Montibus convexa,*" &c.

4th. When the predicate does not denote simply the quality of the subject, but an effect or consequence, end or design, it is put in the dative, as, "*Divitiæ honori esse cæperunt.*" Sallust. "Honour began to be the effect or consequence of having riches." "*Quibus fides, decus, pietas, postremo honesta atque inhonesta omnia questui sunt.*" Sall. "Profit is the end or design in having faith," &c. And this does not depend upon any preposition understood, as Jones, Lat. Gram. p. 131, has stated; nor is it, as Mr. Grant, Inst. p. 194, would seem to suggest, any poetic licence or arbitrary mode of expression, but a rule of construction, founded on the general principles and analogy of the language; according to which a word, expressing not the direct action of the verb, but the end or design of it, is put in the dative case.

Sometimes the preposition *pro* governs a substantive in a like sense, "*pro munimento habent,*"—"they have for a defence;" and the preposition *cum*, where the noun designates a concomitant quality, as, "*Cui neque sua curæ (quippe quæ nulla sunt) et omnia cum pretio honesta videntur.*" "With a price marked or set upon them."

Should these observations not be inconsistent with the design of your valuable miscellany, I shall be obliged by the insertion.

W. BAINBRIGGE.

Alfreton; Aug. 13, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

IN the village of Barnwell, Northamptonshire, on Wednesday, July 24, a

boy, six years of age, the son of ——— Goodman, a labourer, was found drowned in a well, into which he had by some accident fallen, in his way to school. When taken out, it was uncertain how long he had been in the water. The clergyman of the parish, being consulted what should be done with him, advised that he should be carried directly home to his mother, not above a hundred steps from the well, and who was, indeed, already about him. But the village consists of two parishes, and the mother's house stands within the precincts of the other parish. Before the body could be removed, some of the farmers, or leading people of the parish, in which the well is situated, came, and would not permit the body to be carried to his mother's, from a conception that there is a law, that a body so found shall not be removed from the place or parish where it is found, till a coroner's jury has set upon it, and from fear that the parish might be put to trouble or expense about it. The child was accordingly carried to the church, above double the distance of his mother's house, and there laid out on a cold board. In the present case, I believe, there was no hope of recovery; but, had it been otherwise, such proceeding must have cut off all chance of success. And such a law, if such there be, ought surely to be altered or qualified, as it must go near to frustrate all the ends and advantages of the Humane Society.

For instance, and it is surely remarkable, this very boy, about a year ago, fell over a wooden bridge into a deep water, and was taken out without signs of life; but, being about the same distance from home as in the present instance, he was carried immediately to his mother, and was recovered. But, had the same interruption, as in the present case, taken place, it is probable he would then never have recovered.

Barnwell;

J. BROWN.

August 5, 1816.

*** We remember a similar case, when some medical men had prepared means of recovery in the nearest house on one side of a river, but, owing to the churchwardens insisting on the body being landed on the opposite side, the means could not be applied in time to restore the body to life, which, it was believed, might otherwise have been restored! Parish assessments ought to be disbursed from a county-fund, and then such absurdities would be avoided.—EDIT.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*,

“Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.”

SIR,

THE reality of the public evils, so often deprecated in your moral and patriotic pages, is not more certain, than that the major part of those evils is ascribable to the want of a superior system of education for the middle classes, or great body, of the community. By a superior system, I do not mean a system including an initiation into the subtleties of the schools, the abstrusenesses of speculative science, or the refinements of classical learning; but that intimate and comprehensive acquaintance with practical and useful knowledge, with ethical and political truth, which, while it would open the eyes of every man to the duties he owes *himself*, would not fail to impress him with a sense of what he is entitled to exact from *others*; especially those entrusted with the administration of public affairs. That the *present* plan of tuition is inadequate to these effects, private vice and public corruption sufficiently demonstrate. Our parochial charity-schools teach reading, writing, and arithmetic; our ordinary academies include book-keeping, geography, mathematics, and the modern and ancient languages; to these our universities add logic, metaphysics, and the circle of the sciences; and yet moral dereliction and political delinquency remain, in every rank, as prevalent as in the times of feudal darkness. Those who doubt this, only need listen to the language, and scrutinize the habits, of the lower classes; observe the general irreligion and profligacy of the higher;—inspect the open receptacles of vulgar and polite idleness; the tap-room, the tavern, the subscription gaming-houses, the pugilistic stages, and the turf;—contemplate the principle upon which lotteries are annually voted;—observe the easy confidence of men placed in Parliament by undue means, and the pitiable apathy with which the people behold them in their illicit seats;—take, sir, a retrospect of the late long course of human havoc; the disgraceful and horrid waste of life and treasure; the public wealth lavished upon the despoilers of public liberty, and the almost merited sufferings of the inferior orders. Not only do these things stare men in the face, without touching their hearts; they are regarded without a blush; committed

and endured, with equal callosity, to the appeals of decency, of reason, and of justice. Why? Because every species of knowledge is cultivated, except the most valuable; every thing improved by man, but man himself; every thing enhanced, save the true dignity of the human character.

These reflections, Mr. Editor, have been chiefly induced by an article in your last number, descriptive of an intended establishment of a male day-school, for the purpose of extending to the higher branches of education, the expeditious methods of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster. Of the patriotic and laudable intention of the respectable projectors there can be but one opinion; but I must be allowed to say, that, after the most mature consideration of their design, my conviction is, that, unless something more be meant to be included than appears in their prospectus, a *great purpose* (and I believe those gentlemen to be incapable of a *little* one.) will not be effected. Their ample field of instruction may, for youths born to independence, be necessary and eligible, (if so many branches of knowledge are acquirable by common intellects), because they open and expand the mind generally, dispose it to useful, liberal, and profitable pursuits, and qualify it for intellectual and manly relaxation.* But will such knowledge impress the pupil with a just estimation of his importance as a social being? Will it elevate him to a just sense of the rank he holds in the scale of creation? Will it teach him that, in erudition without wisdom, there is no profit? in talent unadorned with morality, no honor? in power not emblazoned with virtue, no glory? Will the intended tuition demonstrate, that it is equally incumbent upon him to impose upon himself and his neighbour, his political representatives and the executive power, the conscientious observance of the principles of probity, morality, and justice? Will it convince him, that the conduct of ministers and parliaments ought to be the objects of his incessant attention and solicitude?—that vice in governors, and

* “Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes,
Emollit mores, nec sinit esse ferus.” HOR.

† Aristides the *just*, whose house was a public school for wisdom and virtue, endeavoured, above all things, to give the young Athenians a *due value for themselves, as human beings, and freemen.*

virtue in the governed, are irreconcilable and impossible?—that corrupt rulers inevitably vitiate the people?—that such rulers have an interest in the public ignorance, and a plea for their encroachment upon human liberty, in the vices grafted upon that ignorance?—that of all mental darkness, that which veils the delinquency of *public functionaries* is the most detrimental to the *public weal*?—that, when a people suffer their municipal servants to become their masters, they surrender their own sacred privileges, and encourage the invaders of public rights; furnish facility to corruption, and triumph to power?—that, indirectly, they depress art and science, undermine commerce, invite poverty and humiliation, and inflict upon their innocent posterity, evils which only themselves have deserved, because, evils which only themselves have created?

In a word, sir, will the scope of instruction to which I am alluding, while it multiplies scholars, add a unit to the future number of our patriots? Will the diffusion of literary and scientific knowledge alone, produce a single independent mind? Will it elevate the *subject* to the *citizen*? Will it beget a spirit that shall identify private with public prosperity; seek its country's glory in the exhibition of superior humanity, superior generosity, superior justice, and superior freedom?

On the *extensive latitude* of the scheme, I shall not, at present, remark; nor inquire, how far the acquisition of so wide a circle of knowledge may be acquirable by common understandings, and before that age at which the sons of men in business are necessarily called into operative life; nor (if such a range of information were acquirable) whether it would be retained; nor, again, if retained, whether it would serve any of the purposes of the mechanical avocations, or amalgamate with that routine of ideas to which the ordinary pursuits subject and limit the mind.

With respect to the *classics*, I know it has been asserted, that we are largely indebted to their cultivation for that love of freedom by which we are, even still, so gloriously distinguished among the nations of Europe. Were that assertion founded, how bitter a reproach would it be to Englishmen, that Greek and Roman literature has not, long since, been among the studies of the meanest seminaries in their land! If to

read the ancients, were to imbibe the principles of liberty, and there were no translations of those ancients, then, sir, I affirm, that to teach their languages universally, would be the most sacred duty of a free people. But it is not from *ancient love* that we draw the grandest sentiments that can emboble the human heart; we are not, as Europeans, comparatively free, because we are better acquainted than our neighbours with Thucydides, Demosthenes, Tacitus, and Cicero. With a knowledge of those authors familiar as our own, in what a debased state doth continental Europe at this moment exist!

You perceive, Sir, that as I, by no means, disapprove the cultivation of the dead languages, as such, so neither would I be very solicitous for their introduction into the common spheres of education, any more than I would recommend an extensive field of erudition, except for pupils designed for the learned professions. Indeed, I see no forcible objection to the including in a popular plan of instruction, any knowledge, the acquisition of which shall not be found to interfere with the cultivation of *moral philosophy* in all its important branches. A youth, perhaps, had better learn too much (admitting that to be possible) than too little. He that acquires more than he is able to retain, will still, probably, retain a sufficiency for his station; and, if the attainment of what he is destined to lose, did not prevent the acquisition of that with which he could least dispense, it may be urged in its favor.—That it was accompanied with the advantage of relieving, by variegating his studies; and that it enlarged, by its super-addition to his other knowledge, the habitual grasp of his conception. Guided, then, by these considerations, the tutor will apportion the degrees of his instruction to the capacity, views, and other circumstances of his respective pupils. On two subjects, however, he will be uniformly solicitous and unrelaxing. Though some of his pupils are destined to be *men of letters and science*, some *artists*, and others *artizans, merchants, and retail dealers*, he will not, for a moment, cease to reflect, that they are *all* to be *members of a moral and a free community*; that private vice is public evil; that to abhor tyranny, is to love our country; that the patriotic spirit of our forefathers provided for us a liberal constitution;

stitution; that their wisdom has left precepts for its preservation;* that universal integrity, patriotism, and vigilance, are the only pillars upon which it can continue to stand; and that to determine to perform; and to exact, the social duties; to obey, and see obeyed, the laws of our country; to instruct our representatives, and watch our executive functionaries, are obligations which our ancestors discharged for us, and the performance of which will be equally due from the rising race to their own children. MAGNA CHARTA, the BILL OF RIGHTS, the Habeas Corpus, the Act of Settlement, and Coronation Oath, I would wish to see suspended on every side of the school: I would have every article in those sacred testaments learnt by rote; every article repeated and commented upon daily; sometimes by the master, and sometimes by the pupils themselves. I would have all the principles of the constitution clearly and continually expounded; especially those by which it is most distinguished, and raised above the other governments of Europe. I would have it explained to them, That a TRUE BRITON, strictly so denominated, is an equal compound of the republican, the oligarchist, and the monarchist; and that the moment the spirit of any one of these shall be suffered to evaporate, his political existence will expire.† Next to despotism, I would have them taught to abominate war; to consider no conquest as glorious, except the conquest of reason. Next to national subjugation, I would have them dread national debt, and make its increase the measure of ministerial profligacy. Next to freedom, I would have them prize domestic tranquillity; yet, deserving liberty by their morality and rationality, never be found deficient in the spirit to defend it. Next to the being robbed of their right to a pure and perfect parliament, I would have them detest a defective representation; and value the freedom of speech, and of the

press, as much more than life, as non-existence is preferable to enslaved thought and sentiment.

Perhaps, Sir, the portion of education suggested by these remarks, will be objected to by many, for the very reason that I should be so anxious to see it realized. I am not, I confess, without the fear, that for the universal approbation of a plan that should work so important and so salutary a change in society, even the preparatory light is wanting. They will be incapable of anticipating the beneficial results of constitutional and liberal intelligence. Far from imbibing, they will not be adequate to the appreciating, or comprehending, sublime truths.

Admitting that some persons would not surmise any awful danger from teaching youths their duties as citizens, neither, perhaps, will they discover the essential utility. And surely their coldness will not exceed their inconsistency. It will be as if they should declare, That every species of knowledge, except one, has claims to cultivation, because every species is necessary to *this* or *that* walk of life; one attainment to *this* profession, and that to *another*: but that the science of politics, which concerns *all*, and, in a free country, *most* concerns all, may be neglected! Upon the same principle that the *inops multitudo*, the uneducated, the utterly uninformed in moral maxims, are expected to scrupulously obey the laws, the politically ignorant are supposed to be qualified to religiously exercise their civil rights! Fatal folly! But for an error so pitiable in any people, and so culpably fostered by any government, should *we*, would *Europe*, have fallen into the deplorable state of which the original foundation was laid, by an unjust interference with the domestic concerns of an independent territory? Had the present generation of Englishmen been initiated in their *public duties*—been rendered tenacious of their constitutional rights; had they been enlightened upon the subject of ministerial artifice, ministerial encroachment, and made capable of seeing the sacredness of the principle violated, the degradation aimed at their property, and the blow struck at their freedom, in the cause of *kings*, would they have tacitly consented to the measure? Would they not have protested against it in one united voice? Indubitably, they would; and, as indubitably, the ministers must have respected their ap-
peal.

* ———— Vir bonus est

Qui consulta patrum, qui leges juraque servat.

† To object to the general diffusion of the science of politics, would be to disapprove of the circulation of the Holy Scriptures; for, to use the language of a learned and distinguished divine, "More true *political* wisdom may be learned from the book of Proverbs, than from a thousand Machiavels."—ROGERS.

peal. But neither their wisdom spoke, nor their spirit rose; and carnage and plunder issued forth upon a whole people struggling in maintenance of the rights of nations. Attribute this to the default of education. Letters have been cultivated; but moral principles neglected: science has advanced; but the human character has been suffered to remain stationary. Man, with all his accumulated intelligence, is still a being of mean condition; still insensible to the value of morals; still ignorant of his political importance; still deficient in personal dignity and resolution; still equally willing to bribe, and be bribed; still the dupe of whom his voice elects, and at the mercy of whom his labours feed: and, by his *multifarious illumination*, rendered but a *more splendid slave*. The very science, indispensable to all, is neglected by all; the spirit that should animate, and the intelligence that should direct, have been pusilanimously abandoned, or basely stifled. Hence, even in *this age*—*this enlightened age*—one territory exhibits a people contented under an absolute autocrat, a *second* displays the unbridled tyranny of an effeminate bigot, *another* shews us a race re-embracing their bursted fetters, and a *third* offers the spectacle of a people who, amid the vauntings of freedom, quiescently submit their rights and properties to the disposal of an unequally-chosen and corrupt representation! They know that they are imposed upon, but do not know that it is their duty to correct the abuse; are sensible of their injuries, but lost to the virtuous determination, to no longer endure them.

Why, Sir, are any people deficient in the knowledge of their public duties? Why dead to the feeling, that, as often as they were injured, would move them to self-redress? Because that *knowledge* has never been taught, that *feeling* never inspired, by a scheme of tuition including the inculcation of those moral truths, those political maxims, and that public spirit, which alone can emancipate enslaved nations, or preserve human liberty where it really exists.

So sensible were the ancient Greeks of the indispensability of an universal education, that it formed the prime and constant object of their solicitude. As early as the age of the renowned and immortal patriots, Harmodius and Aristogiton, the Athenians set up *Mercures* in all the highways, with moral

sentences inscribed upon them, for the instruction of the lowest vulgar; instituted public schools, and deemed it their greatest glory, that their city was the abode of manly virtue, and polite learning. When the wives of the same people, constrained by the invasion of Xerxes, fled to Salamis, the first care of the hospitable inhabitants was, to provide instructors for the children of their new visitors: and, when Eurydice, of Macedon, resigned Philip, in the tenth year of his age, an hostage to Thebes, her principal request was, that her son might receive an education *worthy of that city*.

The general state of Grecian morals would, indeed, be sufficiently manifested by one fact alone; the rejection by Aristides the *just*, of the important proposal made by Themistocles: The incorruptible Athenian refused his consent to the clandestine destruction of the Spartan fleet, because “though nothing could be more advantageous to Athens, nothing could be more unjust.” Upon how noble a system of ethics was such a principle founded! How grand the policy with which the illustrious moralist acted! All Athens, all Greece, applauded his resolution: What, then, must have been the Grecian education!

If we consider that, generally, improbity and licentiousness, dereliction of duty, public and private, are traceable to the defects of our didactic system; that a plan of tuition, having for its bases the controul of the passions, and the promotion of our true dignity as intellectual, moral, and political beings, would improve the high and the low, the cabinet and the commonalty; shed content upon every station, and teach respect for every duty, we shall at once perceive the advantage to be derived from the example of a scholastic institution liberally modelled, and to what extent posterity would be benefited by its immediate and universal imitation. Ignorance, the parent and the nurse of profligacy and disorder, banished from every rank, would leave to religion, reason, and patriotism, a clear and extensive field; and the church, the state, heads of cities, and fathers of families, would quickly behold the glorious scene of a rising generation enriched with useful intelligence, elevated by a masculine virtue, and exhibiting the felicitous promise of an improved æra.

Impressed, Sir, with the conviction, that the facile methods of tuition adopted

by Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster, offer opportunities for raising our national character as an intellectual, moral, and political people, I could not but be anxious to submit to the readers of your extensively-circulated miscellany, my sentiments on a subject so important; and shall hope to see, from some abler hand, further remarks respecting the greatest possible advantage to be derived from their plan of communicating human knowledge; or, in other words, a stronger light thrown upon the very important question of—What would be the properest system of tuition for the sons of freemen? THOS. BUSBY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON the Wednesday following my late communication to you respecting Lotteries, there was a debate in the House of Commons, from which the public may gather the following important facts:—that this delusive system is practised on us six times in the year; that it extracts from our pockets one million of money; that the proceeds to the treasury is only 558,240*l.*; that it is one of the sources of patronage by which four individuals, under the title of general commissioners, receive 500*l.* each, six who receive 300*l.* and not less than twenty-one who receive from 200*l.* to 150*l.* per annum each; that it is a powerful means of making dupes of the poor; and, in this respect, it was said by one of the members to resemble the devil, who seduces to sin, and then punishes the sinner.

The following resolutions were moved and seconded:—

“1st. That, by the establishment of state lotteries, the government of this country has encouraged and provoked a spirit of gambling, which, degrading the character of the people, and weakening their habits of industry, must abate the moral strength of the state, and ultimately diminish its financial resources.

“2ndly. That such lotteries have further been attended with peculiar evils, which the severest regulations have failed to extinguish, and which have been repressed only by laws whose provisions are arbitrary and unconstitutional, and their enforcement liable to the greatest abuse.

“3dly. That the House, therefore, would no longer authorize the establishment of state lotteries, under any system of regulation whatever.”

Excellent as these resolutions are, the house decided, by a majority of votes,

against them; and thus, instead of abolishing so shameful a system, lotteries are continued as usual, and are likely to be continued, until the House of Commons is composed of different men, and they adopt principles opposite to those which have hitherto marked their compliant extravagant career.

I have endeavoured to trace this system to its source, and I cannot find one feature that will recommend it any longer to our favour; the pages of superstition produce innumerable instances of things being decided by lot, but, I believe, the first application of it to the services of a state originated at Genoa; from thence it spread all over Italy; and, as the Popes of Rome have never hesitated adopting any measure by which they could the more easily creep into the pockets of their people, they soon availed themselves of it to increase their revenues. The earliest mentioned in our history was one in 1569; it consisted of 400,000 lots, at 10*s.* each lot; the profits were to go towards repairing the “*havens*” of this kingdom; there was another in the year 1612, for the plantation of English colonies in Virginia: both these were drawn at the west end of St. Paul’s Cathedral.

We have now three in a year, determined at six different drawings; the contract prices have varied within the last ten years from 14*l.* to 19*l.*; and the selling price of a sixteenth from 28 shillings to 40*s.* Thus a lottery of 60,000 tickets will realize to the vendors 60,000*l.* No one need wonder that every corner is pasted with lottery puffs, our hands crammed during a street’s walk with delusive schemes, and the most shameful compliments of the most infamous measures continually offered to a confiding and ignorant multitude.

Market-place, Warwick; W. GOODMAN.

Aug. 4.

* * * The number of criminals at our Midsummer sessions was exactly 100.

Erratum in my last.—For “*heathen gods*” read “*leathern gods*.”

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF all the parts of the medical profession or practice, that of the *accoucheur* must be considered the most sacred—the least fit to be subjected to legislative meddlings or enactments. Yet, in the Surgeon’s Bill, intended to be introduced into Parliament in the next session, it is proposed to be enacted, “Whereas surgical aid is frequently required

quired in midwifery, and it is expedient that male persons so practising should be qualified to render such aid, that it shall not be lawful for any male person to practise midwifery unless he shall have obtained a diploma or testimonial of his knowledge and ability to practise surgery, under the seal of one of the said three colleges (London, Dublin, Edinburgh), or unless he shall have obtained a testimonial of qualification as principal surgeon in the army or navy, and shall have actually served in that capacity," &c. &c.

The Royal College of Physicians once assumed the authority of granting their permission or license to practise midwifery. What has been the consequence of such assumption? The vain attempt of the learned body to establish their authority over a practice in which hardly one of them could pretend, would even deign to pretend, he had "seen service," proved perfectly nugatory. Their order of licentiates of midwifery is nearly extinct. The passing of the Surgeons' Bill would now so completely extinguish the assumed authority, that even the members of their college would not be permitted to practise midwifery, because surgical assistance is frequently required; and the fellows and the licentiates, in their admission into the college of physicians, are obliged to prove that they are no surgeons.

What is to become of the general practitioner, the regular apothecary, now legislatively recognised as a practitioner, if the bill be allowed to pass in its present form? In vain will his friend, his neighbour, in the heart-comforting confidence which he feels in the whole character of the worthy practitioner, address him on the most important concern of domestic life. During the anxious period of gestation, his seasonable visits may often gladden the family; and, consoled by his counsel, they may look forward with cheering hope to the eventful season of parturition. But then, at last, their hopes must be blighted; all their expectations of his continued solicitude and professional aid will be completely disappointed, for he will then have to declare, while their every hope and confidence may be reposed on him alone, that they must call in a surgeon; that he is by law precluded from rendering his professional services to the alarmed, the agitated, patient; and consolation or confidence to her astonished, disappointed, distracted, companions; that, whatever symptom of puerperal

fever, or other malady, however dire, threatening or present, may appear, neither he nor the physician are eligible to attend the labour. The surgeon only is competent. The law has determined the question, for "surgical assistance is frequently required." J. WALKER, M.D.

Bond Court, Wallbrook;

Aug. 13, 1816.

P.S. The examiners of the Apothecaries Company examine their candidates for appointment on the subject of midwifery: the similar boards of the colleges do not. If the surgeons do obtain from Parliament the exclusive privilege of becoming men-midwives, and are not constrained by the same authority to practise as such, it may be said that Parliament has inadvertently done great injustice to his Majesty's subjects by preventing physicians and apothecaries from following a most important practice, which is almost universally declined by the pure surgeons.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

POPE Joan, I perceive, is still the disturber of the Holy Catholic Church, as appears by your correspondent R. C. of this month, who is not a little angry, and who, in his wrath, attacks, rather rudely, my nevertheless-very-respectable authority, saying, "There is nothing, I believe, however improbable, preposterous, or false, which will not be easily caught, and instantly swallowed, by a credulous and unreflecting vulgar." Very pretty, by the way; supposing R. C. to be a member, as clearly he is a warm defender, of the said church, over which, it is affirmed, the said Joan was pontif and head. What preposterous falsehoods has not the church of Rome compelled her more "credulous and unreflecting vulgar" to swallow? Oh! what a tale could here be told! And because some of the unreflecting vulgar had not throats wide enough, and would not swallow all her "preposterous falsehoods," such as turning, by a few words over them, bread and wine into real flesh and blood, called by said church the real presence; together with lying wonders and miracles, said to be wrought by the agents of said infallible church. What dreadful doings have been transacted in inquisitions, bishop's cellars, and at burning stakes! I am no enemy to Catholic emancipation, but let the truth be told.

Really, Mr. Editor, the sneering manner of your correspondent induces me to conclude there is more truth about this she-pope than some people, particularly

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those

those more interested, are disposed to admit. To be sure, the authorities of R. C. are numerous, but none the better for that. How numerous and mighty were the authorities against Luther, that worthy friar, a name as hateful to the Holy See as that of Pope Joan,—the beast, as he used to be designated by succeeding popes; yet was that intrepid Reformer triumphant, and exposed to everlasting shame that corrupted and corrupting church.

But it is time to bring forward my 'nameless' clergyman of the Church of England, as R. C. is again pleased to write. If he think I am forging, I do assure him, and your numerous readers, he is in error; but, should he be uneasy, and very angry again, as he reads the following, I can only say, let him be angry.

It has been confidently asserted, says my worthy clergyman, by some modern members of the Romish Church, that the story concerning Pope Joan is a mere fiction, invented by Protestants to blacken the infallible church: in opposition to this insinuation, I here insert the following:—

"1st. The said Mrs. Joan, who called herself John VIII. was successor in the popedom to Leo IV. who died A. D. 855, and she herself was succeeded by Benedict III.

"2nd. Not only do many grave Roman Catholic historians assert the fact, but the fact itself has also exercised the wits of more than a few ingenious poets of that communion. Witness the following epigrammatic verse:

Papa pater patrum peperit papissa papellum.

Not to mention the lines of Mantuan, who was himself a Carmelite friar, and who represents Pope Joan and her lover hanging in the antechamber of hell:

Hic pendeat adhuc, sexum mentita virilem
Fœmina, cui triplici Phrygiam diademate mitram
Suspendebat apex, et pontificalis adulter.

"3dly. The statue of this she pope remained in the cathedral church of Siena so low down as until about the year 1677, when it was demolished, in order to stifle all memory of an incident so disastrous and dishonorable to the holy see."

As to the series of successors in the church of Rome, I beg leave to refer R. C. and all like-minded, to the Russian Brestheop. If he be disposed to open an account with them in these dis-

astrous times for trade and commerce, he will, notwithstanding, have plenty of business.

Laying claim, Mr. Editor, to your known impartiality in the cause of truth and justice, I beg an early insertion of the above.

M. CASTLEDEN.

Woburn; Aug. 5, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TITHES being taken from produce arising chiefly from labour, most materially affects the poor. It operates to their disadvantage two ways:—First, by discouraging cultivation, as the demand of tithes is on the produce of land, and not on land itself; and, consequently, it abridges the calls for agricultural labour. Secondly, by lessening the value of wages in proportion as it increases the price of provisions; which must be the consequence of withholding labour in the cultivation of land, and this will continue to be the case as long as the occupier does not receive a benefit equal to the risk and expence of applying labour. As population increases, the burden becomes more oppressive, because a greater supply of provisions is requisite, and the necessity of cultivation is more urgent. Labour is the means of procuring from land more than the natural produce, which, in general, is not more than about one-fifth of what is procured from it when in a state of cultivation. Thus, through the increase of population, the claim of tithe-holders is enlarged at the expence of the consumer.

Our manufactories are greatly affected by tithes: their prosperity is dependant on commerce, which can only be supported as we are able to stand in competition with other nations. Tithes are abolished in America, and, in a great measure, throughout Europe, this country and Ireland excepted; so that they will operate as an obstacle to our sending manufactured goods to foreign markets on terms equal to those of other nations. Our country, is, therefore, in danger of losing its reputation as the first commercial nation.

Were the depressing effects of tithes removed, industry would, in all probability, receive such a stimulus, as to be the means of procuring an abundant supply of provisions, and of keeping up a regular one on moderate terms. The removal of them would, we may hope, also tend to lessen the alarm which has so generally spread over the nation from the rapid increase of the poor's rate.

Rent,

Rent, or a tax on land, neither more nor less on account of the application of labour, would have an opposite effect to this tax on produce, and tend to excite the occupier to obtain an increase of produce by cultivation. It is an erroneous idea that land proprietors would exclusively reap the benefit arising from the annihilation of tithes, for, as the produce of land increases, the value of such produce is proportionably lessened; and, therefore, they would have but little advantage, if any, more than the consumer. Would it not also be beneficial in a religious point of view to do away this oppressive tax? For how painfully do we find love and harmony, the very essence of religion, destroyed by frequent contentions between the pastor and his charge—contentions which involve in their consequences the opposite feelings of hatred and animosity. JOS. CLARK.

Street, near Glastonbury.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ABSTRACT of the MINUTES of EVIDENCE taken before the LORDS COMMITTEES, to whom was referred the BILL intituled, "An Act to alter and enlarge the Powers of two Acts of his present Majesty, for granting certain Powers to the Gas Light and Coke Company," explaining the present STATE of GAS ILLUMINATION.

Samuel Clegg was called in, and examined.

ARE you engineer to the Gas Light and Coke Company?—Yes.

Have the Company, since the year 1812, proceeded in the execution of their powers and established works in any parts of the town?—Yes.

Where are their works established?—In Peter-street, Westminster; Brick-lane, Old-street; and Worship-street, Norton Falgate.

Specify some of those parts in the city of Westminster that are supplied; name any streets which occur to you.—Parliament-street, Whitehall, the Strand, Pall Mall, St. Martin's-lane, Long Acre, St. James's-street, Coventry-street, Leicester-square, with the several courts adjoining.

What parts of the city of London have been supplied by the Company?—Cheapside, Cornhill, Bishopsgate-street, Wood-street, Leadenhall-street, Fore-street, round the Bank of England, and various other parts.

Do you happen to know how many of the offices of government are lighted

by the Company?—I think nearly the whole of this end of the town, the outside and inside together; the whole of the government lamps appertaining to the public offices are lighted by the Company.

Does the Company afford a very large supply to Carlton-house?—Yes.

And a considerable supply at Covent Garden Theatre?—Yes.

The interior of the stables at Carlton-house are lighted as well as the outside?—Yes; and General Bloomfield's private rooms are lighted by it.

The Attorney General has a supply in the interior of his house?—Yes, the whole of the lower parts and the bed rooms.

Do you know of any applications that have been made by the inhabitants of different parts of the town not lighted to have a supply given them?—Yes, the applications are numerous for a supply of light; I cannot exactly state the parties concerned at this moment; applications are almost daily.

Do you know whether they have increased within the last six months?—Yes, they increase weekly; applications now are double what they were a little while ago.

Is it your opinion, that, looking to the number and extent of those applications, the sum of 200,000*l.* would be expended in complying with them, in erecting new works, and carrying the other works into effect?—It would take 100,000*l.* at least to answer the present demands, before the ensuing Christmas.

You have stated a number of offices of government you light, the Admiralty, Ordnance, and others; are those lit inside as well as out?—Most of them inside, I think.

Do you mean that they are lit beyond the passages?—Yes, in the several offices where the clerks are.

You state a number of shops that you say are lit; state the number of in-door lights that you furnish?—The number of in-door lights amounts to about 4,000.

What has been the greatest number you have lit of in-door lamps since the 1st of January?—The average has been about 5,000.

What do you charge for a lamp in the street; an out-door lamp?—We have various prices, according to the illuminating power, as high as 10*l.* a year, and as low as 30*s.*

Describe the two sorts of lamps that are the extreme?—The 10l. is what we call the large bat-winged burners; the lowest is a single flame, like the light of a candle.

What description of lamp is it with which you light the streets; what you call the parish lamp?—They vary in different parishes according to the contract; some of the parishes have three guineas a-year lamps; in others 5l. a-year; in others 10l. a-year; depending upon the width of the street, and the distance at which they are placed.

The lamps once went out in Westminster, did not they?—Yes, they did.

What was the cause of their going out?—A fresh hand taking the management.

Supposing any explosion was to take place in any one of those gasometers, those reservoirs, what would become of it then?—It would do away with that gasometer, that is all.

How near are they to each other?—There are two within seven or eight feet; the others are about thirty feet.

Those within seven feet, if the one was to explode, the other might possibly get damaged?—No, I do not think it is probable; if a gasometer was to give way, it would be merely a dislocation of the sheet iron; the gas would escape, but I do not conceive any quantity of matter could be discharged so as to injure the vessel next to it. The gasometer is composed of very thin iron, something similar to strong paper, and it would be merely the bursting open of that paper; there could be no fragments fly from it to injure the next vessel.

Do you think that seven feet is a sufficient distance to prevent its operating upon the next?—I think it is an ample distance.

Explosions have taken place?—I never knew one in a gasometer.

Did an explosion take place in Covent Garden, or in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden?—There was a slight confusion took place, a slight explosion took place there.

How was that?—The men were joining a pipe to convey the gas to the different parts of the theatre, and our valves being opened before the regular time, the workmen not being aware of that, the pipe end to which they were going to join another was open, and it made its escape between the plaster of the ceiling and the boarded floor.

You have been asked as to the effect

of an explosion in the gasometers; do you think an explosion can take place in a gasometer?—I do not think it is capable of an explosion.

Are the contents of the gasometer capable of explosion alone?—No.

Would it not require, to produce an explosion, that a mixture of gas and atmospheric air should be put in?—Yes, it might be done for an experiment; it could not be possible for the gas alone to explode.

Therefore these questions are hypothetical, supposing circumstances are so managed, as that an explosion should take place?—Yes.

And not from an opinion that a gasometer can explode?—No; in my opinion it cannot.

Since that accident you have mentioned at Covent Garden Theatre, has any application been made to the Company to increase the supply then in contemplation?—Yes.

Richard Ledbeater was then called in, and examined.

You are chief clerk to the Gas Light and Coke Company?—Yes.

How many private houses are lighted by the Gas Light Company with Lamps?—Between seventeen and eighteen hundred.

How many private lamps are there in those seventeen or eighteen hundred houses?—Upward of seven thousand.

Have you any idea, supposing there were no private lighting, at what you would light a whole parish per lamp for the public?—I do not think the Company would undertake to light street-lights only, without private houses.

You are of opinion the Company would not undertake to light street-lamps only?—I do not think it would be worth their while; I know we are at present losing by all the street lamps we light.

Have you made any calculation as to the loss or profit upon any particular lamps?—I dare say the average loss upon all the street lights we are now supplying may be from fifteen to twenty per cent.

If the public were to advance you twenty or thirty per cent. more than you now have, you could light the public lamps?—Yes, I think we could.

Are you furnished with an account of the expenditure of the last 200,000l.?—I have an account, not of the exact sums of each item.

The Witness produced the following Account.

Received and expended, about	£165,000
Engagements pledged, about	24,000
Remains available, about	11,000
	<hr/>
	200,000

Monies expended.

Peter-street Station	£61,800
Old-street Station	43,500
Curtain-road Station	20,300
Stock in hand	14,800
Salaries	9,800
Law Expenses	5,200
	<hr/>
Carried forward	155,400

Brought forward	155,400
House in Pall Mall	2,100
Ditto in Bridge-street	400
Wharf in Cannon-row	4,000
Mr. Winsor's Annuity	1,600
Printing, Stationary, Stamps, and occasional Expenses	2,200
	<hr/>
	165,500

Have you an account of the profit and loss of your transactions hitherto?—I have an account of the profit and loss for the year ending last Christmas; and also for the quarter ending Lady Day last:—

Profit and Loss on one Year's Operations, from the 25th of December, 1814, to the 25th of December, 1815.

DEBTOR.		£ s. d.	CREDITOR.		£ s. d.
To coals, 3,058 chaldrons, and 243 tons.....	}	9,463 12 9	By Rent for Light, from Decem-ber 25, 1814, to December 25, 1815.....	}	8,020 0 0
— Rent and Taxes			510 1 0			— Coke sold .....	4,112 0 0
— Weekly Wages and Contingen-cies.....	}	4,232 4 7	— Tar sold	}	229 0 0
— Salaries.....			2,141 11 3			— Ammonia sold .....	444 0 0
— Printing, Stationary, and Stamps	}	456 6 0	<i>Stock on Hand.</i>		
— Occasional Expenses for Ad-vertisements, Postage, &c...}			201 17 11	£ s. d.	
			Coke, 55 Chaldrons, at 25s.		68 15 0
			Tar, 2,588 cwt. at 8s. ..		1,035 0 0
			Ammonia, 12,100 Gal-lons, at 3d.		151 5 0
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		17,005 13 6			1,255 0 0
					<hr/>
			By Balance, being lost		14,060 0 0
					<hr/>
					2,945 13 0
					<hr/>
					17,005 13 6

Profit and Loss on Three Months' Operations, from the 25th of December, 1815, to the 25th of March, 1816.

DEBTOR.		£ s. d.	CREDITOR.		£ s. d.
To Coals 2,577 Chaldrons, and 23 Tons.....	}	7,161 8 4	By Rent for Light, from Dec. 25, 1815, to March 25, 1816	}	7,428 4 1
— Rent and Taxes			235 12 8			— Coke sold .....	2,308 13 10
— Weekly Wages and Contingen-cies.....	}	1,853 17 4	— Tar sold	}	26 7 11
— Salaries.....			869 16 6			— Ammonia sold .....	92 7 7
— Printing, Stationary, and Stamps	}	108 0 0	<i>Stock on Hand, Produce of the Three Months.</i>		
— Occasional Expenses for Ad-vertisements, Postage, &c...}			50 0 0	£ s. d.	
			Coke, 392 Chaldrons,) at 25s.		490 0 0
			Tar, 2,055 Cwt. at 8s. ..		821 4 0
			Ammonia, 18,245 Gal-lons, at 3d.		228 1 3
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		10,283 15 4			1,539 5 5
					<hr/>
To Balance, being Profit on the three Months Operations ..		1,111 3 4			<hr/>
		<hr/>			11,394 18 8
		11,394 18 8			

What number of chaldron of coals do you consume?—In the last quarter we consumed between nineteen hundred and two thousand.

What proportion of that is again saleable as coke?—About three-fourths.

The average-consumption of coals on the present consumption of light would be about 8000 chaldrons in the year?—Yes.

Have you at present contracts for lighting public lamps?—We have in several places.

Can you state to the Committee the present price you receive?—They generally run at three guineas per annum; a burner being the same as at the Admiralty, and on Westminster Bridge.

What number of common street lamps do the lamps you light actually supply the place of?—They supply the place of four.

And that the Company might not lose, and have a fair profit, those lamps should cost four guineas and a half?—Yes.

What is the present price of the oil lamps?—I think about twenty-five shillings a year.

John Pedder called in, and examined.

Has any calculation ever been made of the number of private lamps that it would be necessary for the Company to light to enable them to light public ones?—The mode in which the calculation is made is this:—the Company expect, upon the average, to obtain 10,000 cubic feet of gas from a chaldron of coal, then charging that at the rate of 15s. a thousand cubic feet, although they shall lose upon the street light, which they are aware of, from the quantity the street light consumes; they still, by the measure which has been ascertained of the quantity used by a private light, between providing for the two purposes, the public and private light, that will carry a profit with which they are contented.

In making this calculation, what number of the cubic feet do you suppose to be consumed in private houses, and what quantity in public lamps?—They estimate a public lamp, like that on Westminster bridge, a single burner, at three feet to three feet and a half an hour, and they estimate a burner in private houses, depending upon the price paid for at, some at five cubic feet an hour, some at more, some at less; therefore burners are tried before they are put into houses, to ascertain the prices which shall be charged for them.

In making this calculation, what proportion of the 10,000 cubic feet do you calculate upon as being used in public lamps, and what in private lamps, in order to indemnify the Company, and secure a profit?—It is not for me to reply to the question of your lordship; but, when the Company have a number of lights of each description, they are satisfied that they consume only a certain quantity of gas, and, measuring that against what they are able to get from a chaldron of coals, they can ascertain whether there is a profit upon the whole.

You have never made a calculation of the proportion that is necessary to be consumed in private and in public lights out of the 10,000 cubic feet of gas, to secure a profit to the Company?—The Company are satisfied if they get at the rate of 15s. a thousand cubic feet for their gas, they are working for a profit; as to how that should be distributed, is matter of arrangement between them and the public, their customers.

How has the calculation been made?—Burners have been placed so as to ascertain the precise exit of gas, and, then comparing that for an hour with the quantity consumed, and valuing the quantity consumed against the amount obtained from a chaldron of coals, the Company have been able to ascertain what they could afford it at, and what they could not afford it.

You calculate on getting 10,000 cubic feet of gas from a chaldron of coals; that, if that 10,000 feet were all burnt in public lamps, it would be a dead loss to the Company; but that you look upon it, by a certain proportion of it being public lamps, and a certain proportion private lamps, the Company may not only be indemnified, but acquire a profit; then, what is the proportion of the 10,000 cubic feet of gas that, to secure a profit, must be burnt in private lamps?—I do not believe any accurate calculation has been made of the number; I only speak of the estimate made of the quantity of gas produced, and the result of their contracts for the sale, and their opinion as to the profit they will produce.

Samuel Clegg again called in, and further examined.

You have invented a machine for measuring the gas that is given out; have you not?—Yes; we can measure any quantity consumed in a certain time.

The use of that machine is to insure the Company against the person with whom

whom they contract, burning more gas than the quantity he ought to have for that money?—Yes.

Supposing a room of twelve feet square, what quantity of cubic feet of gas would be necessary to cause an explosion, supposing there were 1700 feet of atmospheric air?—About 170 would be about the mixture, provided the atmospheric air did not make its escape at the time the inflammable air entered they remained in those proportions.

Do you know the quantity of gas got from a chaldron of coals?—We average about 10,000 feet.

You have been employed at Manchester, have you not?—I have.

Have you ever known any explosion there?—Not one; I have illuminated about two-and-twenty manufactories with gas, and never knew the least accident.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LOOKING accidentally over Lady Craven's Journey to Constantinople, I met with the following passage of a letter, dated Genoa, September 16, 1785; I have thought that it might furnish some useful reflections to my countrymen at the present period, when so much horror is expressed at the cruelty of the Algerines in making slaves of Christians; and when a great expedition has been sent from this country to avenge the outrages committed by the barbarians upon the civilized inhabitants of Christian countries.

The passage is thus—"Yesterday, two Algerine slaves came to my apartments to sell slippers; the oldest of the two was one of the handsomest brown men, with the best countenance, I ever saw; he has been a slave five-and-twenty years, and is suffered to go about without the usual attendant, which is a man with a stout stick in his hand, who follows the slaves who walk about the town, chained together, always in pairs. When I thought upon the fate of this old man, guilty of no crime, a prisoner of war—his looks so noble and honest—I wept, and wished I might have had interest enough with the Doge and Senate of Genoa to have sent him home to Algiers.—These sort of pictures in real life are of a dark hue—"

Dark indeed! I hope some of your correspondents, better informed on these

subjects than myself, will be so good as to let us know when the practice of reducing the Algerines to slavery ceased at Genoa, and the other Italian states; and by whose instrumentality so happy a change in the moral system was effected. Let us be certain, that, in the horrid practice of reducing men to slavery, the Algerines are wholly the aggressors, and have not acted from the spirit of retaliation.

A FRIEND TO EQUAL JUSTICE.

August 23.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING engaged in a baking business, requiring a considerable supply of barm (yeast), and not being at all times able to obtain a sufficient quantity of that useful article of a suitable quality, I should consider myself much obliged if any of your well-informed correspondents would favour me, through the medium of your widely-circulated and truly valuable publication, with the means of preserving the quality for any moderate length of time? what other wholesome material may be used in aid? and what treatise presents itself in the English or French language on this subject, or on baking in general?

South-Shields;

G. V.

September 5, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to the information requested by your correspondent L. G. in the Magazine for August, I should wish, if it were possible, to ascertain for how small a sum a man and his wife, and two servants, might live comfortably, contiguous to some large town; and I should like to see a table of expences fairly calculated, that persons might be able to estimate what addition they would require to such sum, or what they could afford to subtract from it.

I should likewise wish to have the situations pointed out either in this kingdom or upon the Continent; which would be highly useful to many persons whose incomes are between two hundred and four hundred pounds a-year, and who dread the inconvenience occasioned by moving without a certainty of success. Cornwall and Devonshire are, perhaps, the cheapest and most plentiful counties in England; but I know nothing of house-rent, and various other articles, in these situations.

A. B.

T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAPPINESS being the great motive of human activity, one would naturally expect that those speculations, which have for their object the prevention of disease, and the prolongation of life, would chiefly occupy attention. But, amid the immense variety of books, I hardly know any that has been professedly written on these deeply interesting subjects. Many volumes, indeed, have appeared on the lucrative art of curing diseases, and on the means of prolonging life: the work published some years ago by Sir John Sinclair is, I allow, one conspicuous exception; a work, it ought to be remarked, like this gentleman's other valuable publications on finance, statistics, and agriculture, so various and comprehensive, that none will consult it without instruction.

That life may, in some degree, be lengthened, is by no means a vain or unreasonable speculation. It is well known that all subjects in nature, whether moral or physical, are, by artificial attentions in their several qualities, susceptible of amelioration and improvement; and that the same general principle may also be extended to their duration need not be doubted. As human life is often accelerated by injurious practices, it must follow that, by a contrary course, it will be protracted; and experience puts it beyond a doubt, that not only individuals, but whole classes of men, are, in certain circumstances, more long-lived than others.

As this diversity is certainly too great and too general to be thought merely accidental, it would prove an useful and instructive study to trace its causes. Were our numerous tourists, instead of perpetually indulging in the barren theme of describing the external appearances of nature and art, to give some attention to the habits and domestic practices of the people, they might not only illustrate this subject, but also afford instructive views, both of human nature and political economy. One of them, however, whose remarks on a late visit to France are inserted in your Magazine, communicates a piece of information which here deserves to be noted,—that an intoxicated person is rarely to be seen in that country. The case being so notoriously different in England, there is good reason to suppose that our extreme addiction to tavern pleasures, with their consequent irregularities, is a principal cause of premature death. The greater

humidity and inconstancy of our climate might also be mentioned, being, (as your medical correspondent Dr. Buxton has shewn,) the great cause of Asthma and other fatal disorders. The French are more plain and simple in their diet than the English, and, consequently, enjoy it more plentifully and regularly. The working classes in England, indulging more in the luxuries of eating than any other nation in the world, often suffer severely from want of food, whence proceeds such frequency of consumptive disorders; a truth, as *Scrutator* has observed in one of your late numbers, well known at dispensaries; the physicians remarking that the diseases of those who resort there generally proceed from hunger, and that their patients commonly stand more in need of victuals than of medicines. The uncommon carnivorousness of the English does not appear to be quite consonant to the ordination of Nature, as those animals who most resemble man in the structure of their body prefer vegetable food, and is, we may infer, not favourable to longevity. Early mortality, however, is, without doubt, chiefly caused by general habits of riot and intemperance, a truth which is strikingly illustrated in the following passage of a work published about eight years ago in Paris, intitled, "*Religious and Sentimental Excursions to the Churchyards; by Anthony Caillot.*"

In describing the cemetery of *Mont Louis*, these remarks occur:—"What was my astonishment to find that the greater number of these sad inscriptions inform me that they mark the graves of fathers of families, dead at an advanced age, or after having passed the prime of life! How striking the contrast from the graves in the churchyard of *Montmartre*, a greater part of which contain husbands and wives, and young girls; cut off in the vigour of youth. How is this phenomenon to be accounted for; and why does the enemy of mankind strike more young people than old in one place, and more old than young in another?"

In explaining these different phenomena, M. Caillot sees no reason to ascribe them to the difference of the air, but entirely to the industrious habits, regular hours, and more moderate and simple pleasures of the inhabitants of the one district; and to the mad passion for nocturnal festivities, exhibitions, and all kinds of debauchery, which prevail in the other. I suppose we may search in vain among the most healthy parishes of
London

London for such a patriarchal exception as the fauxbourg of St. Antoine, where Mont Louis is situated. It is much more likely that the most favorable of our parochial records will exhibit a history of untimely deaths more nearly resembling that of Montmartre. Upon the whole, there appears some ground to presume that both moral and physical causes combine in shortening the period of human life in England, not only when compared with France, but perhaps every other European nation: a truth not only curious and important, but, in every point of view, profitable and useful, exactly to ascertain. W. N.

Bedford-Row; April 24, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NEVER willing to give what information I possibly can, be it ever so trivial, to the readers of your valuable Magazine, give me leave to answer the enquiry of L. G. in your last number, page 14, after a cheap place of residence. As a cheap and salubrious situation, I shall point out to his notice this town; but, perhaps, he will be better able to judge of it if I give him a short list of the prices of a few necessaries of life. The most important article of human consumption is bread; this we obtain as low, or perhaps generally lower, than at the first markets. The best first flour is now selling at from 56s. to 58s. per pack; seconds at from 46s. to 50s. Butter sells at 10d. and 11d. per lb. of 20oz; this article averages at about one-penny per lb. dearer during the bathing season, on account of its vicinity to Blackpool, it has within the last three months been as low as 8d. per lb. Eggs are 6d. per dozen.—Milk 2d. per quart.—Beef 6d. to 7½d. per lb.—Veal 4½d. to 5½d; and other articles, the produce of the neighbourhood, equally reasonable. Rents are low, though we have very few empty houses. I have no doubt but L. G. has often heard speak of the productive fertility of the Fylde country, its cheap and excellent cheese, and its salubrious air. Poulton is pleasantly situated on the River Wyre, along the banks of which is a most delightful ramble; it is three miles from the coast of the Irish sea, four miles from Blackpool, which, for its respectability and its eligible situation for sea-bathing, is not inferior to any in the kingdom. We are eighteen miles from Preston, twenty-one from Lancaster—the county town, and

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about forty miles from Liverpool. The town of Poulton itself contains little more than 1000 inhabitants. I can say little in favour of the good regulations of the town, as we have no justice of the peace within fifteen or eighteen miles; however, there are many respectable inhabitants, and I think I might very safely add a word or two in favour of their sociability. Upon the whole, I make no hesitation in saying, that L. G. would find no difficulty in being able to live in Poulton, or its neighbourhood, upon a small establishment, with respectability, with less than one hundred per annum. C.

Poulton-in-the-Fylde, Lancashire;

Aug. 20.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to state, through the medium of your useful and universally-read Magazine, the particulars of a visitation of Providence, experienced in this part of the United Kingdom on Tuesday, the 13th inst. at 25 minutes past ten, P.M.

The evening was uncommonly calm, the thermometer at 60 degrees, the barometer at 29.8, when, at the time above-mentioned, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt, extending from north-west to south-east; it lasted for about eight seconds. I was at supper with my family, when we perceived a sudden tremor or motion, which caused the glasses on the sideboard to rattle violently, and shook the house most perceptibly, causing the bells to ring; this was accompanied with a rumbling sound, which appeared at first to be underneath; immediately thereafter resembled the sound of a coach-and-four driving full speed along a street, and in a moment after it appeared to come from the roof of the house, as if a number of persons were forcibly bursting open the doors. The dogs howled violently, and appeared sensible of something supernatural. In one house, two canary birds, in a cage, were so violently alarmed as to drop down dead.

The consternation in this neighbourhood was very general, but, fortunately, no damage was done, except one chimney-top which was rent; I wish I could add, that the same was the case to the westward, but the shock was much more violent in that direction; and, at Inverness, the beautiful spire of the gaol and court-house was so much damaged,

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as to render it doubtful whether it may not be necessary to take it down, being thrown about eight inches off the perpendicular, for about twelve feet at the top, and only supported from falling by a long iron rod, to which the weather-cock is attached.

Many chimneys were thrown down, no fewer than seven in one court, and several houses rent from top to bottom.

One most providential escape occurred in town: a stack of chimneys, on a house adjoining one occupied by Mr. K— being thrown down, the stones forcing their way through the roof, and falling directly upon the bed in which Mr. and Mrs. K— were, without doing them the least injury.

In the district of country west from Inverness, called the Aird, the shock was still more violent; the houses of Phossachis and Bogsey being completely rent, and another, occupied by C—r C— was so much damaged as to oblige the family to leave it immediately. The east end of the old priory of Beemly was likewise thrown down.

At Fort George the ramparts shook so violently, that the sentinels on duty, at the main gate, conceived an attempt was made to force it open, and, under this idea, challenged the supposed intruders. The range of front buildings, occupied as the governor's, lieutenant-governor's, and the other staff-officers' houses, appeared to the soldiers on guard to be bowed violently backward and forward, or, as one of them expressed it, to be shaken like a strong ash-tree in a violent storm. The sea appeared much agitated, and, at the ferry of Kessoc, the boatmen, who were at the time crossing it, experienced three violent waves, such as must have sunk the boat had there been any wind; indeed they conceived they had run upon some sand-bank.

About one, A.M. a second, but slight, shock was experienced; but, from the hour, was only noticed by a few.

I should have mentioned that the mercury in the barometer was much agitated immediately after the earthquake, and a small fire-ball was observed in the air, in a direction from north to south, immediately succeeding it.

Nairn; Aug. 31. A SUBSCRIBER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING an Unitarian Christian, and anxious to act in every respect consistently with Unitarian principles,

I have found myself in a very awkward dilemma on the subject of submitting to the solemnization of the marriage ceremony in the name of the Trinity, a doctrine which I do not believe, and, consequently, an authority which I cannot (because I think I ought not,) in any way to acknowledge, either directly or tacitly; under these circumstances, I shall feel particularly gratified if any of your correspondents will give me, through the medium of your extensive and valuable publication, a solution of the following case.

“Is it necessary, to constitute a marriage legal, that parties properly qualified, and presenting themselves before the minister at the church in due form, declaring their intention of marriage, should submit to the whole, or any part, of the marriage ceremony? Or can the minister refuse to marry them if they refuse to go through the whole, or any such part of it, as he may choose to prescribe?”

It is well known that what is called the short ceremony is most usually practised, and is, in fact, only parts of the whole ceremony; I am not aware of the authority on which this deviation stands—the case is, of course, confined to the Church of England. I am glad to learn that the question is agitating among different bodies of Unitarians; and, from the communication which I have had with an Unitarian member of Parliament on the subject, I hope the ceremony will not long be confined to the Church of England: there can be no reason why Unitarians should not enjoy the same privileges as the Quakers do in marrying among themselves.

July 29.

CONSISTIANUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALLOW me to inform your correspondent, Mr. Varie, through your medium, that he is by no means correct in the inference drawn by him from the report of the action of the Highgate Archway Company v. Nash: viz. “That the stipulation of assessed or liquidated damages has no real meaning.” Whether the Company could enforce payment from the defendant of more than the damage they had actually sustained, would depend upon the construction to be put on the 20,000*l.* in the bond; viz. whether it was to be considered as a penalty or as stipulated damages, to which the party had bound himself on breach of the contract. If it be considered as a penalty, it could only be enforced to the extent of the damage really

really sustained, which must, in that case, be assessed by a jury under Stat. 8 and 9, William III, c. 11, s. 8: but, if it be construed into a contract to pay the 20,000*l.* as liquidated damages, on breach of the agreement, then the Company would be entitled to recover the whole of that sum. *Vide* *Lowe v. Peer*, 4 Burr. 2229;—*Ponsonby v. Adams*, 6 Br. Parl. Ca. 417;—*Rolfe v. Peterson*, *Ibid.* 470; and *Willey v. Thornton*; 2 East. 409.

The principle on which cases of penalty are distinguishable from those where the breach of contract is secured by stipulated damages is by no means yet well defined; and Lord Eldon, in 2 Bos. and Pul. 350, states himself to be much embarrassed in ascertaining it. The case, however, of *Astley v. Weldon*, *ibid.* 346, clearly establishes this point, that it does not depend on the phraseology adopted in the instrument, but on the intent of the parties, as collected from the whole of the contract taken together; and Mr. Justice Heath, in giving his opinion in that case, lays down this as a clear principle to be adopted in the construction of such contracts: *viz.* "That where articles contain covenants for the performance of several things, and then one large sum is stated at the end to be paid upon breach of performance, that must be considered as a penalty; but, where it is agreed, that, if the party do such a particular thing, such sum shall be paid by him: there the sum stated may be treated as liquidated damages. This appears to be a solid and reasonable principle; because, where the obliger binds himself to the performance of several distinct acts, the breach of these must necessarily vary in amount of damages, according to circumstances. In *Welbeam v. Ashton*, 1 Campb. 78, Lord Ellenborough held, that the jury could not exceed the penalty in damages; and, within it, could only give the plaintiff a compensation for the loss he actually proved; but his lordship seems to have overruled the first part of that dictum in the latter case of *Harrison v. Wright*, 13 East. 343; where it was determined on argument that the plaintiff may recover damages, on the breach of contract, beyond the amount of the penalty.

I hope I have sufficiently explained the difference between a penalty and liquidated damages; but, perhaps, it may be as well to add that, for the latter, the defendant may be holden to bail, but

not for the former, as, since the statute of William, the penalty is not considered as a debt even at law, and execution cannot be taken out for it, but the real damage must be assessed by a jury.

Sept. 3, 1816.

W.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

THE writer of the letter on chimney-sweeping, p. 8, of your last Magazine, appears to be much mistaken respecting the *Society for superseding the Necessity of Climbing Boys, &c. &c.* when he says (alluding to that society evidently), "no good of any kind was effected." I am far from supposing that all the good which was desired, or which was at one time expected, has been effected by that society; but that some has been, is to me very clear. If one of the machines for sweeping chimneys, of which mention is made, has been found sufficient in several thousand instances, *has no good been effected?* If a chimney-sweeper, who used to advertize small boys for narrow flues, has altered his bill—narrow flues swept by a machine (or words to that effect), is it not probable that some *good has been effected?* If fires in chimneys have been extinguished by the machine, instead of helpless infants being sent up to extinguish them, *has no good been effected?* The practice of sending up children to extinguish fires in chimneys, ought, in my opinion, to be made felony; and, if death ensues, it ought to be considered as murder.

That the Scotch method of cleansing chimneys is a very good one, appears evident; but, the inconvenience of getting to the upper part of the chimney being in some cases, in London, very great, surely machines which are worked from below must be considered as very useful.

The late meeting at the Mansion-house has revived the subject of mechanical chimney-sweeping, and there can be little doubt but great benefit will follow from it. A somewhat similar meeting (of course less numerous) has since taken place at Walthamstow, which was very respectably attended; and, as was desirable, mistresses of families, as well as masters, attended. Several children were also present.

The beneficial consequences of this meeting are to me very apparent, there appearing to be an evident desire to abolish entirely the practice of employing children to sweep chimneys as here-

tofore. There are, in the parishes of Walthamstow and Leyton, four persons who undertake to sweep with machines, such as have been, for twelve years past, partially used in those parishes.

Aug. 16.

A. Z.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

PERMIT me to submit the following to the notice of your scientific correspondents.

In Dr. Thompson's "Annals" for February a new cypher is proposed, where it mentions one of great ingenuity, contrived by Professor Herman about the year 1750; it excited the curiosity of the learned of Europe, and was at last decyphered by M. Bequelin, who read a memoir on the subject before the academy of Sciences at Berlin, which was published in their Transactions for the year 1758. The paper is described as containing "an explanation of the law of cypher, and being the most elegant specimen of reasoning on the subject which has yet appeared."

If any of your readers, through the medium of your miscellany, could furnish me with some extracts from the above-mentioned paper, or any information respecting the cypher, I should be much gratified. The one proposed by Dr. Thompson's correspondent is worthy of notice—and he observes, "To contrive one which shall be at once secure from detection and easy in its application, has been considered a problem of some difficulty; and, if we may judge from the failure of several very ingenious attempts; such a cypher is still a desideratum,

J. S.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

CONTINUATION of a MORNING'S WALK
from LONDON to KEW.

OVERTAKING three or four indigent children, whose darned stockings and carelessly-patched clothes bespoke some strong motive for attention in their parents, I was led to ask them some questions. They told me they had been to Mortlake School; and I collected from them, that they were part of two or three hundred who attend one of Dr. Bell's schools, which had lately been established for the instruction of poor children in this vicinity. I found that, until this establishment had been formed, these children attended no school regularly—and, in reply to a question, one of them said, "Our father could not afford to pay Mr. — sixpence

a week for us, so we could not go at all; but now we go to this school, and it costs father nothing." This was as it should be; the social state ought to supply a preparatory education of its members, for how can a government expect to find moral agents in an ignorant population—how can it presume to inflict punishments on those who have not been enabled to read the laws which they are bound to respect—and how can the professors of religion consider themselves as performing their duty, if they do not enable all children to read the sacred volume of divine Revelation? We are assured by Mr. Lancaster, that GEORGE THE THIRD expressed the benevolent wish that every one of his subjects should be enabled to read the Bible; and his successors will, it is to be hoped, not lose sight of so admirable a principle. But a few ages ago, to be able to read conferred the privileges of the clerical character, and exempted men from capital punishments—how improved, therefore, is the present state of society, and how different may it yet become, as prejudices are dispelled, and as liberal feelings acquire their just ascendancy among the rulers of nations! These boys spoke of their school with evident satisfaction; and one of them, who proved to be a monitor, was not a little proud of the distinction. Whether the system of Mr. Lancaster or of Dr. Bell enjoys the local ascendancy; and whether these public seminaries are "schools for all," or schools in which the dogmas of some particular faith are taught, I am indifferent, provided there are schools, and that all children are enabled to read the Bible, and the Catechism of their Social Rights and Duties.

Seeing several respectable houses facing the meadow which led to the Thames, I enquired of a passing female the names of their owners, and learnt that they were chiefly occupied by widow ladies, to whom she gave the emphatic title of *Madam*—though she called one of them *Mistress*. It appeared that those who were denominated *Madams* were widows of gentlemen who, in their lives, bore the title of *Esquires*; but that the *Mistress* was an old maid, whom her neighbours were ashamed longer to call by the juvenile appellation of *Miss*. *Madam* —, whose name I ought not to have forgotten, has devoted a paddock of four or five acres to the comfortable provision of two superannuated coach-horses. One of them, I was assured,

was

was thirty-five years old, and the other nearly thirty, and their venerable appearance and pleasant pasture excited a strong interest in favour of their kind-hearted mistress. Such is the influence of good example, that I found her paddock was opposite the residence of the equally amiable VALENTINE MORRIS, who so liberally provided for all his livestock about thirty years ago, and whose oldest horse died lately, after enjoying his master's legacy above twenty-four years.

I now descended towards a rude space near the Thames, which appeared to be in the state in which the occasional overflows and gradual retrocession of the river had left it. It was one of those wastes which the lord of the manor had not yet enabled some industrious cultivator to disguise; and in large tracts of which Great Britain still exhibits the surface of the earth in the pristine state in which it was left by the secondary causes that have given it form. The Thames, doubtless, in a remote age, covered the entire scite; but it is the tendency of rivers to narrow themselves by promoting prolific vegetable creations on their consequently increasing and encroaching banks. In due time, the course of the river is thus choaked, and the detained waters then form lakes in the interior. The lakes likewise generate encroaching banks, which finally fill up their basins, when new rivers are formed on higher levels. These, in their turn, become interrupted, and repetitions of the former circle of causes produce one class of those elevations of land above the level of the sea, which have so much puzzled geologists. The only condition which a surface of dry land requires to increase and raise itself, is the absence of salt water, consequent on which is an accumulation of vegetable and animal remains. The Thames has not latterly been allowed to produce its natural effects, because for two thousand years the banks have been inhabited by man, who, unable to appreciate the general laws by which the phenomena of the earth are produced, has sedulously kept open the course of the river, and prevented the formation of interior lakes. The Caspian Sea, and all similar inland seas and lakes, were, for the most part, formed from the choaking up of rivers, which once constituted their outlets. If the course of nature be not interrupted by the misdirected industry of man, the gradual desiccation of all such collections of water will, in due

time, produce land of higher levels on their scites. In like manner, the great lakes of North America, if the St. Lawrence be not sedulously kept open, will, in the course of ages, be filled up by the gradual encroachment of their banks, and the raising of their bottoms with strata of vegetable and animal remains. New rivers would then flow over these increased elevations, and the ultimate effect would be to raise that part of the continent of North America several hundred feet above its present level. Even the very scite on which I stand was, according to WEBSTER, once a vast basin, extending from the Nore to near Reading, but now filled up with vegetable and animal remains; and the illustrious CUVIER has discovered a similar basin round the scite of Paris. These once were Caspians created by the choaking and final disappearance of some mighty rivers—they have been filled up by gradual encroachments, and now the Thames and the Seine flow over them;—but these, if left to themselves, will, in their turn, generate new lakes or basins—and the successive recurrence of a similar series of causes will continue to produce similar effects, till interrupted by superior causes.

The situation was so sequestered, and therefore so favourable to contemplation, that I could not avoid indulging myself. What then are those superior causes, I exclaimed, which will interrupt this series of natural operations to which man is indebted for the enchanting visions of hill and dale, and for the elysium of beauty and plenty in which he finds himself? Alas, facts prove, however, that all things are transitory, and that change of condition is the great and immutable result of that motion which is the chief instrument of eternal causation, but which, in causing all phenomena, wears out existing organizations while it is generating new ones. In the motions of the earth as a planet, are to be discovered the superior causes which convert seas into continents, and continents into seas. These sublime changes are, probably, occasioned by the progress of the perihelion point of the earth's orbit through the ecliptic, which passes from extreme northern to extreme southern declination, and *vice versa* every 10,450 years; and the maxima of the central forces in the perihelion occasion the waters to accumulate and preponderate upon either hemisphere. During 10,450 years, the sea is therefore gradually retiring and encroaching

in both hemispheres;—hence all the varieties of marine appearances and accumulations of marine remains in particular situations; and hence the succession of layers or strata, one upon another, of marine and earthy remains. The observations of those strata prove that the periodical changes have already occurred at least three times; or, in other words, it appears that the scite on which I now stand has been three times covered by the ocean, and three times has afforded an asylum for vegetables and animals! How sublime—how interesting—how affecting is such a contemplation! How transitory, therefore, are all the local arrangements of man, and how puerile the study of the science mis-called Antiquities! How foolish the pride which vaunts itself on splendid buildings and costly mausoleums! How vain the ostentation of large estates, of extensive boundaries, and of great empires!—All—*all*—will, in due time, be swept away and effaced by the unsparing ocean; and, if recorded in the frail memorials of human science, will be spoken of like the lost Atalantis, and remembered only as a philosophical dream!

Yet, how different, thought I, is the rich scene of organized existence within my view from that which presented itself on this spot, when our planet first took its station in the solar system. The surface, judging from its present materials, was then probably of the same inorganic form and structure as the primitive rocks which still compose the Alps and Andes; or like those indurated coral islands which are daily raising their sterile heads above the level of the great ocean, and teaching by analogy the process of fertilization. At that period, so remote and so obscure, all must have been silent, barren, and relatively motionless. But, the atmosphere and the rains having, by decomposition and solution, pulverized the rocks, and reduced them into the various earths which now fertilize the surface, from the inorganic soon sprung the vegetable, and from the vegetable, in due time, sprung the animal; till the interesting assemblage of organized existences was completed, which now present themselves to our endless wonder and gratification.

I looked around me on this book of nature, which so eloquently speaks all languages, and which, for every useful purpose, may be read without translation or commentary, by the learned and unlearned in every age and clime.

But my imagination was humbled on considering my relative and limited powers, when I desired to ascend from phenomena to causes, and to penetrate the secrets of nature below the surfaces of things. I desire, said I, to know more than my intellectual vision enables me to see in this volume of unerring truth. I can discover but the mere surfaces of things by the accidents of light. I can feel but the same surfaces in the contact of my body, and my conclusions are governed by their reciprocal relations. In like manner, I can hear, taste, and smell, only through the accidents of other media, all distinct from the nature of the substances which produce those accidents. In truth, I am the mere patient of certain illusions of my senses, and I can know nothing beyond what I derive from my capacity of receiving impressions from those illusions! Alas! thought I, I am sensible how little I know; yet how much is there which I do not, and can never, know? How much more am I incapable of knowing, with my limited organs of sense, than I might know if their capacity or their number were enlarged? How can a being, then, of such limited powers presume to examine nature beyond the mere surface? How can he measure unseen powers, of which he has no perception, but in the phenomena visible to his senses? How can he reason on the causes of effects by means of implements which reach no deeper than the accidents produced by the surfaces of things on the media which affect his senses, and which come not into contact with the powers that produce the phenomena? Ultimate causation is, therefore, hidden for ever from man, and his knowledge can reach no deeper or higher than to register mechanical phenomena, and determine their mutual relations. But there is yet enough for man to learn, and to gratify the researches of his curiosity; for, bounded as are his powers, he has always found that, *art is too long and life too short*. He may nevertheless feel that his mind, in a certain sense, is within a species of intellectual prison; but, like the terrestrial prison which confines his body to one planet, no man ever lived long enough to exhaust the variety of subjects presented to his contemplation and curiosity by the intellectual and natural world.

We seem, however, said I, to be better qualified to investigate the external laws which govern INORGANIC MATTER, than the subtle and local powers which govern

govern organized bodies. We appear, so to speak, to be capable of looking down upon mere matter as matter; but, incapable, like the eye in viewing itself, of retiring to such a focal distance as to be able accurately to examine ourselves. It is not difficult to conceive that planetary bodies, and other masses of inorganic matter, may appear to act on each other by mutually intercepting the pressure of the elastic medium which fills space; and the pressure intercepted by each on the inner surface of the other, may, by the unintercepted external pressure on each, produce the phenomena of mutual gravitation; nor is it improbable that the curvilinear and rotary motions of such masses may be governed by the arrangement and mutual action of their fixed and their fluid parts; nor impracticable for the geometer, when the phenomena are determined to measure the mechanical relations of the powers that produce those phenomena; nor wonderful that a system of bodies so governed by general laws should move and act in a dependant, consequent, and necessary harmony.

Thus far the intellect of an organized being may reason safely on the mechanical relations of inorganic masses, because an unequal balance of forces produces their motions, and from combined motions result the phenomena; but, in the principle of organic life, and in the duration and final purpose of the powers of vegetables and animals, there are mysteries which baffle the penetration of limited observation and reason. I behold **VEGETABLES** with roots fixed in the ground, and through them raising fluids mechanically; but my understanding is overpowered with unsatisfied wonder, when I consider the animating principle of the meanest vegetable, which constitutes a selfish individuality, and enables it to give new qualities to those fluids by peculiar secretions, and to appropriate them to its own nourishment and growth. My ambition after wisdom is humbled in the dust whenever I enquire how the first germ of every species came into existence; whenever I consider the details of the varied powers in the energizing agency which originates each future germ; and the independant, but coincident, passive receptacle which nurtures those germs, and, correcting aberrations, secures the continuity of every species, both acting as joint secondary causes; and whenever I reflect on the growth, maturity, beauty, and variety, of the vegetable kingdom! On these

several subjects my mind renders the profoundest homage to the **MYSTERIOUS POWER** which created and continues such miracles; and, being unable to reason upon them from the analogy of other experience, I am forced to refer such sublime results to agency not mechanical; or, if in any sense mechanical, so arranged and so moved as to exceed my means of conception.

Looking once more upon the volume of nature which lay before me, I beheld a superior class of organized beings, each individual of which, constituting an independant microcosm, is qualified to move from place to place, by bodily adaptation and nervous sensibility. This kingdom of loco-motive beings ascends, in gradations of power and intellect, from the hydatid to the sympathetic and benevolent philosopher; and rises in the scale of being as much above the organization of vegetables, as vegetables themselves are superior to the inorganic particles in which they flourish. That they may subsist while they move, their roots, instead of being fixed in the soil, are turned within a cavity, or receptacle, called the stomach, into which appropriate soil, or aliment, is introduced by the industry of the creature; and, that their powers of loco-motion may be exerted with safety and advantage, they are provided with organs for eating, and with senses for smelling, tasting, feeling, and seeing their food; and also with a power of hearing dangers which they cannot see. They are, for the same reasons, enabled to profit by experience in powers of association, of reasoning by analogy, and of volition, and are governed by an habitual desire to associate in species, accompanied by moral feelings, resulting from mutual deference and convenience. Here again, humanly speaking, we have a series of natural miracles—a permanent connection between external objects and the sensations, reasoning, and conduct of the organized being. We observe the animal frame in its two constituent parts, one mechanical, the other sensitive; the mechanical consisting of bones, skin, stomach, blood-vessels, glands, and intestines, provided with muscles and sinews for voluntary motion; and the sensitive, consisting of the nerves and brain, which direct the motions by the feelings of the organs of sense. But, of that subtle principle which distinguishes organic life from inert matter—of that principle of individuality which generates the passion of self-love, and

and leads each individual to preserve and sustain its own existence—of that principle which gives peculiar powers of growth, and maturity, to germs of vegetables and animals—and of that principle which, being stopped, suspended, or destroyed, in the meanest or greatest of them, produces the awful difference between the living and the dead—we have no knowledge, and we seem incapable of acquiring any, by the limited powers of our senses.

The creature of yesterday, whose chief care it is to live and indulge his self-love, who cannot see without light, nor distinctly above a few inches from the eye, is wholly incompetent to determine those questions which have so long agitated philosophers; as, Whether the phenomena of the creation could be made to exist without action and re-action, and without space?—Whether, consequently, there are THREE eternal, or ONE eternal?—Whether the SUPREME INTELLIGENCE, MATTER void of form, and SPACE containing it, were all eternal—or whether the supreme intelligence alone was eternal, and matter and space created?—Whether the supreme intelligence has only been exerted proximately or remotely on inorganic matter, space being the necessary medium of creation, and organization being the result?—Whether the globe of the earth, in form, is eternal, or, according to Herschel, the effect of “a clustering power” in the matter of space, beginning and ending; according to the general analogy of organized beings?—Whether the earth was a comet, the ellipticity of whose orbit has been reduced; and, if so, what was the origin of the comet?—How the secondary mountains were liquefied—whether by fire or by water—and what were the then relations of the earth to the sun?—How and when that liquefaction ceased; and how, and when, and in what order of time, the several organizations arose upon them?—How those organizations, at least those now existing, received the powers of secondary causes for continuing their kind?—How every species now lives, and grows, and maintains an eternal succession of personal identities?—How these things were before we were, and how they now are on every side of us, are topics which have made so much learning ridiculous, that, if I were to discuss them, in the best forms prescribed by the schools, I might but imitate in folly the crawling myriads who luxuriate for an hour on a ripening peach; and who, like ourselves, may be led by their vanity to

discuss questions in regard to the eternity, and other attributes, of the prodigious globe, which they have inherited from their remote ancestry, and of which the early history is lost in the obscure traditions of their countless generations!

Without presuming, however, to argue on premises which a finite creature cannot justly estimate, we may safely infer, in regard to the world in which we are placed, that all things which DO EXIST, owe their existence to their COMPATIBILITY with other existences, to the necessary FITNESS of all existing things, and to the HARMONY which is essential to the existence of any thing in the form and mode in which it does exist: for, without reciprocal COMPATIBILITY, without individual FITNESS, and without universal HARMONY, nothing could CONTINUE TO EXIST which DOES EXIST; and, therefore, what does exist, is for the time NECESSARILY COMPATIBLE with other existences, FIT or NOT INCOMPATIBLE, and in HARMONY with the whole of COEXISTENT BEING. Every organized EXISTENCE affords, therefore, indubitable evidence of FINAL CAUSES or PURPOSES, competent to produce and sustain it, of certain relations of FITNESS to other beings; of COMPATIBILITY with other existences; and of HARMONY in regard to the whole. And every case of DESTRUCTION affords evidence, that certain FINAL CAUSES have become unequal to their usual office; that the being is UNFIT to exist simultaneously with some other beings; that its existence is INCOMPATIBLE with certain circumstances, or that it is contrary to the general HARMONY of coexistent being. May not the five thousand species of beings now discoverable, be all the species whose existences have continued to be fit, compatible, and harmonious? May not the known extinction of many species be received as evidence, therefore, of the gradual decay of the powers which sustain organized being on our planet? May not the extinction of one species render the existence of others more unfit, by diminishing the number of final causes? And, may not the successive breaking or wearing out of these links of final causes ultimately lead to the end of all organized being, or to what is commonly called, THE END OF OUR WORLD?

As I approached a sequestered mansion-house, and some other buildings, which together bear the name of BRICKSTABLES, I crossed a corner of the meadow

dow towards an angle formed by a rude inlet and the Thames, which was running smoothly towards the sea at the pace of four miles an hour. In viewing the beautiful process of Nature, presented by a majestic river, we cease to wonder that priestcraft has often succeeded in teaching nations to consider rivers as of divine origin, and as living emblems of omnipotence. Ignorance, whose constant error it is to look only to the last term of every series of causes, and which charges Impiety on all who venture to ascend one term higher, and Atheism on all who dare to explore several terms (though every series implies a first term), would easily be persuaded by a crafty priesthood to consider a beneficent river as a tangible branch of the God-head. But we now know that the waters which flow down a river, are but a portion of the rains and snows which, having fallen near its source, are returning to the ocean, there to rise again and re-perform the same circle of vapours, clouds, rains, and rivers. What a process of fertilization, and how still more luxuriant would have been this vicinity, if man had not levelled the trees and carried away the crops of vegetation! What a place of shelter would thus have been afforded to tribes of amphibæ, whose accumulated remains often surprise geologists, though necessarily consequent on the fall of crops of vegetation on each other, near undisturbed banks of rivers. Happily, in Britain, our coal-pits, or mineralized forests, have supplied the place of our living woods; or man, regardless of the fitness of all the parts to the perfection of every natural result, might here, as in other long-peopled countries, ignorantly have thwarted the course of Nature by cutting down the timber, which, acting on the electricity of the clouds, affects their density, and causes them to fall in fertilizing showers. Such has been the fate of all the countries famous in antiquity. Persia, Syria, Arabia, parts of Turkey, and the Barbary coast, have been rendered arid deserts by this inadvertency. The clouds from the western ocean would long since have passed over England without disturbance from the conducting powers of leaves of trees, or blades of grass, if our coal-works had not saved our natural conductors; while this Thames, the agent of so much abundance and so much wealth, might, in that case, have become a shallow brook,

like the once equally famed Jordan, Granicus, or Ilyssus.

The dingy atmosphere of London smoke, which I had measured so accurately on Putney Heath, presented itself again over the woods of Chiswick Grove, reminding me of the cares of the busy world, and producing a painful contrast to the tranquillity of nature, to the silently gliding Thames, and to the unimpassioned simplicity of the vegetable creation. MAN, I reflected, brings upon himself a thousand calamities as consequences of his artifices and pride; and then, overlooking his own follies, gravely investigates the origin of what he calls EVIL—HE compromises every natural pleasure to acquire fame among transient beings, who forget him nightly in sleep, and eternally in death; and seeks to render his name celebrated among posterity, though it has no identity with his person, and though posterity and himself can have no contemporaneous feeling—HE deprives himself, and all around him, of every passing enjoyment, to accumulate wealth, that he may purchase other men's labour, in the vain hope of adding their happiness to his own—HE omits to make effective laws to protect the poor against the oppressions of the rich, and then wears out his existence under the fear of becoming poor, and being the victim of his own neglect and injustice—HE arms himself with murderous weapons, and on the lightest instigations practises murder as a science, follows this science as a regular profession, and honors its chiefs above benefactors and philosophers, in proportion to the quantity of blood they have shed, or the mischiefs they have perpetrated—HE revels in luxury and gluttony, and then complains of the diseases which grow out of repletion—HE tries in all things to counteract, or improve the provisions of nature, and then afflicts himself at his disappointments—HE multiplies the chances against his own health and life, by his numerous artifices, and then wonders at the frequency of their fatal results—HE shuts his eyes against the volume of truth, presented by Nature, and, vainly considering that all was made for him, founds on this false assumption various doubts in regard to the justice of eternal causation—HE interdicts the enjoyments of all other creatures, and, regarding the world as his property, in mere wantonness destroys myriads on whom have been lavished beauties and perfections—HE is the selfish and merciless tyrant of all animated

nature, no considerations of pity or sympathy restraining, or even qualifying, his antipathies, his caprices, or his gluttonies; while, more unhappy than his victims, he is constantly arraiguing that system in which he is the chief cause of more misery than all other causes joined together—HE forgets, that to live, and let live, is a maxim of universal justice, extending not only to all man's relations with his fellow men, but to inferior creatures, to whom his moral obligations are the greater, because their lives and happiness are often within his power—HE is the patient of the unalterable progress of universal causation, yet makes a difficulty of submitting to the impartial distribution of the provisions which sustain all other beings—HE afflicts himself that he cannot live for ever, though he sees all organized being decay around him, and though his forefathers have successively died to make room for him—HE repines at the thought of losing that life, the use of which he so often abuses; and, though he began to exist but yesterday, thinks the world was made for him, and that he ought to continue to enjoy it for ever—HE sees no benevolence in the scheme of Nature which provides eternal youth to partake of the pleasures of existence; and which, destroying those pleasures by satiety of enjoyment, produces the blunted feelings of disease and old age—HE mars all his perceptions of well-being by anticipating the stoppage of his vital functions, though, before that event, he necessarily ceases to be conscious or to suffer—HE seeks indulgences unprovided for by the course of Nature, and then anxiously employs himself in endeavouring to cheat others of the labour requisite to procure them—HE desires to govern others, but, regardless of their dependence on his benevolence, is commonly gratified in displaying the power entrusted to him, by a tyrannical abuse of it—HE professes to love wisdom, yet in all his establishments for promoting it he sets up false standards of truth; and persecutes, even with religious intolerance, all attempts to swerve from them—HE makes laws, which, in the hands of mercenary lawyers, serve as snares to unwary poverty, but as shields to crafty wealth—HE acknowledges the importance of educating youth, yet teaches them any thing rather than their social duties in the political state in which they live—HE adopts the customs of barbarous ages as precedents of practice, and founds on them codes for the government of

enlightened nations—in a word, HE makes false and imperfect estimates of his own being, of his duties to his fellow-beings, and of his relations to all being, and then passes his days in questioning the providence of Nature, in ascribing Evil to supernatural causes, and in feverish expectations of results contrary to the necessary harmony of the world!

I was thus employed in drawing a species of Indictment against the errors, follies, selfishness, and vices of my fellow-men, while I passed along a pleasant foot-path, which conducted me from Brick-stables to the carriage-road from Mortlake to Kew. On arriving at the stile, I saw a colony of the people called GYPSIES, and, gratified at falling in with them, I seated myself upon it, and, hailing the eldest of the men in terms of civility, he approached me courteously, and I promised myself, from the interview, a fund of information relative to the economy of those singular people. COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MUCH has been said of late concerning the improvements and alterations in stage-coaches, which, from the numerous accidents that continue to happen, seem to require speedy and serious regulation.

The chief weight in these machines arises from the luggage, at once impeding the velocity of the carriage, and endangering the safety of the passengers, by its injudicious arrangement. What proper reason can be assigned why the luggage should not, in many cases, at least of the long-stages, be conveyed in a separate vehicle, travelling with that containing the passengers, who would not thereby be continually stopped on the road to deliver parcels. It would, indeed, be of little consequence if the luggage were even to arrive in a reasonable time after the passengers; and, as to any additional expense, it might either be defrayed by a small augmentation of the fare, or a specific charge for the luggage, or even without either, by taking a horse or two from the carriage that conveyed the passengers, and adding it to the luggage-machine. It is to be regretted that too little attention is paid to hints of this nature by the legislature, and that men in power too generally despise or neglect what does not originate from themselves.

On another subject—the controversy respecting the BRIT. or the new coins.

It is to be wished that somebody, having the means, would take the trouble of briefly stating the substance of the arguments, *pro* and *con*, that have appeared of late in the public papers. This might enable some of your correspondents to investigate the matter more at large, and with better chance of its being properly handed down to posterity, than in such very fugitive records.

LONDINENSIS.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IN the last number of your valuable miscellany, a correspondent, under the signature of W. P. enquires whether a clergyman possesses the discretionary power of discontinuing to publish the banns of marriage, or of refusing to solemnize the nuptials, should an injured person forbid the banns, on account of his or her having received a previous promise of marriage from one of the parties desirous of entering into the matrimonial state. In answer to this enquiry, I beg leave to inform W. P. that no clergyman can legally refuse to publish the banns, or to solemnize the marriage, unless some impediment, grounded upon the authority of an act of Parliament, be alledged as an objection against it. The mere breach of promise, referred to in the letter of your correspondent, can never be deemed a sufficient reason for the clergyman's declining to proceed to the celebration of the marriage. Previous to the act of the 26th Geo. ii. c. 33, being passed, the ecclesiastical court had certainly power to enforce the performance of a marriage contract, when it was *per verba de presenti*, by excommunicating the party refusing; and, if that should not have the desired effect, a writ *de excommunicato capiendo* could be obtained, on which the disobedient party might be imprisoned until he or she submitted to obey the monition of the court; but, as to a person who had contracted espousals only *per verba de futuro*, no excommunication took place for breach of such a contract, unless some act equivalent to matrimony had taken place: now, however, by the 13th section of the statute above-mentioned, it is clear that no suit or proceeding can be had in any ecclesiastical court, in order to compel a celebration of any marriage in *facie ecclesie*, by reason of any contract of matrimony, whether *per verba de presenti*, or *per verba de futuro*; and the only remedy which the injured party can have,

is to commence an action on the case, for the damages sustained by reason of the breach of contract.

It, therefore, appears to be evident, that a marriage is good and valid in law, notwithstanding one of the parties may have previously entered into an engagement to marry another; and, consequently, no clergyman can legally refuse to publish the banns, or to solemnize the marriage, unless a more substantial objection than that of a previous promise is alledged; and, in case a clergyman should postpone a marriage, solely on account of having received notice that such a previous promise had been made, I have little doubt but that an action on the case could be maintained, and damages recovered, against him, for the injury and disappointment which the parties, who might be desirous of entering the conjugal state, must necessarily have sustained; and probably the Court of King's Bench, if applied to for the purpose, would grant a mandamus to compel the clergyman to do his duty. The cases in which a minister ought to desist from publishing the banns, and solemnizing the marriage, after notice, appear to be those of parties related to each other within the Levitical degrees, and of minors desirous of marrying against the consent of their parents or guardians; in such cases, it is certainly the bounden duty of the clergyman to desist from any further proceedings until the alledged impediment has been investigated and effectually removed.

BEAUCHAMP.

Chelmsford; Aug. 9.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

SOME years ago I observed, on the side of a public road near to this town, a specimen of variegated grass; it has, to the present time, been cultivated in the garden, and the variegation appears to be permanent. From the appearance of the foliage, when introduced into the parterre, or mixed with other turf, the name of "hoary grass," as a temporary distinction, has been bestowed upon it.

The characters agree with those of *agrostis vulgaris*, or *nigra*, in "Knapp on Grasses," plate xxvi.; with the addition of *variegata*, and likewise of *geniculata*.

Perhaps some of your numerous readers may have the goodness to give an opinion whether the single circumstance of permanent variegation be sufficient

cient to constitute this grass a distinct variety of the species *vulgaris*, under the genus *agrostis*.

A specimen of the "hoary grass" was sent some years since to Mr. Shepherd, curator of the botanic garden near Liverpool, where it has been lately seen in a flourishing state; whether in any other situation, remains to be proved.

As the subject of another enquiry, I beg to lay before you some references to chemical works, on the deleterious qualities of common brick, when applied to the construction of wells and other reservoirs of water.

"Brick-water (observes the author of the Panorama,) is possessed of properties highly pernicious in their effects when applied to culinary purposes."* The late Dr. Percival pronounced this water to be extremely unwholesome; and, therefore, discouraged the use of brick for linings of walls.

He steeped two or three pieces of common brick in a basin of distilled water for four days. This he afterwards examined by various chemical tests; it was not miscible with soap; struck a lively green with syrup of violets; became slightly lactescent by volatile alkali, but entirely so by the fixed alkali, and by a solution of sugar of lead: no change was produced upon it by an infusion of fermentil-root. Hence the Doctor inferred the pernicious qualities of the water in question.

Here a question may arise, whether the fire-brick, composed of Stourbridge clay, may not answer the intended purpose as well as stone, which in some situations is not equally attainable? The freedom of this species of clay from ferruginous and other metallic particles, as well as from calcareous ones, seems to plead powerfully in its behalf.

Stourbridge, (Wor.) W. M. SCOTT.
Aug. 28, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR valuable Magazine reaches my most quarters of the world, and has so extensive a circulation, that I beg you will give in it the following notice respecting two sorts of poison plums, which I met with when becalmed off the north-east coast of New Holland; being engaged there in whale fishing, with wonderful success. I am no botanist, but Mr. Smith, our mate and surgeon, who attended Dr. Thornton's lec-

tures in London, has given the following description of them in a catalogue of new plants and insects which he collected.

1. *Cycas Toxicaria*, frondibus basi spinosis, pinnis lineari-lanceolatis convexiusculis mucronatis, spadicebus apice præmorsis.

2. *Cycas Australis*, frondibus basi spinosis, pinnis lineari-lanceolatis concaviusculis acutis, spadicebus apice acuminatis.

Being ill in my hammock, I did not go on shore,—so, fortunately, did not taste these poison plums; but Mr. Smith himself, and all the crew who ate them, were exceeding sick, and one man died convulsed with the purging. They are very enticing to the eye, and as big as our *Pishamius*. The second sort was not meddled with, and grows nearest to Timor; but Mr. Smith thinks it to be as poisonous as the other; and it had a very nasty smell, therefore is not so dangerous.

EBENEZER MASON.

Charles Town; June 9.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE been much employed in my profession in buildings and houses infected by the fungus, or dry-rot; and the success attending my mode of preventing and curing it, has suggested the utility of circulating it through the medium of your widely-dispersed Magazine.

The cases of this nature which have fallen under my attention have come to me from a pamphlet of mine, published many years since; and what I propose for your journal will be facts arising from my subsequent experience in the prevention and cure of this vegetable phenomenon.

In the autumn of the year 1809, I had a commission to undertake and cure the dry-rot at a villa at Sunbury, in Middlesex. Sunbury is situated on the banks of the river Thames, between Hampton and Staines. On examining the house, it did not appear that dry-rot had been in it long, and was at this time occasioned, not by any predisposition in the situation or construction to promote it, but was owing entirely to an excess in swell of the water inland, as well as the river, which had overflowed its banks, and filled all the lower apartments of the house with water. After these waters had subsided, or at least in a few months after, fungi were discovered in every part, the least excluded from the operation of the light and air.

It

* As quoted in the Panorama.

It had also began to form itself in the floors of the story above, so much so, that a short time only would have been necessary to have rendered the house unsafe to its inhabitants. On taking up some of the boards of the floors, the girders and joists were found in a decaying state, indeed, so much so, that they exhibited an appearance resembling a common hot-bed, excepting that this was vegetating fungi. This case shews, to a demonstration, that, however dry and seasoned wood may be, when moisture is supplied to it under favourable circumstances, a fermentation follows, and lastly fungi.

The separations for this case were conducted under my own immediate direction; and consisted, in the first place, in removing such timbers only as were radically decayed, and repairing the others by piercing, &c. The girders, for instance, were spliced, as it was found their ends only were eaten away; the floor-boards were but slightly affected, to about a quarter of an inch in depth on their under surface; these were well cleaned and bleached in the air, and afterwards prepared anew by the following recipe.

This repair and cure was made seven years since, and has completely succeeded. Although the dry-rot was general in two of the stories of this large villa, it has been effectually cured at the expence of little more than a few weeks' labour of two common carpenters.

My method of curing the dry or fungus rot consists, as a preliminary, in carefully examining the place in which it is, and the cause of it, to ascertain whether it has arisen from a natural defect in the situation of the house, or from a stimulus which may have been given to the wooden-work by accident. In the former case a more comprehensive plan will be required in effecting a cure than may be, perhaps, found necessary for the latter. When these circumstances have been duly considered, my next operation consists in removing the decayed wood, and selecting out such only as may not be found too much so to be repaired, and again replaced. After which I proceed in the preparation. The timbers of a building, such, for instance, as the joists, plates, girders, &c. may be charred or oxydated by the common operation of burning their surfaces; to facilitate which, washing them slightly with nitre in solution, will be found very much to promote; straw, or shavings of deal wood, will answer the

purpose, and it is only necessary in doing them to equally diffuse the fire, so that the timber be charred all over its surface in an equal degree. Care must also be taken that the smaller kinds of timber be not too much burned by the fire, so as to destroy their required strength, which may be the case, by doing it with too little attention. This may be completely prevented by the slightest care, and particularly if the wood has been previously covered with a solution of nitre, as in this case the fire will, on its first impulse, run over the whole surface, and leave it sufficiently burned for the purpose. When the charring is completed, the surface should be brushed, to free it of the dust and soot which it has collected in burning; after which it is in a state to receive the painting. The composition for this paint, if it may be so called, is prepared as follows, viz.—to four pounds of sulphate of iron is added two gallons of boiling water, stirring the crystals of iron with a spatula, till they are completely dissolved in the water. After which I put it in bottles, well cork it up, and in a day or two it will be in a state for use. The painting is best done by a large flat hog-hair brush, pouring out a small quantity of the solution at a time into some portable machine, and brushing it over the charred surface of the wood. Once covering is sufficient, and the only care required is in well and completely spreading it all over the surfaces. The expence is by no means considerable, as it is ascertained that two gallons of the solution will paint upwards of 250 feet superficial of surface, and the expence of four pounds of sulphate of iron is one shilling and fourpence only; and a man, at all dextrous with the brush, may cover the above quantity in two hours; and hence the expence will not amount to more than a fraction per foot superficial. When large quantities of wood are intended to be painted with the solution, it may be desirable to prepare it in adequate quantities; this may be done by apportioning the ingredients accordingly.

In some future papers I propose detailing some other cases, with many different modes which I have employed, to effect the same desirable end of curing this rot in buildings; in some of which it will be seen, that, where I could not succeed in oxydating the wood by the method herein described, I have had recourse to the mineral acids, such as the sulphuric or nitric; and with the

the former of these I have been completely successful, and particularly in the lighter kind of wooden-work, such as skirtings, dados, wainscots, &c. &c.

Be assured, Mr. Editor, that the dry-rot may be effectually cured, and, with a little care in the first construction of a building, completely prevented; and both of which at a very trifling expence, which will be fully developed hereafter.

JAS. RANDAWE.

Fitzroy-square; Sept. 12.

For the Monthly Magazine.

POSSIBLE INCREASE of POPULATION.

ENGLAND contains (including Wales) square miles 49,450

Allowing one-third to consist of space occupied by towns, roads, canals, rivers, waste, &c. 16,483

Will produce, effective square miles for cultivation . . . 32,967
Number of acres in a mile . . . 640

Effective acres 21,098,880

The population of England is 9,604,349
of Wales . . . 541,546

Total 10,145,895
Deduct one-sixth for infants and invalids 1,690,982

Number of inhabitants to be supported 8,454,913

This proportion gives two acres, and nearly a-half, to each individual.
Number of square yards in an acre 4840

Suppose one-twentieth part to be sufficient for the maintenance of each person . . . 242

And suppose every square yard to produce, by the best management, 2½ lbs. twice over, during the year 5

1210 lbs.

This amount, divided by 365, the number of days in the year, will give about 3½ lbs. of daily food for each person.

It appears, then, that one acre will maintain twenty persons, and of course 2½ acres will maintain fifty; so that, supposing cattle entirely out of the ques-

tion, the country could maintain fifty times its present population.

8,454,913

50

Total . . . 422,745,650

Admitting that this is the utmost stretch of possibility, an immense latitude may be granted, and the result still remain far beyond any expectation that was not grounded on enquiry. Suppose one-fourth part to be relinquished for fallacy in the statement, or overstrained calculation; and another fourth as a fair proportion to admit cattle of every description;—then, having deducted upwards of 105 millions from the population for such admission of cattle, it cannot be thought unreasonable to give back somewhat more than 38 millions, to be supplied by them in return as articles of food; and 250,000,000 of inhabitants will remain for the capability of maintenance, on an estimate which appears to me to warrant such conclusion.

Sept. 4.

JAS. LUCKCOCK.

For the Monthly Magazine.

WORDS, THINGS, the METAPHYSICS of LANGUAGE; being DIALOGUES between HYLEUS and PHILONOUS.

Dialogue the First.

Hyl.—**Y**OU have often said, what stillness of this late-arrived summer, and the silence and tranquillity of all around us, bring to my recollection—that language, whatever be its origin, having received progressive improvement, through so many centuries, throughout the civilized globe, is, in its different branches, by the very terms it contains—a good word being a definition in the smallest compass—a kind of universal abstract of human knowledge, and the progress of the mind. And that a good general grammarian and etymologist would, consequently, be far advanced toward being a good philosopher, and especially in metaphysics.

Phil.—You have well remembered, and clearly expressed, my deliberate persuasion, and the grounds of it.

Hyl.—Would you then illustrate it by application to some great and general question?

Phil.—Most willingly: and to what better than to this very important, curious, and extensive question, of matter and spirit.

Hyl.—If I did not know your just confidence in your strength, I should wonder

wonder at your offering me *this* ground; well knowing, as you do, that disputants on each side have agreed in considering the *structure* of *language* decidedly favourable to the *material* system.

Phil.—I am indeed aware of it. And I will risk giving you the farther advantage—we will begin with *matter*.

Hyl.—What then is *matter*, etymologically taken?

Phil.—You anticipate my answer. The same in *Greek*, *Latin*, or *English*. It is the $\gamma\lambda\lambda\eta$, *Hylé*, or *wood*; the *materials* or *materials* out of which all visible and tangible things are made, whether natural or artificial. And I would farther say, that the word $\mu\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho$, *mater*, or *mother*, may serve to suggest an ulterior consideration of the origin of the term, as denoting the *substantial productive* cause; and I will venture to ask you, in my turn, the *etymology* of *spirit*?

Hyl.—I ought to thank you. *Spirit*, $\pi\upsilon\epsilon\upsilon\mu\alpha$, *spiritus*, *breath*, *wind*.

Phil.—And thence you would infer that *spirit* has always been regarded as *corporeal*.

Hyl.—Pretty fairly, I think.

Phil.—One thing I perceive, that it has been regarded as *invisible*, *intangible*, essentially active, the origin of *motion* and *impulse*, and consequently of all *sensible* phenomena.

Hyl.—I must admit that this observation of your's is neither unfounded nor unimportant to your cause.

Phil.—It would be too much honoring me to give me the glory of the observation.

Hyl.—I understand you,—but to proceed.

Phil.—What say you to the *universe*?

Hyl.—It is the $\tau\omicron\ \pi\alpha\upsilon\sigma$, the universal system of things.

Phil.—Not *things* merely, I apprehend, but beings; whether material, immaterial, or both; whether animated or inanimate; whether organic or inorganic; create or increate.

Hyl.—Certainly.

Phil.—If then *immaterial* being can exist, the term *universe* will comprehend it.

Hyl.—Doubtless.

Phil.—And as the *principal* and most essential of all existence.

Hyl.—This cannot be denied, provided *immaterial* existence be possible, as involving no contradiction.

Phil.—We proceed more calmly and amicably than most disputants.

Hyl.—True: and therefore not the less attentively, or with the less justice to our respective hypotheses.

Phil.—Assuredly; for *passion* clears nothing: it is to argument what the *smoke* is to contending armies.

Hyl.—And we, therefore, seeking only for *truth*, content ourselves with the friendly, undisturbed, and congenial light of *reason*.

Phil.—And, therefore, should we fail of finding her in the *end* of this our controversy, we shall at least have maintained *her* honour and *our own* inviolate in the *means*.

Hyl.—As it becomes our friendship and our habits of thinking.

Phil.—Farewell, until we can resume the discussion.

End of the First Dialogue.

Correct Tabular Series of the Printed Statutes.

There is an inadvertent error of a century in the *Tables on Statute Law*, p. 154.

It was manifest, at first view, that a space of 62 years, assigned from *Magna Charta* to the end of Edward III. of 62 years, must be wrong, being little more than the *single* reign of Edward III. The *real* space is 152 years; or, reckoning from John, instead of 9 Henry III. 162; so that 1 is dropped in the place of centuries. Consequently, the computation of pages per year is wrong in the first and second series.

The Table ought to stand thus—

From 1215 (1225 in our printed editions) to 1815 inclusive.

I. st vol. 1215 to the death of Edw. III.	162 years	700 pages	less than 5 yearly.
II. 1377 to the death of Richard III.	108	700	7
III. to VI. 1485, to the death of Anne	229	2800	12
VII. to IX. 1714, George I. and II.	46	2100	46
X. to XX. 1760, Geo. III. the first 40 years	40	8500	212
XXI. to XXXIII. 1800-15	15	12000	800
	600	16800	

In round numbers, omitting excess of the pages in the several volumes above complete hundreds.

Thus, the great increase, both in num-

ber and verbosity, of the statutes, has been since 1700; the first period being 160 times inferior to the last, reckoning by average of pages for each year.

This

This number of statutes has very much grown out of war and taxation; and, accordingly, the first 40 years produced little more than the last 15 of the series since 1760: the proportion of *encrease* being nearly as four to one.

The language of *special pleading* introduced into our statutes since 1700 has also increased their bulk.

I made an *experiment* on a section of one of the *Malt Acts* (not more prolix than *other statutes*, in general, within the last 116 years), and found it reducible from 326 to 95 words, being a saving of more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 1; and with great advantage to clearness. If then the *obsolete* and the *bad laws* were done away, those which are repealed omitted (except where they illustrate those which continue), we might have a Code, reducing what would remain to simple, clear, precise language, alike valuable for its general excellence, intelligibility, and conciseness—a Code of the *essential* written law of *six centuries*, comprised in *one or two* quarto volumes at the most.

On *Reform in the Representation*, I would add some few words.

Suppose the *whole* number of *representatives* for England, Scotland, and Wales, to be 600, this would constitute 300 *primary elective* districts; and, if there would be 1,200,000 voters, that would be, on an average, 4000 for each *primary elective* district.

I should not be for *subdividing* by *hundreds* for the *secondary* districts, or *places of election* included under each *primary*. The extent and population of *hundreds* is too *unequal* for this purpose; and, whenever it would admit of *going* to the place of election, and *returning* on the same day, the most advisable division would be into *secondary* districts or departments, containing at least 1000 voters; 2000 would be preferable, where that number was included within a convenient space; *small* elective bodies being dangerous to the spirit of freedom. And, on this idea, each *primary* district might contain *two, three, or four*, *secondary* districts, according to the more scattered or *closer* population. On the principle which I prefer of *universal suffrage*, there would be at least 1,600,000, if not *two millions*, of voters; and this would give more than 5000 voters for each elective district in the one case, and more than 6000 in the other; and, in my opinion, the more am-

ple the *basis*, the safer and nobler would be the *superstructure*.

Whenever *local* convenience admits, *towns* which at present *return members*, where they are of any considerable size and population, should give name to the *primary* elective district in which they are situated.

Such large unrepresented towns as Leeds, Manchester, and Sheffield, would be entitled to give the denomination.

The present number of members, including Ireland, is 658; on the plan proposed it would be 700, and Ireland would be brought nearer to its due relative proportion.

I could see no Solar Spots on the 15th, 24th, or 28th of August, during which time both sides of the Sun had successively come in sight.

The last Spots which I have seen were nearly off the *Sun's disc*, on the 5th.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Ipswich; Sept. 3.

ERRATA in my letter in your last number.—In col. iv. Art. 3, as in Nos. 1; and H. namely, *Poll by Districts* to be begun and ended the same day.—Page 99; col. i. line 20 from the bottom, for “*provincial*” read “*principal*.”

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the present unpropitious state of Europe, in which the ascendancy of arbitrary power and monkish superstition appears to threaten the very existence of liberal and independent opinions, it is by no means a matter of surprise, that emigration to the United States of America should have become so general, and that too amongst a class of people, who, though possessed of some property, yet, finding themselves unable to stem the torrent of an overwhelming taxation, are willing to venture *their all* across the Atlantic, in search of a new settlement, where their families may, by industry and skill, establish themselves in honorable and easy stations in society:—To such as these, the following *Extracts* from a communication recently received from the State of Ohio, dated March 1816, will be found peculiarly interesting. The writer removed with his family to this new erected state in the year 1800; he has minutely observed the progress of its settlement; and contributed, in no inconsiderable degree, to its prosperity; I may add, that he is a man of unquestionable veracity, and of an excellent

cellent understanding; but I hasten to let your readers judge for themselves.

The state of Ohio is bounded on the north by Lake Erie, on the east by Pennsylvania, on the south by the river Ohio, and on the west by Indiana.

“On the eastern side of Ohio the country is hilly; some parts of it too much so to be pleasant farming; and, being a limestone country, notwithstanding it is generally watered with lasting streams, most of the streams for mills become small in a dry season.—The land is generally rich, well timbered, and good for grass and grain; it is considered very healthy; there is plenty of limestone, and freestone for building; it also abounds with stone-coal or pit-coal of a quality perhaps inferior to none, and easily obtained. As this quarter is settling very rapidly, steam-engines may, and already are supplying, where necessary, the place of water; and it seems calculated to become, at no great distance, a great manufacturing country. The tract of country lying about 60 miles north of this division is also hilly, but a considerable portion of it lies pleasant, but the greatest part too wet for good farming; some of it is a dry level plain, without much timber, and accounted very fine for cattle. The streams for mills are good and lasting; but lime-stone and stone-coal are scarce, and the inhabitants are subject to autumnal fevers and agues. The western part of the state is generally rich and level; many of the settlements, and parts unsettled, are handsome; but the intermediate parts between the settlements are large tracts of land, say from 10 to 30 miles in extent, which, notwithstanding it is rich, and some of it heavily timbered, is mostly very wet throughout the year; and, so large a portion of this quarter being of this description, fevers and agues are not uncommon in those beautiful settlements in the latter part of summer and autumn. There does not appear to be any stone-coal in this extensive division, but limestone and freestone are plentiful. In the White-water settlement the streams for mills are good and lasting, and, as I have not been further west, I cannot so particularly describe the Wabash country; but, from information received from respectable sources, I believe that a considerable portion of the Indiana territory (which is, we understand, soon to be formed into a state government) is good; but, for reasons above mentioned, parts of it are

subject to fevers. Its average length 270 miles, and breadth 230. Bounded on the east by the state of Ohio, south by the Ohio river, west by the Illinois territory, and north by the Michigan territory, and may probably contain 60,000 inhabitants. The Michigan territory is bounded south by the state of Ohio, and the Indiana territory; on the west by a line running through the middle of lake Michigan, which divides it from the Illinois territory, and thence north to the treaty line between the United States and the British provinces of Upper Canada. Its length is 500 miles, and breadth 300; and may, perhaps, contain 7,000 inhabitants. The Illinois territory is the western half of what was formerly called the territory north-west of the Ohio, or western territory. The northern boundary of the United States, which passes through Lake Superior, separates it from Upper Canada on the north, and on the east it is bounded by Lake Michigan and the Indiana territory, on the south by the Ohio river, and on the south-west and west by the Mississippi river. Its length is 870 miles, and breadth 650, and is supposed to contain 15,000 inhabitants.

“It is said that a large proportion of these territories is good land for farming or grazing, and, as there is a demand for it, will no doubt continue to be brought into the market at a price not exceeding 2 dollars per acre (9 shillings sterling), being the price at which the United States generally dispose of those unsettled lands. This was, and still is, the price of the public lands in this state of which there is yet a considerable quantity. But, as the country becomes more thickly settled, the price of land rises from 2 to 6, 10, 20, 25, and 30 dollars per acre, according to quality, natural advantages, state of improvement, convenience to principal towns, navigable waters (of which there are many in this country), central in populous settlements, &c. &c. Our land is generally very good, producing wheat, rye, oats, beans, pease, Indian corn, potatoes, turnips, melons, garden vegetables, apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, currants, and many other kinds of fruits, in abundance, for a number of years without any manure: indeed, it is a rare thing to see land manured in this country, notwithstanding experience has shown that it is the more productive when used.

“Wheat is now worth from 62½ cents to 1 dollar per bushel; rye from 50 to 62½

cents; oats from 25 to 31½ cents; corn from 33 to 50 cents; potatoes 25 cents; flour from 4 to 6 dollars per barrel; hay from 5 to 6 dollars per ton; salt 6 dollars per barrel of 280 lb.; iron from 180 to 200 dollars per ton; brown sugar from 12 to 20 dollars per cwt; coffee from 30 to 37½ cents per lb.; tea scarce and dear at present, being from 2 to 4 dollars per lb.; shirting muslin from 40 to 75 cents per yard; cloth, six or seven quarters wide, from 3 to 10 dollars per yard, retail price. By being thus particular, I conceive a tolerable correct idea may be formed of the expences of a family. Some of our lands abound with sugar trees, and families, at a small expence, make plenty of sugar for their own use; and in some seasons it is so plentiful, as to be sold at 8 or 10 cents per lb. and exported to the Atlantic States.

“In order to give an idea of what may be done in this part of the world, by men in different situations in life, it may not be improper to state, that flat-bottomed boats that will carry 300 barrels, and ships of several tons burthen, are built, and loaded with the produce of the country, are taken down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers with great facility to New Orleans: these, however, never return to us; but a market is found for the ships in other parts of the world. But there have lately been constructed vessels of from 100 to 500 tons, and propelled by steam-engines, as regular traders from here to New Orleans; several have gone down, and one returned lately loaded: she made her passage from New Orleans to Brownsville, 50 miles above Pittsburgh, and 150 above Mount Pleasant, in 34 days, a distance of about 2,200 miles, *the whole of it against the stream*; and a number more are building, and no doubt, as enterprising minded men are continually migrating to this country, there will be an increase of these vessels equal to the exporting of the vast amount of the produce of these fertile western regions, and bringing us in return spices, and such parts of the produce of other countries as there is a demand for.”

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

I READ your correspondent W. N.'s letter, in your last Magazine, on the subject of chimney-sweeping, with considerable pleasure.

A more determined and persevering effort has, I believe, been made in this town, to substitute machines for climb-

ing boys, than in any other part of the kingdom, and with greater success. The experience which we have had has, however, served only to produce a conviction on the minds of all, who have taken an active part in the business, that nothing less than an *Act of Parliament* prohibiting the taking of any more apprentices as climbing boys, and the employing of children at all for that purpose, after a certain time, can possibly produce any lasting good effect. With this, it is the general conviction here, that chimneys would be better swept, and with less inconvenience, by other means, than by climbing boys. Till within the last century, they were cleansed without climbing boys, in this country; and, to this day, they are generally cleansed by other means in Scotland, where the chimneys are often much higher than they are in this country. The machines which have hitherto been used require great labour, being worked from below. The master chimney-sweepers, therefore, invariably oppose them, either openly or covertly, as they must work them themselves, or else employ journeymen to do it. If you engage a man from another trade, as was done here, he finds that it is much easier to him to employ climbers; and he will, therefore, as our's did, soon take apprentices, and disgust his employers with the slovenly use of the machine.

In the course of the first year, the man here swept more than two thousand chimneys with the machine: he now sweeps very few. The method practised in Scotland is far more efficacious, and less inconvenient, than sending up climbing boys. When the houses are low, a light ladder on the outside would serve; and, when they are high, a small trap-door in the roof would not only suffice for this purpose, but would be found useful, in cases of fire, repairing the roof, chimneys, &c.

The *bullet and brush* would answer in all kinds of chimneys. There are some which cannot be swept by the present machines, and others which the boys cannot ascend. Your correspondent W. N. justly observes, that the part in which the machines fail of doing their work, is in removing the hard soot, which adheres to the sides of the flue near the top, but more particularly to the earthen-ware pipes. This a boy might remove; but, if any of your readers will take the trouble of examining the soot when boys sweep the chimney, he will rarely find any of this sent down. By top
sweeping

sweeping it is easily removed. I have for several years used the machines, but, knowing that they could not remove this hard soot, I have sent up a man on the outside, two or three times a year, who, with a common hay-fork, easily scrapes it off; a considerable quantity always falling down the chimney. A much better instrument might of course be found, but the fork is always at hand, and it answers the purpose. Till I tried this method the chimneys were always liable to smoke; they now rarely do so, unless they have been long neglected.

I am not aware that the earthen-ware pipes on the tops of the chimneys would oppose much obstacle to sweeping from above; but I think them, on every account, except raising the chimney higher, prejudicial: they of course contract the mouths of the chimney, which cannot be kept too open.

He seems to think, that it may afford some consolation to the feeling mind to be informed, that three or four of the climbing boys, whom he questioned, did not express any discontent at their condition. How dreadfully lost in ignorance and to hope must such poor infants be! We know that, generally speaking, they are, in those tender years, exposed to almost every privation and species of sufferings that human nature is liable to; and yet so totally are they unacquainted with any thing better, that they express no dissatisfaction at their miserable lot! I have, however, heard them express very different sentiments on the subject.

Mysel and another member of the committee, here, for the superseding of climbing boys, were sent for, by the uncle of a chimney-sweeper boy; he had, by advice of a medical man, taken him away from his master. We found the boy unable to turn himself in bed, being apparently reduced to the last stage of a consumption: his shoulders, back, and knees, were dreadfully lacerated; some of his toe-nails absolutely torn off; yet in this state he had been compelled to go up the chimneys. As soon as the boy was, by great care, in some measure recovered, the uncle took him with the master before a magistrate, to endeavour to have his indentures cancelled. (The boy had been sold by his mother, who had abandoned him.) The defence set up by the master was, the impossibility of teaching any child to become a climbing boy without being at first thus lacerated. To establish this dreadful fact he brought

other master chimney-sweepers, one of whom produced his own son, who, on being stripped, appeared evidently to have been once in the same state. If then boys, who are of necessity subject to such sufferings, do not complain of their lot, it cannot be because they have no cause for complaint.* The apprentice whom this boy was to replace had died a little while before in the workhouse, the master of which attended to prove, that his death was considered as being caused by the hardships which he had undergone in practising his calling.

A very serious and important question is, What becomes of all the climbing boys? On an average, perhaps, each master may have at one time four apprentices: during his life, (as but few, I conceive, serve their time out,) each master may have upwards of twenty. Now, what becomes of the nineteen? One only will be wanted to succeed the master, there having long been a sufficient supply. W. N. says, that he is told, that they all become coachmen. I should as soon have expected to have heard that they became dancing-masters. Few, I believe, live to chase a new trade. We had once all the masters here before the magistrates, to endeavour to induce them to agree to certain regulations (which they did, and broke them the first opportunity): one of the masters, I recollect, then stated, as a proof of his kind treatment of his boys, that nine of them had gone for soldiers! He meant to prove that he had not crippled them.

Once a year (on Easter Monday), the committee here have all the climbing boys to dine with them, at the Cutlers' Hall. They have endeavoured, by giving them books and good advice, and by inducing them to go regularly to Sunday Schools, to render them less depraved. They, however, find, after many years' experience, that all they can do produces but little effect in counteracting the baneful influence of their lamentable situation.

From the way in which the subject is now taken up in the metropolis, I am not without hopes that the abolition of this species of slavery may be effected by parliamentary interference; for, I repeat, it is our firm conviction here, that by no other means can it be abolished.

Sheffield; Aug. 14, 1816.

S. R.

* This boy was in agonies when the possibility of his being sent back to his master was intimated to him.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR humane and intelligent correspondent at Evesham having, in your last Number, noticed, with approbation, the plan adopted at Hinckley for the employment of the poor, I am induced to think a more particular statement would gratify him, and, perhaps, some others of your numerous readers.

The trade of this town chiefly depending upon the American market, (which was so glutted last autumn, that scarcely an order, or remittance, has been since received,) it became imprudent, and, in many instances, impossible, for the manufacturers to continue even partial employment to one half of their workmen. At first, the guardians of the poor purchased materials, and employed the discharged hands; but the number increased so rapidly, that they found themselves unable to discharge the increased duties of their office.

A meeting was then called of the persons paying parish-rates, to take into consideration the most eligible mode of relieving the existing distresses; and it was proposed to raise a fund by loan, for the purchase of materials and the payment of wages. This plan was unanimously approved.

A committee was then appointed, and a subscription entered into, which soon amounted to between three and four thousand pounds.

There was not any resolution adopted to sell the goods at prime cost; but it was generally understood that the stock should not be sold for less, except in the event of a reduction in the raw material: such a reduction was anticipated, and the parish became responsible to the subscribers for any ultimate loss. The committee saw the necessity of distributing employment only in such proportion as was necessary to prevent extreme distress, viz. to a single woman, five shillings a-week; to a single man, six shillings a-week; to a man and his wife, seven shillings, with a small addition for every child. The committee soon had more than six hundred workmen on their books, with only a distant prospect of selling any part of the stock; and, in consequence, were reluctantly compelled to refuse an extension to the number employed: this threw many persons immediately upon the parish rates. A plan was then arranged for their support, and individuals volun-

tarily undertook to examine their claims, and apportion relief, by a scale agreed upon at a vestry meeting; keeping them, as a distinct class, from the general paupers. The amount was fixed as for persons entirely unemployed; and, if any were partially labouring, they were required to give an account of their earnings. If one shilling was all that was procured, no reduction took place; but, if more than one shilling, an abatement of sixpence for every shilling so arising.

The scale of relief is,—for a single woman, two shillings and sixpence; for a man, three shillings; a man and his wife, four shillings and sixpence, and one shilling for each child. This may appear low; but it was necessary to guard against habits of idleness, especially as the harvest was just commencing.

The committee (of which every subscriber is a member) has already far exceeded the amount of the subscription, in furnishing labour: they have been induced to do this, by a donation of 200*l.* from the Association in London for the Relief of the Manufacturing and Labouring Poor. No sales have yet been effected; for, though guaranteed by the parish from loss, still they are unwilling to injure the regular manufacturer, by entering the market at very reduced prices, and prefer waiting a few months longer for the return of their capital. Whatever may be the result, in a pecuniary point of view, the subscribers feel well satisfied in a moral one. Though nearly 3000 (almost half the population) are now relieved from the parish rates, or working fund, the town is as quiet as at any time within the last twenty years, nor is individual distress very prominent. No doubt considerable privations are endured.

If you think this communication deserving a place in your valuable miscellany, the insertion of it will oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

Hinckley; Sept. 2, 1816.

P.S.—Since the above was written, the London Association has made a further liberal grant of sixty pounds a-week for eight weeks.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late Number of the Monthly Magazine, a correspondent enquires where a person of limited income can
live

live cheapest? I have turned the question over in my own mind, and conclude that old Chester is as cheap, and, I am sure, as good, a place as any. To-day (market-day) prime butchers' meat at 6d. per pound, and even under; fish we have always a regular and abundant supply of; eggs, poultry, milk, and cheese, are good, and very cheap; fruit excessively so; fresh butter dear, about 1s. per lb. House-rent is very moderate; poor-rates much lower than most other places.

Chester is very healthy—the people live to a great age. It commands a large district of country, and has, in itself, every thing in miniature. Society is, in general, very rational, and not expensive. The best news-room is two guineas per annum; of an excellent library one guinea; but to the latter is attached entrance money (five guineas), which I consider a very illiberal regulation, and, I hope, will soon be done away with. Fashionable society is very select; religious society, both amongst the church and the dissenters, is very good. Chester is about 20 miles from Liverpool, 38 from Manchester, 20 from Whitechurch, Nantwich, Middlewich, and Northwich; 12 from Wrexham and Mold; 18 from Holywell: it is a great thoroughfare.

If your correspondent, or any other decent folk, come to live amongst us, we shall be glad to see them in a free way, and they will be welcome to what we have.

Chester.

A CESTRIAN.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARISIAN ANECDOTES of 1815-16.

LA MORT.

IN the commencement of the French revolution, death was always the alternative of a demand, "*La liberté, L'égalité, ou la mort, La victoire ou la mort,*" as if death were the only alternative of the greatest blessings. "*La Mort*" passed into every mouth; and on the days of popular executions, "*Vive la Mort!*" echoed from ten thousand lungs. On one occasion, "*La Mort*" made the whole of the National Convention burst into a fit of laughter, though engaged on a most serious subject. It was on the 19th of January, 1793, when the question was agitated whether the defenders of Louis should be heard before the votes were collected, and, consequently, the judgment definitively settled. A M. Seconds

made various efforts to be heard on the point, but in vain; at last he cried out, "*La parole ou la Mort!*" His advice was—first condemn the king, and then hear what his counsel have to say!

AUSTRIAN LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The learned geographer and distinguished patriotic writer M. Malte Brun published, after the return of the Bonapartes, a periodical political work called the Spectator. It was regularly translated into Italian, and re-published at Milan, by M. Stella; but the Austrian government continually suppressed all the passages wherein the author expressed his hopes of the independence and union of all Italy—a condition absolutely necessary towards the establishment of a proper balance of power in Europe.

LE ROCHER DE CANCALE.

The Rocher de Cancale is one of the most celebrated, and the dearest, coffee-houses in Paris: it is particularly noted for its oysters. Of its charges, some idea may be formed from this fact:—Three lovers of oysters, wishing to regale themselves, debated whether it would be more economical to make their repast at the Rocher de Cancale, or to take a post-chaise and go to the coast: they made a calculation, and found that the expences of travelling to and from Paris to the sea-side, and the tavern bills there, would not amount to so much, by three guineas, as a similar regale would cost them at the Rocher de Cancale.—A few weeks ago, three Englishmen, who had made a trip to Paris to spend their hoarded cash, tired of dining at Very's, in the Palais Royal, and their funds being low, resolved to dine very economically, and give a cheap farewell dinner to those they left behind: accordingly they sought out a decent-looking house in a poor neighbourhood, and, by chance, stumbled on one in a shabby street, near the Grand Market of the Innocents. It was no other than the Rocher de Cancale. Thither all the guests, amounting to a dozen, repaired. The dinner and wine were delicious, and each resolved to dine daily there during his stay in Paris. At length the fatal moment approached—the bill was called for—it arrived. They had calculated it at half-a-guinea per head, but, alas, they had reckoned without their host—it amounted to sixteen hundred francs—sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings, and four-pence. They could not all muster

muster the sum—they called the landlord—an explanation was entered into—"Gentlemen," said he, "it is evident you did not know the reputation of the Rocher de Cancale." They offered him the security of their watches, which he generously refused—"Gentlemen, I should be sorry to be considered worse than the fare with which I regale my friends; the sum is a trifle, pay it when you please."

BUSTS OF NAPOLEON.

After Louis XVIII. had ascended the throne of his ancestors, one of his first objects was to cause to be effaced, on all the public buildings, the busts, statues, and initials, of his illustrious predecessor, and commenced with the palace of the Louvre. Whether the workmen employed imagined that his reign would not be eternal, or they only thought of making the changes with the least trouble, we pretend not to say; but, on the return of Napoleon, it was discovered that all the N's were inverted into two L's embracing each other, by a little plaster of Paris; and the bust of Napoleon, by the addition of a wig of the same material, became very happily transformed into the bust of Louis XVIII.

THE TRICOLOURED COCKADE.

At the commencement of the revolution the national cockade was green, as an emblem of Hope; but, the Duke of Orleans joining the people, out of compliment the cockade was changed to the colours of his liveries. And on the arrival of the Marquis de la Fayette from America, the National Guard changed its uniform to that of the American army, which it has ever since preserved.

BRITISH CENSUS FORBIDDEN TO BE PUBLISHED IN FRANCE.

In 1812, a French author, publishing a Treatise of Geography, inserted the census of British population in 1801 and 1811, as published by Parliament. This document proving the increase of population, notwithstanding the war, was not permitted to be published, and the sheet was accordingly cancelled.

CIVIC ELOQUENCE.

In the sectional or parish assemblies during the revolution, a cobbler ascended the tribune—"My fellow citizens—what do you talk of mending the state, it cannot be mended; neither the sole nor upper-leather is worth a liard: the constitution must be made anew, no

heel-tapped liberty, I say; it will be a long work and a strong work, I know, to finish it; but, my fellow citizens, if we do not live to see it completed, that ought not to relax our labours, for we have the glorious prospect of knowing that our ancestors will benefit by it to the world's end!" The speech was highly applauded, as it ought, and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSALS OF THE DEY OF ALGIERS TO THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA.

His highness the Dey, sovereign of Algiers, charged his excellency Abdalla Bey, prince archi-pirate, and first lord of his admiralty, to go to the Congress of the European sovereigns, and to declare to them, that his august master was ready to renounce his *maritime rights*, on condition that the following principles should be solemnly recognized:—

I. The European powers renounce the right of pillaging, in time of peace, frigates laden with piastres.

II. They renounce the right of bombarding the capitals of their neighbours, without a previous declaration of war.

III. They engage for the future to send declarations of war by a herald at arms, allowing a delay of six months for the commencement of hostilities, that individuals may have time to save their property.

IV. That they will bind themselves not to sell either blacks or whites, either individually or collectively, privately or by diplomatic treaties.

V. On these conditions the Dey, sovereign of Algiers, promises an absolute and perpetual cessation of the *cruizos*, which hitherto the system of public law in Europe fully authorized and permitted to his subjects.

HOW TO RECRUIT AN ARMY.

After the Russian campaign, Napoleon made a law that the National Guard should march to the frontiers to defend them from invasion. This being deemed necessary, the measure was willingly submitted to. Under this impression, 100,000 National Guards were marched from different points to the Rhine; they there found the whole army. In two days an order arrived for the whole mass to march forward, and the National Guard had the alternative of marching to battle, or being cut to pieces, in case of refusal, by the regular army; upwards of 70,000 of them perished in the campaign.

CORNUCOPIA.

Under this superscription it is intended to scatter detached flowers and fruits of literature, similar to those deposited in the first forty volumes of the Monthly Magazine, with the title *Port-folio*.—Ovid tells us, in his *Fæsti*, that the she-goat which suckled Jupiter broke off one horn against a tree; that his nurse Amalthea picked it up, wrathed it with garlands, filled it with grapes and oranges, and thus presented it to young Jove, who made it his favourite play-thing. When he was grown up, and had acquired the dominion of the heavens, he remembered his horn of sweetmeats, made a constellation in memory of it, and promoted Amalthea to be the goddess of plenty, or fortune, whose symbol it became. This horn is called CORNUCOPIA, and is feigned by the mythologists incessantly to shed a variety of good things.

MORISCOES.

A DOUBT has lately arisen among ecclesiastic historians whether the Spanish Moriscoes were concealed Mahometans, as the Inquisition wished to assuade; whether they were concealed Jews, as many writers have pretended; or whether they were Unitarian Christians, formed by the publications of Serveto, and others of that school; or whether they were philosophic deists. Certain it is that many of them fled to Barbary from the Spanish persecution, and settled in the mountains of Sûs. Of these Ockley says:—"Some years before my captivity, as I have been informed by men of undoubted credit, there was a whole colony or lineage of people inhabiting the mountains of Sûs, who were accused by their neighbours for not owning Mahomet. Upon which the king sent and had seventy of them brought before him to Macquanes. Demanding of them if this accusation was just, they answered affirmatively. Asking again if they were drunk or mad, they said, neither; that they believed in one God, but that Mahomet was an impostor. At which the king was so enraged, that he immediately ordered them all to be behended.

SAINT ROMUALD.

In the 20th volume of the Monthly Magazine, it is enquired who was Saint Romuald? Two different correspondents found up, in reply, two different persons answering the description. A third has been found; viz. Saint Romuald, bishop of Salerno and doctor of physic, who was consulted by the first and second Duke William, and who finally became physician to the sovereign pontiff at Rome.

CATULLUS.

The elegant translation of Catullus, printed for Johnson in 1795, bears so close a resemblance of style to the poems of Lord Byron, that it seems permitted to suspect the version of having flowed from the juvenile pen of

that accomplished nobleman. Wilkes's edition seems to have furnished the text confided in by the interpreter.

LEGAL TENDERS.

1st Period	{ Beginning with William the Conqueror.... 1066 }	Silver exclusively.
2d.... 41	Hen. III. 1256	Silver & Gold, equally. (See Stat. 19. H. VII. c. 5.)
3d.... 15	Car. II. 1663	Silver exclusively.
4th.... 24	Car. II. 1673	Silver generally.
5th.... 3	Geo. I. 1717	Copper under sixpence.
6th.... 14	Geo. III. 1774	Silver generally.
7th.... 23	Geo. III. 1783	Gold generally.
8th.... 37	Geo. III. 1797	Silver generally.
9th.... 38	Geo. III. 1798	Copper under twelvepence.
		Bank Notes, to tax-gatherers generally, to other persons, <i>sub modo</i> .
		Silver under 25l. by tale, & above 25l. by weight.
		Gold generally.
		Copper under twelvepence.
		Bank Notes as before.

Proposed

Proposed Regulation in 1816	}	Silver under 49s.	Mr. Thompson.
		Gold generally.	Mr. Bedwell.
		Copper under twelvepence.	For <i>Chronicles, Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Canticles, Ecclesiastes.</i>
		Bank Notes as before.	CAMBRIDGE, EIGHT.

MANUSCRIPT OF ARDERUS.

Among the manuscripts preserved in the public library at Lyons, in France, occurs a medical treatise in Swedish of the year 1412, in which the author, Johannes Arderus, of Slewark, has specifically described the venereal disease, which was once supposed to be of American origin.

MACPHERSON AND MILTON.

Ossian is thus characterized by the French poet Le Brun:—

Homere au soleil de la Grece
Emprunte ses plus doux rayons ;
Mais Ossian n'a point d'ivresse :
La lune glace ses crayons.

Sa sublimité monotone
Plane sur de tristes climats ;
C'est un long orage qui tonne
Dans la saison des noirs frimats.

De manes, de fantomes sombres
Il charge les ailes des vents ;
Et le souffle des pales ombres
Refridit meme les vivans.

On the contrary, M. Breton, a French critic of eminence, whose *Elements of Literature* display a comprehensive reading and an unprejudiced taste, has awarded to Ossian a preference over Milton. There may be in this a loyal deference for the taste of the imperial exile; but, when foreign critics conspire to impeach a national verdict, surely it deserves to be repoussed. In Italy the poetry of Macpherson is preferred to the poetry of Milton; and both poets have been translated with equal felicity, the *Paradiso perduto* by Rossi, the *Fingal* and *Temora* by Cesarotti.

TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE.

Forty-seven clergymen of the Church of England were employed in the Translation of the Bible in the reign of James I.; thirty-two being appointed, in four divisions, for the Old Testament, and fifteen, in two divisions, for the New.

For the Pentateuch, and to the first Book of *Chronicles*.

WESTMINSTER, TEN.

Dr. Andrews, Dean of Westminster, and afterwards Bishop of Winchester.

Dr. Overall, Dean of St. Paul's.

Dr. Saravia.

Dr. Clarke, Fellow of Christ's Coll. Cam.

Dr. Laiffeld, Fellow of Trinity-coll. C.

Dr. Leigh, Archdeacon of Middlesex.

Mr. Burgley.

Mr. King.

Mr. Lively.

Mr. Richardson, Fellow of Emanuel-coll.

Mr. Chadderton, Fellow of Christ's-coll.

Mr. Dillingham, Fellow of Christ's coll.

Mr. Andrews, Master of Jesus-coll.

Mr. Harrison, Vice-master of Trin.-coll.

Mr. Spalding, Fellow of St. John's-coll. and Hebrew Professor.

Mr. Bing, Fellow of Peterhouse, and Hebrew Professor.

For the four greater Prophets, the Lamentations, and twelve lesser Prophets.

OXFORD, SEVEN.

Dr. Harding, President of Magdalen-coll.

Dr. Reynolds, President of C. C. C.

Dr. Holland, Rector of Exeter, and King's Professor.

Dr. Kilby, Rector of Lincoln, and Regius Professor.

Mr. Smith, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester.

Mr. Brett.

Mr. Fairclowe.

For the Prayer of Manasseh; and the rest of the Apocrypha.

CAMBRIDGE, SEVEN.

Dr. Dupont, Master of Jesus-coll.

Dr. Brainthwait, Fellow of Emanuel.

Dr. Radclyffe, Fellow of Trinity-coll.

Mr. Ward, Master of Sidney-coll. and Margaret Professor.

Mr. Downes, Fellow of St. John's, and Greek Professor.

Mr. Boyse, Fellow of St. John's-coll.

Mr. Ward, of King's-coll.

For the four Gospels, Acts of the Apostles, and Apocalypse.

OXFORD, EIGHT.

Dr. Ravis, Dean of Ch. Ch. afterwards Bishop of London.

Dr. Abbot, Master of University-coll. and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.

Dr. Eedes.

Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Savill.

Dr. Peryn.

Dr. Ravens.

Mr. Harmer.

For the Epistles of St. Paul, and the Canonical Epistles.

WESTMINSTER, SEVEN.

Dr. Barlowe, Dean of Chester.

Dr. Hutchinson.

Dr. Spencer.

Mr. Fenton.

Mr. Rabbet.

Mr. Sanderson.

Mr. Dakins.

Rules for conducting the Translation.

Every member of each division to take the chapters assigned for the whole company; and, after having gone through

through the version or corrections, all the division was to meet, examine their respective performances, and come to a resolution, which parts of them should stand.

When any division had finished a book in this manner, they were to transmit it to the rest, to be further considered.

If any of the respective divisions shall doubt or dissent upon the review of the book transmitted, they were to mark the places, and send back the reasons of their disagreement. If they happen to differ about the amendments, the dispute was to be referred to a general committee, consisting of the best distinguished persons drawn out of each division. However, the decision was not to be made till they had gone through the work.

When any place is found remarkably obscure, letters were to be directed by authority to the most learned persons in

the universities, or country, for their judgment upon the text.

The directors in each company were to be the Deans of Westminster and Chester, and the King's Professors of Hebrew and Greek in each university.

The translations of Tindal, Matthews, Coverdale, Whitechurch, and Geneva, to be used, when they came closer to the original than the Bishops' Bible.

Lastly, Three or four of the most eminent divines, in each of the universities, though not of the number of the translators, were to be assigned by the Vice-Chancellor, to consult with other heads of houses for reviewing the whole translation.

Διαθήκη.

Diatheke literally means *set-apart*; and what fitter name for the canon of Scripture, for the books set-apart to be read in synagogues? Why employ the metaphorical sense of the word, and render *bequest, testament, or covenant*?

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

LIFE of BENJAMIN S. BARTON, M.D. late PROFESSOR of the THEORY and PRACTICE of MEDICINE in the UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA.—Read to the PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL SOCIETY, by W. P. C. BARTON, M.D.

BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, a younger son of the late reverend Thomas Barton, a learned episcopal clergyman, long resident at Lancaster in Pennsylvania; was born on the 10th day of February, 1766. His mother was a sister of the celebrated Rittenhouse. Both his parents were eminently qualified to infuse into the minds of their children, the rudiments of knowledge, and the principles of virtue; but, unfortunately, their younger children were too soon deprived of these advantages. The subject of this memoir lost his mother when he was little more than eight years of age; and though his father's death did not happen till he had attained his fourteenth year, he was bereaved of the parental care and instruction of one of the best of parents, about a year and a half before that event. His father left Pennsylvania early in the autumn of 1778, intending to proceed to Europe; but he was arrested by sickness before he could, with convenience, embark, and never returned. Thus at the age of fourteen was his son Benjamin left an orphan.

In the year 1782 the elder brother of

the subject of this memoir, took him into his family in Pennsylvania, in which situation he continued between four and five years. During this period he prosecuted his collegiate and medical studies; the first in the college of Philadelphia, where however he did not take the degree of bachelor of arts, and the latter under the celebrated anatomical professor Dr. William Shippen, with whom he commenced the study of medicine, in the beginning of his eighteenth year.

While he was yet a pupil of Dr. Shippen, he accompanied his uncle, Mr. Rittenhouse, and the other commissioners appointed for that purpose, in running the western boundary line of Pennsylvania. On this occasion he was absent from Philadelphia about five months, having set out with the commissioners in May, 1785, and returned in October following. He was then only between nineteen and twenty years of age, but from his scientific acquirements he was an useful associate of the commissioners. It was in this excursion that he first had an opportunity of mixing with the savage natives of this country—then he first turned his attention to their manners, their history, their medicines and pathology, and to other interesting points of inquiry, all of which he pursued with great zeal for the remainder of his life.

His researches on these subjects, are

II 1

among

among the most ingenious, if not the most useful, of his labours. They enriched his philosophical inquiries and speculations with curious facts, and enhanced the value of his investigations of the *materia medica* and *alimentaria*, with some of their most important additions.

Dr. Rittenhouse, who early perceived and acknowledged the talents of his young relative, procured for him this important situation—important, as it gave the first impulse to that spirit of inquiry and research into the history of our Indians, which has resulted in an accumulation of so many curious materials relative to their origin and the affinities of their language. This learned man continued to Dr. Barton, through life, a firm and a constant, as he was an illustrious friend.

Towards the close of the following summer, Dr. Barton embarked for Great Britain, with the view of prosecuting still further his medical studies at the University of Edinburgh. He remained at that school about two years, except some few months in the earlier part of the year 1787, which he passed in London. During his residence in Edinburgh, he applied himself with unremitting zeal to his professional studies, attending very regularly the lectures of the eminent medical professors who then taught in that University.

While Dr. Barton was in London in the first part of the year 1787, he published a little tract, entitled "Observations on some parts of Natural History: to which is prefixed an account of some considerable vestiges of an ancient date, which have been discovered in different parts of North America." Dr. Barton chose to obtain his medical diploma from the celebrated German University, founded at Gottingen, rather than to apply for one which he was entitled to receive, from the University of Edinburgh. With these reasons, there might, perhaps, have been blended some degree of dissatisfaction with the department of two of the professors in the medical school of the latter, towards him; one of these, to whom on his arrival at Edinburgh he presented a highly recommendatory letter from his preceptor in medicine, professor Shippen—never showed him the slightest attention; and the conduct of the other was, as he conceived, reprehensible for a similar cause. Yet, while he acknowledged with gratitude and a commendable pride, the very polite and friendly

attention with which he was honoured by all the other professors, it can scarcely be doubted that circumstances of this nature would have increased—if they did not originally excite, in the mind of a young man of quick sensibility, those unpleasant sensations which he then experienced. But, however this may have been, certain it is, that he determined to graduate at Gottingen.

After an absence of somewhat more than three years, Dr. Barton returned to Philadelphia. His well-known abilities introduced him speedily into notice, and soon after he began to get into some practice as a physician. By his reputation, too, for attainments in natural science, he acquired literary and academic honors, at a period of life when, in ordinary cases, the conferring of such would be deemed premature; for soon after his return to America, he was chosen a member of the American Philosophical Society in this city, of which he became on the 1st of Jan. 1802, one of the vice-presidents, an office he continued to hold till the day of his death. From the first period of his election to membership of this society, he became one of its most active, as he was one of its most intelligent members. The printed transactions of the society are evidences of this. They contain many papers on various subjects relating to natural science, from his pen.

In the year 1789, the trustees of the College of Philadelphia instituted a professorship of natural history and botany, which was conferred on Dr. Barton, then only twenty-four years of age. Dr. Kuhn, had previously to this delivered some courses of lectures on botany, but natural history had never before been taught. Dr. Barton then was the first lecturer on natural history in Philadelphia; and, so far as I know, the first teacher of natural science in the cis-atlantic world. This appointment was confirmed to him in the year 1791, on the incorporation of the college with the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Barton, at the period of his death, had held this professorship for the space of six-and-twenty years.

About five years after Dr. Barton was appointed professor of natural history and botany, *viz.* at the close of the year 1795, Dr. Samuel Powell Griffiths, who is still living; and a respectable practitioner of medicine of the Society of Friends in this city, intimated his intention of resigning the professorship of

materia medica in the University, some time in the course of the winter.

To this chair Dr. Barton was shortly after appointed, being then but just turned of thirty years of age; and having been professor of natural history and botany near six years. And here, gentlemen, begins and rests the high professional reputation of Dr. Barton in medicine. To the important lectures on this subject, continued by him till the period when the loss of one of the great pillars of this medical school afforded him an opportunity of a translation to the vacant chair of the practice of physic, is entirely attributable the present conspicuous elevation of the *Materia-Medica* professorship in this university. Those who have attended the lectures of the late professor on this point of medical science, can bear honourable and powerful testimony in favour of their importance, their learning, their usefulness; and it is no small circumstance in favour of the exertions of his successor in this chair, that we hear nothing of its reputation being in any degree deteriorated, although the present incumbent succeeded to it under circumstances of a very discouraging, nay, almost overwhelming, nature.

Upon the death of Professor Rush, Dr. Barton became desirous of filling his chair; he accordingly applied for it, and was appointed some few months after the decease of his learned predecessor. This chair he held, in conjunction with that of natural history and botany, till the day of his death; it was, however, his intention, had he lived, to resign the latter. He believed that the duties of a lecturer on natural history and botany required all the fire, the zeal, the bodily and laborious exertions of a young man. The energy and fervour he had once shown in teaching those branches he believed himself no longer capable of, neither did he wish to substitute, for the necessary perambulatory excursions with his botanical class (which had always been frequent), the tame and un-instructive lectures of an old, and, what is an inevitable consequence, of a closet teacher.—He well knew that demonstrative branches, like those of natural history, could never be faithfully taught, nor properly elucidated, by a man whose age naturally made him prone to the more inactive pursuits of life. He had been eminent as a teacher of those sciences, because he was young and active—when he became older he was unwilling to detract from his well-earn-

ed reputation: besides these motives, he had determined to devote the remainder of his life to the more important chair to which he had succeeded.

These declarations were an earnest of that assiduous application to the duties of his new chair, which he certainly paid with, to him, a fatal degree of faithfulness and labour. His constitution had been worn down by reiterated fits of irregular gout; and a recent, as well as severe, attack of hæmoptisis, had left him even but a remnant of that trembling and precarious health which, for years before, had been his companion. As no sickness could tame the vivid flashes of his mind, ever active, restless, and engaged; his hours of pain were continually aggravated by an attention to his studies, and the duties of his chair. Nature was not equal to the task imposed on her; and, as she ever returns in sickness and in disease the hours which are purloined by active minds from her customary and necessary rest, Dr. Barton soon perceived the pernicious consequences of his midnight and injudicious toils. That his efforts to support the reputation of the university curtailed his existence, I firmly believe. He had delivered but two courses of lectures in the practical chair, when his increasing ill health forced him to have recourse to the last resort to renovate his constitution—I mean a sea voyage. He accordingly embarked for France in the month of April 1815, and returned by the way of England in November following, not benefitted by his too hasty travel and return. Previous to his departure he had many symptoms of hydrothorax; and this disease, in fact, proved the immediate cause of his death. After his arrival at New York he was violently affected with the distressing symptoms of this disease, and his life for three weeks was despaired of. He expired suddenly, in the bosom of his family, on the morning of the 19th of December last.

Such was the event that has bereaved the cause of science of one of its ablest, its truest, and its most substantial advocates. Dr. Barton, in the commencement of his career, was not only indigent, but oppressed; he continued his exertions, however, undismayed by poverty, and unintimidated by enemies. And, to those who know more intimately than it would be proper to state in this memoir, the struggles he made in early life through the most discouraging,

ging, nay appalling, influence of want, added to the direful ravages of disease—his subsequent elevation appears astonishing. His public lectures, and his various works, the rich harvest of his meritorious exertions, soon relieved him from the pressure of indigence, and the mental uneasiness, nay, sometimes distraction, that supervenes upon it. He whose mental exertions survive such a fate, and who perseveres through it, is not, believe me, a common man!

Among the first objects of his attention, when he obtained the means of realizing it, was exploring the extensive wilds of our North America, to cull the rich and unknown treasures, particularly among the vegetable productions, which he believed were there; and to obtain information respecting every curious and useful subject of natural history that invited the attention of the naturalist. Unable, from his professional engagements, to travel himself, and search out these curious spoils, he employed the talents of others, whom taste may have qualified, while their circumstances incapacitated, them for such pursuits. To these he afforded, liberally, the requisite funds and necessary information. The only remuneration Dr. Barton received for these unequivocal demonstrations of his love for science, were the acquisition to himself and others of useful and novel information, and the thanks and acknowledgments of those who were the subjects of his liberality.

Natural history and botany were his favourite studies, and in his investigation of these branches of science he made a conspicuous figure: he employed much research respecting the origin of the tribes and nations of America, on which subject he has, I am persuaded, left many valuable manuscript materials. He was fond of investigating what may be termed the antiquities of this country; and particularly interested in zoological inquiries.

The genius of Dr. Barton was of the highest grade; it was rapid, comprehensive, and brilliant in the extreme. He was well aware of the inefficacy and fruitlessness, however, of its unaided efforts—he did not rely therefore on the native powers of his mind alone, great as they were, but applied himself closely to the avocations of the closet. He was not only a man of extraordinary industry, but of quick perception and various information. His genius prompted him to conceive with celerity all the varied

and diverse relations of those subjects, to which the bent of his mind more particularly attached him—he was, therefore, a rapid writer. He possessed a memory remarkably, nay extraordinarily, tenacious and faithful, particularly with respect to facts and chronological events: he never forgot what he once determined to remember; hence he read with great advantage; and, though his reading was always desultory, irregular, and, to all appearance, hasty, he was able to make the most profitable use of it: he possessed a good judgment, much imagination, and a taste for the fine arts: he was, indeed, a man of uncommon genius and excellent professional talents.

As a writer, he is ingenious, rich in facts, profound in research, and always abounding in useful information. He wanted, however, in a great degree, a talent for generalizing: hence his various works are characterized by an egregious want of method, or perspicuous arrangement. His style, it must be confessed, is always diffuse, inelegant, and frequently tautological. As he never corrected what he once wrote, or at least but rarely, these defects in his composition were the natural consequences of his vehemence in writing. His punctuation is truly remarkable, and, for a man of his discernment and extensive reading, singularly incorrect.

In figure he was tall, and exceedingly well formed; in middle life he might be considered as having been handsome. His physiognomy was strongly expressive of intelligence, and his eye was remarkably fine and penetrating.

He possessed some high virtues; among the most elevated of them was his unaffected love of country. Indeed, his patriotic feelings were not only strong, but frequently expressed with unreserved warmth. He always spoke with extreme impatience of the arrogance of pretending foreigners of the literary grade, too many of whom resort to our country, being nothing in their own, and perpetually insult us by their vain and insufferable denunciations of our claims to national genius, talents, and learning.

MADAME DE STAEL.

Letter from an American Traveller in Europe.

THREE leagues from Geneva, on the north side of the lake, is the village of Capet, and the chateau of Madame de Staël. We had letters of introduction, and

and eagerly embraced the opportunity of seeing this celebrated lady. Her reception of us was such as I expected from her distinguished hospitality and polished manners. I believe I was never more alive to the gratification of curiosity. She asked me immediately many questions relating to my voyage, &c. and the conversation soon became fixed on one subject—that of England. She has been in England twice, but was very young at the time of the first visit: she is well acquainted with the people and their manners, and has seized the true spirit and character of the nation. She had been too much accustomed to the society of France and Italy to relish their reserved and austere manners, and the picture she draws of them in Corinna accords closely with her real sentiments. It is not surprising, however, that it should be so: her imagination, lively and ardent, kindles into enthusiasm in the fine climate of Italy; in England it is even more chilled by the national reserve than by the gloomy sky. She inquired particularly of the interesting topics of the day—I mentioned, among others, the subscription for the relief of the distressed sufferers in Portugal. "What a superb nation!" she exclaimed, "there are three things that I now admire—the firmness of the Pope, the conduct of the Spaniards, and the English. It is the character of the men which she admires in the English—that proud and haughty independence, so rarely met with on the Continent, has captivated her imagination, and I could not but mark the enthusiasm with which she repeated—

Pride in their port, defiance in their eye,
I see the lords of human-kind pass by.

She told us that she had completed a work on the literature of the Germans, and complained much of the police, which, it seems, has forbidden its publication. Her conversation is lively and sparkling, and I found nothing below the peculiar elevation which I had ascribed to the authoress of Corinna. There is a good portrait of her in the character of Corinna, with a lyre in her hand, in the midst of a wild and romantic piece of scenery, catching the moment of inspiration, and chanting the hymns of an *improvisatore*.

The chateau, which is the present residence of Madame de Stael, belonged to her father, the celebrated Neckar. Here he spent the last years of his life, beloved by all around him, and happy,

no doubt, that he was beyond the reach of the revolutionary tempest, which posterity may perhaps think he contributed largely, though innocently, to raise. There are some circumstances that mark the enthusiasm which prevails in these countries in minds of the most exalted character; we resemble our English ancestors too much as yet to admit of the same indulgence in America. Indeed the dull uniformity of our manners, and the austere simplicity of our religion, seem to sober and repress the imagination, bringing it down on certain points to one general level established for all. Madame Neckar was noted for many and singular virtues; she languished for some time under the pressure of slow disease, and, being passionately fond of music, some of the best performers were frequently introduced into an adjoining chamber to soothe her mind by the powerful influence of their art; and she actually expired while they were playing a beautiful and plaintive air of an Italian Opera.

Madame Neckar is said to have been one of the finest women of her time, and the attachment of her husband seems to have been of no common cast. In a wood adjoining to the house is an inclosed burial-ground, in which he caused a vault to be constructed, and lined with black marble. In the midst of the vault was placed a large sarcophagus of a single block of stone, in which was deposited the body of Madame Neckar, inclosed in a leaden coffin, and reposing upon aromatic herbs and flowers: to this place Neckar repaired every day to indulge in solitude the luxury of his grief, and deplore the loss of her he so much loved. Upon his own death, in 1804, his body was placed in the same tomb by the side of his wife, a large slab of marble set over the sarcophagus, and the vault walled up and closed.

It is understood that Madame de Stael resides at Capet in obedience to the commands of the French police. She talked of her intended voyage to America, and her situation at present is evidently exceedingly irksome. She inquired whether the emigrations from Holland and Germany were frequent; and when I mentioned the causes that now totally interrupted them, "Ah!" she exclaimed, "could they go, our great lord and master would soon be left to reign over the desert he created."

NORTH AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

There is now (says the *Analectic Magazine*,) in the city of New-York, a remarkable human mummy, or exsiccation, found lately in Kentucky. It is thus described in a letter from Dr. MITCHILL to S. M. BURNSIDE, esq. secretary of the American Antiquary Society.

I offer you some observations on a curious piece of American antiquity now in New-York. It is a human body, found in one of the lime-stone caverns of Kentucky. It is a perfect exsiccation; all the fluids are dried up. The skin, bones, and other firm parts are in a state of entire preservation. I think it enough to have puzzled Bryant and all the Archaeologists.

In exploring the calcarious chamber in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, for salt-petre, several human bodies were found enwrapped carefully in skins and cloths: They were inhumed below the floor of the cave; inhumed, and not lodged in catacombs.

These recesses, though under ground, are yet dry enough to attract and retain the nitric acid. It combines with lime and potash; and probably the earthy matter of these excavations contains a good proportion of calcarious carbonate. Amidst these drying and antiseptic ingredients, it may be conceived that putrefaction would be stayed, and the solids preserved from decay.

The outer envelope of the body is a deer skin, probably dried in the usual way, and perhaps softened before its application, by rubbing. The next covering is a deer skin, whose hair had been cut away by a sharp instrument, resembling a hatter's knife. The remnant of the hair, and the gashes in the skin, nearly resemble a sheared pelt of beaver. The next wrapper is of cloth, made of twine doubled and twisted. But the thread does not appear to have been formed by the wheel, nor the web by the loom. The warp and filling seem to have been crossed and knotted by an operation like that of the fabrics of the north-west coast, and of the Sandwich islands. Such a botanist as the lamented Muhlenburgh, could determine the plant which furnished the fibrous material.

The innermost tegument is a mantle of cloth like the preceding; but furnished with large brown feathers, arranged and fastened with great art, so as to be capable of guarding the living wearer from wet and cold. The plu-

mage is distinct and entire, and the whole bears a near similitude to the feathery cloaks now worn by the nations of the north-western coast of America. A Wilson might tell from what bird they were derived.

The body is in a squatting posture, with the right arm reclining forward, and its hand encircling the right leg. The left arm hangs down, with its hand inclined partly under the seat. The individual, who was a male, did not probably exceed the age of fourteen, at his death. There is a deep and extensive fracture of the skull, near the occiput, which probably killed him. The skin has sustained little injury; it is of a dusky colour, but the natural hue cannot be decided with exactness, from its present appearance. The scalp, with small exceptions, is covered with sorrel or foxy hair. The teeth are white and sound. The hands and feet in their shrivelled state are slender and delicate. All this is worthy the investigation of our acute and perspicacious colleague, Dr. Holmes.

There is nothing bituminous or aromatic in or about the body, like the Egyptian mummies, nor are there bandages around any part. Except the several wrappers, the body is totally naked. There is no sign of a suture or incision about the belly; whence it seems that the viscera were not removed. It may now be expected that I should offer some opinion as to the antiquity and race of this singular exsiccation.

First, then, I am satisfied that it does not belong to that class of white men of which we are members.

2dly. Nor do I believe that it ought to be referred to the bands of Spanish adventurers who, between the years 1500 and 1600 rambled up the Mississippi, and along its tributary streams. But on this head I should like to know the opinion of my learned and sagacious friend, Noah Webster.

3dly. I am equally obliged to reject the opinion that it belonged to any of the tribes of aborigines, now or lately inhabiting Kentucky.

4thly. The mantle of feathered work, and the mantle of twisted threads, so nearly resemble the fabrics of the indigenes of Wakash and the Pacific islands, that I refer this individual to that æra of time, and that generation of men, which preceded the Indians of the Green-River, and of the place where these relics were found. This conclusion is strengthened

strengthened by the consideration that such manufacturers are not prepared by the actual and resident red men of the present day. If the Abbe Clavigero had had this case before him, he would

have thought of the people who constructed those ancient forts and mounds, whose exact history no man living can give.

J. MITCHELL.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES

BY A MOTHER, ON BEING URGED TO MODERATE HER GRIEF FOR THE SUD- DEN LOSS OF AN ADORED CHILD.

YOU bid me hope—you say I yet may know Peace and contentment in this world below;

That other children claim my fost'ring care,
That 'tis unjust to them, to court Despair!
These truths I own—yet painfully I find
'Tis vain to reason with a wounded mind;
Feeling usurps the seat where Reason reign'd,
And, joined by Memory, keeps the throne she gain'd;

For Memory, Grief's first and truest friend,
Forbids each torturing scene to have an end—
Now shews my child in Beauty's blaze dis- play'd,

Now on the bed of Death it shews her laid!
Now lips her accents to my list'ning ear,
Her last sad accents—when she murmured
“DEAR!”

Now in the mazy dance it shews her form;
Now playing on the daisy-spangled lawn:
These, and a thousand others, Memory shews,
Till Nature sinks exhausted to repose;
But e'en in sleep my eyes the vision trace,
And gaze with rapture on her beauteous face—
That Face and Form which might with zeal inspire

The painter's pencil, or the minstrel's lyre!
Oh, could my pen her lovely form pourtray,
And shew her smile, sweet as the opening day,—

You sure would own that I have cause for grief,
And that 'tis Time alone can bring relief.

To thee, O God! my heart in prayer I bend,
For thou art still the wretched mourner's friend;

Thou can'st restore my wounded soul to peace,

Or take me to that Heaven—where sorrows cease!

E. P.

Holloway; July 8, 1816.

STANZAS,

WRITTEN IN SICKNESS.

IN vain I court refreshing sleep,
For me no vision's near;
By Night's sad shades unseen I weep,
Unheard by Pity's ear.

How fleeting is each earthly joy,
Each earthly wish how vain!
No pleasures spring without alloy,
“No joy without its pain.”

* The fond appellation by which she al- ways addressed her mother, and the last word she uttered.

In buxom health to-day I rose,
'Mid verdant fields to stray;
I little thought the scene would close,
And Sickness choak my way!

How great a change! while here I lay
And muse upon the past,
O'erwhelm'd with grief, to pain a prey,
Each hope it seems to blast.

O hear, great God! a sinner's prayer,
Nor let thy love decrease;
Take me this night into thy care,
And let me rest in peace.

But, if no more on me shall shine
The sun's meridian rays,
“Thy will be done”—that will be mine—
For just are all thy ways!

Forbid e'en Friendship's tear to flow
Around my youthful bier;
Nor swell those hearts with bitter woe,
I e'er have lov'd so dear.

To thee, my God! I suppli'nt cry,
O listen to my prayer:
Accept, accept, Contrition's sigh,
And take me to thy care.

INNOCENTIA.

A BALLAD.

[The story of this ballad is traditional in a village at the foot of Snowdon, where Llewellyn the Great had a house—the greyhound named Gelert was given to him by his father-in-law, King John, in the year 1203; and the place to this day is called Beth Gelert, or the Grave of Gelert.]

THE spearman heard the bugle sound,
And cheerly smil'd the morn,
And many a brack and many a hound
Obey'd Llewellyn's horn.

And still he blew a louder blast,
And gave a lustier cheer,
“Come, Gelert, come, wer't never last
Llewellyn's horn to hear.

“Oh! where does faithful Gelert roam,
The flow'r of all his race,
So true—so brave, a lamb at home,
A lion in the chase.”

'Twas only at Llewellyn's board
The faithful Gelert fed,
He watch'd, he serv'd, he cheer'd his lord,
And sentinel'd his bed.

In sooth he was a peerless hound,
The gift of royal John.
But now no Gelert cou'd be found,
And all the chase rode on.

And

And now as o'er the rocks and dells

The gallant chidings rise,

All Snowdon's craggy chaos yells

The many mingled cries.

That day Llewellyn little lov'd

The chace of hart or hare ;

And scant and small the booty prov'd,

For Gelert was not there.

Unpleas'd Llewellyn homeward hied;

When near the portal seat,

His truant Gelert he espied,

Bounding his lord to greet.

And, when he gain'd the castle door,

Aghast the chieftain stood ;

The hound all o'er was smear'd with gore,

His lips, his fangs, ran blood.

Llewellyn gaz'd with fierce surprise,

Unus'd such looks to meet,

His fav'rite check'd his joyful guise,

And crouch'd and lick'd his feet.

Onward in haste Llewellyn pass'd,

And on went Gelert too,

And still where'er his eyes he cast,

Fresh blood-gouts shock'd his view.

O'erturn'd his infant's bed he found,

With blood stain'd cover'd red,

And all around the walls and ground,

With recent blood bespread.

He call'd his child—no voice replied,

He search'd with terror wild ;

Blood, blood, he found on ev'ry side,

But no-where found his child.

"Hell-hound, my child by thee devour'd!"

The frantic father cried,

And to the hilt his vengeful sword

He plung'd in Gelert's side.

His suppliant looks, as prone he fell,

No pity cou'd impart,

But still his Gelert's dying yell

Pass'd heavy o'er his heart.

Arous'd by Gelert's dying yell,

Some slumb'rer waken'd nigh—

What words the parent's joy cou'd tell,

To hear his infant cry ?

Conceal'd beneath a mangled heap,

His hurried search had miss'd,

All glowing from his rosy sleep,

The cherub boy he kiss'd.

Nor scath had he, nor harm, nor dread;

But the same couch beneath,

Lay a gaunt wolf, all torn and dead,

Tremendous still in death.

Ah! what was then Llewellyn's pain !

For now the truth was clear,

His gallant hound the wolf had slain,

To save Llewellyn's heir.

Vain, vain, was all Llewellyn's woe,

"Best of thy kind adieu !

The frantic blow which laid thee low

This hand shall ever rue."

And now a gallant tomb they raise,

With costly sculpture deck'd,

And marble, storied with his praise,

Poor Gelert's bones protect.

There never cou'd the spearman pass,

Or forester unmov'd :

There oft the tear-besprinkled grass,

Llewellyn's sorrow proved.

And there he hung his horn and spear,

And there as ev'ning tell,

In fancy's ear he oft wou'd hear

Poor Gelert's dying yell.

And, till great Snowdon's rocks grow old,

And cease the storm to brave,

The consecrated spot shall hold

The name of Gelert's grave.

IMPROMPTU,

IN WHICH THE AUTHOR STUCK FAST ;

Begun, by request, after a petit souper
given by Mrs. ***.

WHAT an elegant quintetto

You have had so long in petto,

Happy night now we are met to

Hobnob wit, and feast on mind.

All the joys of whist are blunt to

Those of a blue-stocking junto,

E'en spadille, manille, and punto,

Breathe annoy in ears refin'd.

Gums like ours may not be stricken

With a nicely roasted chicken,

Savoury morsels only sicken

Truly sublimated folks.

Who that is well-read would eat meat,

Or take up a clammy sweetmeat,

Were it not he might in it meet

Witty mottoes and smart jokes ?

O that like a Persian perie

One could in unbroken serie

Drink with nose and ear unweary,

Smells and sounds that hover by :

Or with Plato in ideal

Worlds forget that there are real

Tempters here, whose fierce ordeal

Forms of clay to atoms fry.

Glasses filled with wine engender

Such loose merriment, and render

One to idle thoughts so tender,

We should wish old Noah drown'd :

Scarce a cup or two of tea may,

Where fine souls hold converse, stream a-

Down, &c.—a.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To STEPHEN PRICE, of Stroud, in the
County of Gloucester, Engineer; for
an improved Machine for shearing or
cropping Woollen or other Cloths.—
Aug. 12, 1815.

THIS shears or crops the cloth in the
direction of the length of the piece,

beginning at one end, and continuing
regularly to the other. For this pur-
pose the cloth is conducted through the
machine by the motion of rollers, and is
drawn over a bed or support which lies
beneath the stationary or fixed blade of
the shears or cropper, [which answers to
what

what is called the ledger blade in the common shears, so that the cloth passes between the said bed and the said stationary blade. The moving blade of the shears is fixed on the circumference of a cylinder, situated above the said fixed blade, and revolving upon an axis, so that the edge of the moving blade is carried against the edge of the fixed blade, and cuts away all the wool of the cloth which rises above the edge of the fixed blade. Several moving blades are fixed upon the same cylinder, to act in succession against the fixed blade; and the said moving blades are placed obliquely to the axis of the cylinder, or in such manner as to form a portion of a spiral, whilst at the same time every portion of the said edge being equidistant from the said axis, it is manifest that in the revolution of the said cylinder, every part of the said edge will be brought in succession into contact with the fixed blade, thus cropping off in its revolution all the wool, which, by the progression of the cloth over its bed, is brought against the fixed edge. By the time that the revolving edge has been in contact with the whole length of the fixed edge, and is ready to quit the latter, sooner or later, according to the number of edges revolving with the cylinder, the revolving edge next in succession is brought into action; and in like manner the rest in succession are brought into action, and the whole continued are in action as long as may be wanted. The cloth is stretched in width by what Mr. Price calls stretching bands, and the bed or support on which the cloth is cut can be adapted in length to the breadth of the piece of cloth between the lists or forrels, so that the cloth only will be supported or borne up to the edge of the fixed blade, whilst the lists, being depressed below the level of the bed by guards, will escape the action of cropping.

The particulars which Mr. Price claims an exclusive right to use in machines for shearing cloth are—*First*, in the method of construction employed in making the bed or support on which the cloth is shorn, so as to be adjustable to different breadths by means of sinking pieces, and sliding pieces under them, at the ends of the said bed or support.—*Second*, the whole contrivance and construction of the stretching bands and feeding table.—*Third*, so connecting the apparatus of the stretching bands and feeding table with the movements of the

sinking pieces, that the action of both may be coincident, as above described.—*Fourth*, in a row of pieces of metal acting as springs, which press the cloth gently down upon the bed before it arrives at the fixed blade to be shorn, by which he is enabled to bring the cloth with safety nearer to a level with the upper surface of the fixed blade, so as to shear it closer than could otherwise be done without endangering the cloth.—*Fifth*, in the arrangements of the parts of the machine, as described and as shewn in the drawings, and in the means for adjusting the different parts to the best positions for working.

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To WILLIAM PLENTY, of Newbury, Berks, iron founder; for a Plough, on a new and improved Construction.—
Dec. 22, 1815.

The following is Mr. Plenty's specification:—The beam in the first place is curved, which gives the ploughman an opportunity of seeing his furrow, and enables him to work in a direct line with more facility than in any plough now in use. To the beam is fixed, by means of screw bolts and nuts, a body of cast iron, which projects over the land side, being fitted to the curved beam, and is cast so as to form at top two plates, one of which goes underneath the beam through which the screw bolts pass to fix it to the beam, and the other on the furrow side or face of the beam. The bottom part of the cast-iron body, where the share is fitted on, is cast with a hollow; the convex side fills up the interstice between the body of the mould plate, the concave or opening being on the land side of the body, and which, when the shoe is screwed on, form a box, within which are the nuts and screws which fasten the mould plate and share to the body, protected from all friction in the action of ploughing. The mould plate is of cast iron, curved, and fastened to the body by means of screw bolts and nuts, which come within the box above described. The share is also fixed to the body by means of a curved screw bolt and nut, protected within the same box. The share has also a wing, in an horizontal position, which serves as a cutter in ploughing. In the space between the body and mould plate is a friction wheel of cast iron, one end of the axle of which is fixed in a grooved wrought iron arm; which grooved arm fits in another groove on the land side of the body, and

the other end of the axle in a groove fixed to the inside of the mould plate; and the axle by thus working by grooves, the wheel may be elevated or depressed according to the proposed depth of the furrow. The fore carriage consists of a carriage or gear plate of cast iron; in the front of which one wheel runs on a wrought iron axletree, and the other wheel on another wrought-iron axletree at the back part of the plate, both axletrees being attached to the plate by screw bolts and nuts, so that one wheel is before the other; the front or furrow side wheel going in the furrow, and the rear wheel going on the land. From the axletree of each wheel goes a screw bolt, with an eye to hold the axletree through the collars round the beam, by which the fore carriage is fastened to the beam; and by means of a winch working on the screw of these eye bolts, the wheels, either or both of them, may be elevated or depressed at pleasure, or according to the depth of the furrow. From the rear axletree a dol or draft chain goes to the body, and fixes, by means of a hook in a hole, in the body, by which the draft is from the body itself. A small scraper is fixed over the friction wheel, from the handle, which keeps it clean. The plough handles are as usual; one of which fixes in a groove in the cast iron body, and the other is either bolted or morticed into the beam.

For a plate illustrative of this patent, our readers are referred to THE REPERTORY, No. 172.

Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.

BENJAMIN ROTCH, late of Castle hall, Milford Haven, Pembroke; but now of Bath, Somerset, gentleman, being one of the people called Quakers; for a flexible elastic horse-shoe, for the purpose of al-

lowing the foot of the horse its natural inclination when shod.—May 11, 1816.

JEAN SAMUEL PAULY, of Knightsbridge, Middlesex; for certain improvements in the construction and use of fire-arms.—May 14.

THOMAS RUXTON, of Dublin, esq.; for a lock for fastening doors, gates, drawers, desks, trunks, boxes, portmanteaus, and other things requiring fastenings, which he conceives will be of great public utility.—May 14.

RICHARD FRANCIS HAWKINS, of Woolwich, Kent, gentleman; for a method, plan, or principle, by which tunnel or tunnels, archway or archways, may be constructed or effected under the river Thames, or other rivers, for the passages of cattle, foot passengers, and other purposes.—May 14.

DANIEL WILSON, of Usher-street, Dublin, chemist; for certain new and improved apparatus to be employed in the distillation of animal, vegetable, and mineral substances, and in various other processes.—May 14.

WILLIAM SIMMONS, of Wigan, Lancaster, writing-master and teacher of accounts; for certain improvements applicable to keyed instruments, as the organ, piano-forte, harpsichord, or to any instrument or set of instruments to which keys are, or may, or can be affixed.—May 14.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON, of Queen-street, Westminster, Middlesex, esq.; for improvements on the locks and barrels of fire-arms; and also an improvement or addition to bayonets.—May 26.

PHILIP TAYLOR, of Bromley, Middlesex, merchant; for a method of applying heat to liquors used in the processes of brewing, distilling, and sugar refining.—May 25.

CHRISTOPH DIHL, of New Bond street, Middlesex, esq.; for an improvement or improvements in the making mastic cement or composition, and in the mode of working and applying the same to useful purposes; which cement or composition he denominates "Dihl's Mastic."—May 25.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EXPERIMENTS and OBSERVATIONS in ORDER to ascertain the MEANS employed by the ANIMAL ECONOMY in the FORMATION of BONE; by JOHN HOWSHIP, ESQ.

THE following inquiry was principally suggested by the very beautiful results of the elaborate series of experiments on the composition of Bone and Cartilage, by Mr. Charles Hatchett;

and the interesting nature of the subject engaged me to pursue it to the extent I have done.

Example 1. An embryo, eight weeks old, was prepared by spreading out the limbs upon slips of glass, and allowing them to dry.

Upon examining these by the compound microscope, the following appearances presented themselves. Rings of bones had been formed in the situation of the metacarpal bones, and of the first and

and third phalanges. The diameters of these pieces of bone were much larger, in proportion to the length of those parts of the limbs within which they were forming, than at the future stages of their growth.

This was most evidently the case in the bones of the hand and foot: it appeared to be a provision for admitting of a considerable increase to the length of the cylinder, before it became necessary to enlarge its diameter.

Exam. 2. In the embryo ten weeks old, the extremities of the bones were found connected together by a cartilaginous substance. The rings originally formed having, in the mean time, gradually increased in length, had now reached the cartilaginous portions at the extremities. The cartilage connected to the upper end of the bone of the arm was divided into thin sections, for examination under the microscope. Several irregular cavities were discovered in the substance of the cartilage, filled with a mucilaginous fluid. In one of these sections a smooth cavity was detected, which extended into an even canal or tube, passing down to the surface of union, between the cartilage and the bone.

Exam. 6. In order to ascertain more clearly the primary arrangement of the ossific matter, the lower extremity of the thigh-bone of a child, three weeks old, was macerated and cleaned. A longitudinal section of the bone was then made, and the surface of the section, including the margin of ossification, pared very smooth with a knife. The piece was afterwards calcined, with a view to remove the remaining animal matter.

In the examination of this, and many successive sections of a similar description, it was observed that, in proceeding from the middle of the cylindrical bones, where the medullary spaces are larger, and the cancellated structure stronger, towards the more recently formed extremities of the bone, the ossific masses become more numerous, of a lighter substance, and a thinner texture; the same gradation being continued up to the margin of the newly ossified surface, where the structure is most curiously wrought, and so exquisitely fine as scarcely to admit of description.

From these examinations it was ascertained that the first and earliest state in which the particles of ossific matter become apparent, after they have formed a mass by their cohesion, may be considered as an assemblage of the

finest and thinnest fibres, moulded into the form of short tubes, arranged nearly parallel to each other, and opening externally upon the surface connected with the cartilage.

Exam. 7. In order to observe the changes that occur towards the latter periods of growth, sections were taken from the lower end of the thigh-bone; these were selected from subjects of various ages, and the following were the appearances under the microscope.

In a child eleven months old, the canals within the cartilage were very few in number. At the age of four years these canals were still more thinly scattered, and those that were observed were of comparatively small diameter. When the sections became partially dry, a line, one-sixteenth of an inch in breadth, was seen towards the margin of ossification, where the particles of the cartilage had apparently taken on a new arrangement, so as to resemble parallel lines or fibres. This curious circumstance has been noticed by Haller.

At the age of eleven years the cartilaginous canals were found to be still diminishing both in point of size and number; and in the examinations made at seventeen years, it was with great difficulty that a section could be found in which there was any remaining trace of them.

Exam. 8. Sections taken from the cartilages and ossifying extremities of the bones of the slink or foetal calf, were examined in the microscope. The cartilaginous canals were found to be very numerous. They were all filled with a clear mucilage, and the sides of the canals in many parts of the cartilage had the appearance of being stained with blood, although no distinction of blood-vessels could be detected in any of them.

By a series of these examinations it was ascertained, that the cartilages upon which the flat bones of the scapula and ilium are produced, possess a similar organization to that which obtains in the cylindrical bones.

The posterior extremities were injected with coloured size, and the cartilage then examined in sections, under the microscope. The membranes covering the cartilages and bones externally were beautifully injected; the canals within the cartilage also were equally well injected. Wherever the canals appeared, they were observed to have received the vermilion.

Several oblique sections of canals fell

under observation, and in these a membranous lining was very readily discerned, the injected state of the parts rendering the divided edge of the membranous tube very obvious. In some instances this membrane became still more evident, by its having been partially separated from the divided edge of the canal.

Where the canals were found to be divided longitudinally, the membranous lining was, in general, still attached to the sides of the tube, and the beautiful appearance of the injected membrane was rendered still more brilliant by the abundance and crystalline transparency of its natural mucous secretion.

In many parts of the cartilage where the lining of the canals was finely injected, there was still no appearance of distinct vessels, although in those canals that were opened at their origin upon the external surface of the cartilage, a distinct artery, full of the injected matter, might generally be traced, passing inwards to some extent.

In the more internal canals, the usual appearance of the membranous sheath, under the microscope, was such as it would have been if the injection had passed out from the vessels, and become dispersed in the cellular texture of a fine membrane; had so peculiar an appearance arisen from the accidental rupture of the coats of the arteries, the injected matter must have been detected in masses, which was not in any instance the case.

In those canals that were divided obliquely, the finely and equally injected membrane had the appearance of an uniformly scarlet tube; and by increasing the magnifying power to a very high degree, the individual particles of the vermilion not only became visible, but were seen most distinctly; they were every where found to be very thinly and evenly scattered, indicating the most equal dispersion of the colouring matter throughout every part of the membrane.

In prosecuting this part of the inquiry, a considerable difficulty at first arose out of the following circumstance. The heat of the water, in which the preparation was laid previous to its being injected, had so far loosened the membranes from the sides of the canals, that in the subsequent operation of dividing the cartilage into sections, they were torn from their natural situation, and were consequently found in many parts more or less collapsed. These collapsed

membranes had, under the microscope, very much the appearance of injected arteries, and were at first considered as such, but subsequent and more attentive observation soon enabled me to correct this mistake.

From the foregoing observations I think myself warranted in drawing the following conclusions.

1. That, in the mammalia, the first rudiments of ossification in the long bones are the effect of a secreting power in the arteries, upon the internal surface of the periosteum, which produce a portion of a hollow cylinder; this form of bone having been found antecedent to the evolution of any cartilaginous structure.

2. That, at a certain stage of the process, the mode of operating is changed, in order that it may proceed more expeditiously. A cartilage is formed, which, by the nature of its organization, and by admitting of a specific provision of cavities and canals, lined with vascular membranes, which secrete an abundant store of gelatinous matter, is adapted to this particular purpose; while, at the same time, it serves to determine the future figure of the extremity of the bone, by establishing and conducting the ossification within its own substance.

3. That, from the appearance and texture of cartilage, when examined under the microscope, it may be defined—an even and finely granulated albuminous matter, deposited in the interstitial spaces of an exceedingly elastic bed of a semi-transparent reticulated structure, which is apparently a modification of gelatin.

4. That from the period when the ossification proceeds in the mode above described, by the medium of cartilage, the process is continued in the same uniform manner till it has completed the growth of the bone. The growth of the epiphyses, and their union with the ends of the bone, are also effected by the same means.

5. That the ossific matter in the cylindrical bones is deposited primarily in the form of fine thin tubular plates; a mode of deposition of all others the most favourable for their being subsequently remodelled, and for facilitating all the subsequent changes of structure they are destined to undergo.

6. That, while the circulation in the capillary arteries, situated between the cartilage and bone, must provide the phosphate of lime, the principal agent in extending the cylinder, and in effecting the subsequent progressive changes of structure,

structure, which, in a growing bone, are continually taking place, appears to be simply the mechanical pressure exerted by the fluid secretions within the medullary cavities of bone, this power operating successively in different directions, according to the particular determination given by the circulation.

7. That the mode of circulation most favourable for ossific action, is a very slow and uniform motion of the blood through the capillary system; and that the numerous inflexions of the minute arteries in the pericranium, and the great weakness and rectangular mode of giving off the smaller arteries upon the dura mater, as well as the extremely curious appearance of the blood and injected matter, upon the fine membranous linings of the canals in cartilage, indicating, as I believe, something beyond a mere capillary circulation, are to be considered as so many evident provisions for securing this condition.

8. That in the formation of the cylindrical bones, the ossific surface is arranged into tubular plates of two different sizes, constituting a larger and a smaller series; an arrangement by no means essential to the increase of a bone, because in many of the early stages of ossification, and also where the growth is very slow, the larger series is found to be entirely wanting.

9. That the only apparent use of the larger series of tubes, is that of augmenting the quantity of blood circulated through the ossifying structure, so as to increase the rapidity of growth, for they are abundant in animals of quick growth, less numerous in those that reach maturity slowly, and in the same animal I have observed they are employed by nature, or laid aside, in conformity with the quick or slow development of structure, which we know actually takes place at the particular period when the examination is made.

10. That in the growth of the cylindrical bones, and of those flat bones that are formed upon cartilage, the deposit of the ossific secretion is in the first in-

stance made around the external openings of the smaller series of tubes, and upon these only. This opinion derives support from the recent appearances of the bones of quadrupeds, but is most clearly established by the characters found upon the ossific surface in the bones of birds, where the gradations of progressive evolution are more readily traced.

11. That in the flat bones of the skull, the circumstances under which ossification takes place, differ materially from those above described. In these the phosphate of lime, in combination with the animal mucilage, is occasionally deposited in small detached unequal masses, without regularity, as if merely laid in the way, preparatory to their subsequent application; that these soon become connected with the more central parts of the bone, and are found to decrease in thickness as they increase in breadth, until they are finally consolidated with the original plate of bone.

12. That the particular simplicity observable in the mode of production of the bones of the skull, affords a strong argument in favour of the opinion, that pressure, variously modified, constitutes one of the most efficient instruments in the hand of nature; for, in this instance, the uniform, though gentle, pressure from the impulse of the circulation, and the constantly increasing volume of contents in the head, must be admitted to be the sole agents in completing that process, which, in its commencement, had the appearance of being conducted in a comparatively imperfect manner.

13. That the ultimate texture of bone is not laminated, but reticulated, the phosphate of lime being deposited as an interstitial substance; for, although, from the greater compactness necessary to the bones of quadrupeds, the ultimate structure is not in them so readily traced, yet in the more delicately constructed bones of birds this mode of arrangement is sufficiently obvious, and may at any time be readily ascertained.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A seventh Concerto for the Piano-forte, with an accompaniment for a full Orchestra; composed, and dedicated to Miss Emily Gregg, by J. B. Cramer. 10s. 6d.

THIS is a conspicuous and brilliant production. Feeling animates, genius brightens, and variety graces the

series of its passages, while science authorizes and taste commends the harmonic transitions and extraneous intervals. The piece is comprized in three movements. The first is bold, though elaborate, and florid without extravagance; the second is gentle and reposeing, elegant, sentimental, and introductory.

ductory to the happy contrast of an animated rondo, stamped, in its theme, with originality; and, in its digressive matter, consistent and interesting.

Of the orchestral parts of this concerto we should not, perhaps, be justified in speaking in terms quite so exalted and unqualified. Certainly, we do not discover in them that artful contrivance, inventive arrangement, playfully diversified application of congregated means, found in the scores of Haydn, Pleyel, and Beethoven. They are, to speak in candor, comparatively inartificial, and betray a composer more habituated to the study of a single instrument, and its own peculiar powers, than to the combined effect of a band, and its various capabilities. Not, however, offering these remarks as any drawback upon the praise we have bestowed upon this concerto, as a piano-forte composition, we repeat, that, considered in that character, it is strikingly excellent, and ranks with the superior productions of its kind.

The Cypress Wreath, a Song from Roxby, written by W. Scott, esq.; the Music composed, and inscribed to Miss Elizabeth Scott Hadon, of Streatham, by William Gresham. 3s.

Of the "Cypress Wreath," we must speak in appropriate, because in doleful, terms. The melody is sadly meagre and common-place, and the bass is sorrowfully inartificial and unscientific. To the petition with which the elegy commences,

"O! lady, twine no wreath for me,
Or twine it of the Cypress Tree"—

as coming from the composer, every lady of taste and judgment will readily accede. Though not charmed, she will be moved; and, if not excited to love, will feel the sentiment of pity.

A new Rondo, on a favorite Irish Air, with an introduction and slow movement; composed expressly for the Piano-forte, as improved by Clementi and Co.; by J. B. Cramer, esq. 3s.

This Rondo is worked with a mastery in judgment, and an animation of genius, that rarely act in combination; but, without the union of which, nothing truly excellent is produced. The theme is never wholly deserted, nor any inconsequence of idea introduced; yet the most florid effusions of a brilliant imagination are indulged, and every advantage taken of the extended range of keys introduced in the improved piano-fortes of Clementi and Co.

Vingt et Un. A divertimento for the Piano-forte; composed, and inscribed to Miss Etiza Barnes, of Newbury, by William Gresham. 2s. 6d.

Vingt et Un is a familiar and pleasing divertimento. It comprizes three well-contrasted movements, independently of the beautiful and interesting little air of "Strew the Way with Fairest Flowers;" which Mr. Gresham has judiciously arranged for the instrument for which the piece is designed. The whole production is engaging; and, without any pretensions to originality, flatters the ear by the ease and general simplicity of its style.

Minuet, with variations for the Piano-forte or Harp; composed and respectfully inscribed to Muzio Clementi, esq., by his pupil, Joseph Major. 2s.

Of the melody of this minuet, we are able to speak in terms of approbation. If not very novel, it is smooth and easy; and, though its character is by no means unique or striking, the general effect bespeaks taste and a sense of consistency.

The variations are ingenious *cantabile*, or *riffioramenti*, on the theme; and will be practised with profit by the juvenile student.

Meliora, a favorite Song, set to music, with an accompaniment for the Piano-forte; by Mrs. B.

Meliora is one of those common-place efforts in vocal composition, which, when composed with any thing really excellent, are so many nonentities; but which, nevertheless, as measured by their effect upon uncultivated ears, possess something like a quality. Without a single word, or impressive passage, it flows on with a lulling suavity, and amuses the ear without disturbing the feelings. It is, in a word, one of those every-day streams of sounds which are never listened to with interest, but always pronounced "pretty;" which never touch the heart, yet uniformly call forth the epithet "charming."

No. I. of the Philharmonic School, consisting of classical selections from Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and other distinguished masters. Illustrated in score, and adapted for the Piano-forte; by William Gardiner. 5s.

This work, which will be found highly useful to young practitioners, opens with a piece from the scientific, though sometimes crabbed pen of Beethoven. Of Mr. Gardiner's selection for his commencement, or indical exemplar, we do not, altogether, disapprove;

the composition is tolerably free from those repulsive abstrusenesses by which that author's music is too often deteriorated; and the arrangement (comprehending parts for two violins, a tenor, a violoncello, and the piano-forte,) is conducted with a degree of taste and skill that does justice to the claims of such a master as that ingenious and scientific German, and cannot fail to recommend the undertaking.

"O Cold was the Climate;" a favorite Ballad, sung by Mr. Pyne at the Theatre Royal Drury-Lane, and at the Bath Concerts. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Muro has produced in this little ballad, an attractive specimen of his powers in vocal composition. The ideas are appropriate, connected, and graceful; while the general result demonstrates taste and judgment.

Eliza, an introduction and air, with variations for the Piano-forte, with an accompaniment (ad lib.) for the Flute, or patent-keyed Armonica. Composed, and dedicated to Thomas Alsager, esq., by T. Hunter. 4s.

We find considerable merit in this piece. The introductory movement is conceived with a due relation to the

air which constitutes the theme and burden of the production, and the variations are relevant and natural. The accompaniment is chaste, yet tasteful. To produce so good a general effect, required more than a mediocrity of talent.

Messrs. FLIGHT and ROBSON, in St. Martin's Lane, are building a very grand organ to go to Calcutta, for a baptist chapel there; we believe, on the plan of the Rev. Henry Liston, as explained in his valuable "Essay on perfect Intonation;" from the hearing of which instrument, when finished, the amateurs of correct and perfect harmony promise themselves a great treat.

The compass and extent of this organ will admit, for the first time, the practical decision of the hitherto contested question, as to whether perfect intervals, that is, without temperament, either between the notes or the pipes, on compound tops, (as the cornet and sesquialtera) will be pleasing to the ear, or otherwise? And in what degrees, compared with the ravishing sensations excited in a good ear, by perfect harmony on simple stops.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 56th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the FOURTH SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LIII. To amend and render more effectual three several Acts passed in the forty-eighth, forty-ninth, and fifty-second Years of his present Majesty, for enabling the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt to grant Life Annuities.—June 20.

Commissioners may accept long annuities instead of 3l. per cents, as the consideration of life annuities.

Cap. LIV. For raising the Sum of Thirteen Millions by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of Great Britain, for the Year 1816.—June 20.

Exchequer Bills may be taken in payment of the revenue, after April 5, 1817.—Bank may advance 9,000,000l.

Cap. LV. To amend an Act of the Parliament of Ireland, in the fortieth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for granting the Sum of five hundred thousand Pounds, for promoting Inland Navigation, and for other Purposes therein mentioned; and to enlarge the Powers vested in the Directors of all

Works relating to Inland Navigation in Ireland.—June 20.

Cap. LVI. To repeal the several Stamp Duties in Ireland, and also several Acts for the Collection and Management of the said Duties; and to grant new Stamp Duties in lieu thereof; and to make more effectual Regulations for collecting and managing the said Duties.—June 20.

Cap. LVII. To grant certain Rates, Duties, and Taxes, in Ireland, in respect of Fire-hearths, Windows, Male Servants, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs, in lieu of former Rates, Duties, and Taxes; and to provide for the more effectual Collection of the said Rates, Duties, and Taxes.—June 20.

Cap. LVIII. To repeal an Act made in the fifty-first Year of his present Majesty, for allowing the Manufacture and Use of a Liquor prepared from Sugar for colouring Porter.—June 20.

From and after the 5th of July, 1817, no brewer, or dealer, or retailer, of beer, shall

shall receive or take into, or have in his, her, or their custody or possession; or make, or use, or mix with, or put into, any worts or beer, any material or preparation for the purpose of darkening the colour of worts or beer, other than brown malt, ground or unground, as commonly used in brewing, or shall receive or take into, or have in his, her, or their custody or possession, or use, or mix with, or put into, any worts or beer, any mellasses, honey, liquorice, vitriol, quassia, coculus indiæ, grains of paradise, guinea pepper, or opium, or any extract or preparation of mellasses, honey, liquorice, vitriol, quassia, coculus indiæ, grains of paradise, guinea pepper, or opium, or any article or preparation whatsoever, for or as a substitute for malt or hops; all such liquor, extract, and preparation, and also the said worts and beer, shall be forfeited, together with the casks, vessels, or other packages containing the same, and shall and may be seized by any officer or officers of Excise; and such brewer, &c. shall for each and every such offence forfeit and lose the sum of 200*l.*—No druggist shall sell such colouring to any brewer or dealer, under forfeiture of the articles, and the penalty of 500*l.**

Cap. LIX. *To reduce the Duty of*

* The penalty is inadequate; at any rate the second offence should be transportation for seven years, and the third, death. And in each instance the conviction should be published twice in three of the nearest newspapers.—EDIT.

Excise on Malt made in Ireland, and certain Countervailing Duties and Drawbacks in respect thereof.—June 20.

Cap. LX. *To authorize the transferring Stock upon which Dividends shall remain unclaimed for the Space of at least ten Years at the Bank of England, and also all Lottery Prizes or Benefits, and Balances of Sums issued for paying the Principals of Stocks or Annuities, which shall not have been demanded for the same Period, to the Commissioners, for the Reduction of the National Debt.*—June 20.

All stock upon which dividends have remained unclaimed for ten years, to be transferred to the commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt.—List of the parties in whose name the stock stood to be open for inspection.—Dividends on such stocks to be invested from time to time, to accumulate for benefit of parties, or, if they do not claim, the public service.—Governor and deputy-governor of the Bank of England empowered to direct transfers to any person establishing a claim to any such stock, and pay the dividends thereon.

Cap. LXI. *For granting to his Majesty a Sum of Money to be raised by Lotteries.*—June 20.

Cap. XLII. *For erecting an Harbour for Ships to the Eastward of Dunleary, within the Port of Dublin.*—June 20.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

AS the discovery of the use of *Wire-Gauze Lamps* in coal-mines, is among the most important of those which have distinguished the present age, we have great pleasure in conspicuously introducing to our readers SIR HUMPHREY DAVY's suggestions, arising from his inspection of wire-gauze lamps, in their working state, in mines, and which have been lately circulated at Newcastle-upon-Tyne:—

The inspection of a number of wire-gauze safe-lamps, that have been long in common use in coal-mines; and the examination of the effects of different explosive atmospheres of fire-damp upon them, enable me to offer a few suggestions, which I hope will be of use to the miner.

The wire-gauze cylinders ought never to be taken out of the screw-piece in which they are fixed; and, in the lamps constructed at Newcastle, which have not the same rim of wire-gauze as those of Newman's construction, the wire-gauze ought

to be soldered to the screw-piece, or fixed to it by rivets.

The wire-gauze is easily cleaned without being detached, by a brush of the same kind as that used for cleaning bottles, and one of these brushes ought to be furnished with every lamp.

The wire-gauze in several lamps in the collieries, which had been in use six months; and cleaned by careful workmen, without being removed, was as good as new; whereas, the gauze in some, that had been used for a much shorter time, and taken out of the lamp and cleaned roughly, was injured at the bottom, and, if not actually unsafe, becoming so.

In one instance, I found a lamp which had been furnished to a workman without a second top. This is a gross and unpardonable instance of carelessness in the maker, who, if any accident had happened, would have been guilty of homicide.

All the lamps that I have examined have at different times been red hot; and a workman at the Hebburn colliery showed

ed me a lamp which, though it had been in use about sixteen hours a-day for nearly three months, was still in excellent condition; he also said it had been red hot sometimes for several hours together. Wherever workmen, however, are exposed to such highly explosive mixtures, double gauze lamps should be used, or a lamp in which the circulation of the air is diminished by a tin-plate reflector placed in the inside, or a cylinder of glass reaching as high as the double wire, with an aperture in the inside; or slips of Muscovy glass may be placed within the lamp, and in this way the quantity of fire-damp consumed, and consequently of heat produced, may be diminished to any extent. Such lamps likewise may be more easily cleaned than the simple wire-gauze lamp; for the smoke may be wiped off in an instant from the tin-plate or glass.*

If a blower or strong current of fire-damp is to be approached, double gauze-lamps, or lamps in which the circulation of air is interrupted by slips of metal or glass, should be used; or if the single lamp be employed, it should be put into a common horn or glass lantern, the door of which may be removed or open.

The wire-gauze is impermeable to the flame of all currents of fire-damp, as long as it is not heated above redness; but, if the iron wire be made to burn, as at a strong welding heat, of course it can be no longer safe; and though such a circumstance can, perhaps, never happen in a colliery, yet it ought to be known and guarded against. And if a workman, having a single lamp, should accidentally meet a blower acting on a current of fresh air, he ought, on finding his lamp becoming hot, to take it out of the point of mixture, or screen it from the current.

I have had an excellent opportunity of making experiments on a most violent blower, at a mine belonging to J. G. Lambton, esq. some of them in the presence of Mr. Lambton; in most of them Mr. Buddle assisted. This blower is walled off from the mine, and carried to the surface, where it is discharged with great force. It is made to pass through a leathern pipe, so as to give a stream, of which the force was felt at about two feet from the aperture in a strong current of air. The common single working lamps and double gauze lamps were brought upon this current, both in the free atmosphere and in a confined air. The gas-fired in the lamps in various trials, but did not heat them above dull redness, and when they were brought far into the stream they were finally extinguished.

* Models of the different modifications of the wire-gauze safety-lamps may be seen at the shop of Mr. Coxo, brass-founder, in Gateshead, by whom they were made.

A brass pipe was now fixed upon the blower tube, so as to make the whole stream pass through an aperture of less than half an inch in diameter, which of course formed a most powerful blow-pipe, from which the fire-damp, when inflamed, issued with great violence, and a roaring noise, making an intense flame of the length of five feet. The blow-pipe was exposed at right angles to a strong wind, and the double gauze lamps and single lamps successively placed in it. The double gauze lamps soon became red-hot at the point of action of the two currents, but the wire did not burn, nor did it communicate explosion. The single gauze lamp did not communicate explosion, as long as it was red hot, and slowly moved through the currents; but, when it was fixed at the point of most intense combustion, it reached a welding heat, the iron wire began to burn with sparks, and the explosion then passed.

In a second and third set of experiments on this violent blow-pipe of fire-damp, single lamps, with slips of tin-plate on the outside, or in the inside, to prevent the free passage of the current, and double lamps, were exposed to all the circumstances of the blast, both in the open air and in an engine-house, where the atmosphere was explosive to a great extent round the pipe, and through which there was a strong current of atmospheric air; but the heat of the wire never approached near the point at which iron-wire burns, and the explosion could never be communicated. The flame of the fire-damp flickered and roared in the lamps, but did not escape from its prison.

There is no reason ever to expect a blow-pipe of this kind in a mine; but, if it should occur, the mode of facing it and examining it, with most perfect security, is shewn; and the lamp offers a resource, which can never exist in a steel-mill, the sparks of which would undoubtedly inflame a current of this kind.

Arguments have been stated as to the weakness of the lamps. In a board or gallery in the Wallsend colliery, Mr. Buddle and myself, with some of the viewers, endeavoured to injure a single gauze lamp by throwing large pieces of coals upon it, and striking it with a pick; but we never perforated the gauze, and the lamp, after these severe trials, burnt with perfect security in a small explosive atmosphere, made by Mr. Buddle at the bottom of the shaft for the purpose of trying the lamps.

I made, with Mr. Buddle and his viewers, some experiments on the comparative light of the lamps, the common miner's candle, and the steel mills, in a gallery in the Wallsend colliery. We judged of the intensity of the light by the square of the distance at which a small object was

K k visible;

visible; and made repeated trials on each species of light.

The light of the miner's candle was	45.5
That of a lamp furnished with a tin plate reflector for diminishing the circulation of the air, and facing a blower, was	49.
That of a single common lamp	39.
That of a double copper wire lamp	25.
That of the steel mill, very unequal and uncertain, but, at its greatest intensity of light	25.

It may be proper to observe, without reference to the superiority of light, that coals may be worked nearly twice as cheap by the wire-gauze safe-lamp as by the steel mill.

The pleasure of seeing the wire-gauze safe-lamps in general use amongst the miners, and adding to the security and happiness of this useful class of men, amply repays me for the labour of twelve months, devoted to their cause, and for the anxiety which I have often experienced during the progress of the investigation.

Newcastle; Sept. 9, 1816. H. DAVY.

P.S. The flame of the fire-damp, &c.—I have shewn, in a paper printed in the Transactions of the Royal Society, that the power of heated wire-gauze, to permit the passage of the flame of coal-gas, is directly as the size of the apertures, and to a certain extent, as the velocity of the current; I say to a certain extent, because, by a current of a certain velocity, flame is extinguished. A very slight motion will pass the flame of coal-gas through wire-gauze, having less than 400 apertures to the square inch, even when it is heated to dull redness; but a very strong current, and an ignition above redness, visible in day-light, is required to pass the same flame through wire-gauze having above 700 apertures to the square inch; and I have never been able to pass the flame of coal-gas, or any carbonaceous flame, through wire-gauze having more than 1600 apertures to the square inch, by any means.

The experiments above detailed on the blower are the first I have made upon currents of fire-damp. They prove what I had inferred from its other properties, and they offer simple means of rendering wire-gauze lamps perfectly safe against all circumstances, however extraordinary and unexpected, and of placing their security above the possibility of doubt or cavil.

On this subject we have already noticed the reward bestowed on Mr. RYAN, by the Society of Arts, for a mode of ventilating coal-mines. Mr. Ryan's first operation is to insulate the whole mine, or field, by cutting round it a course or passage, called his gas-course; of a size sufficient to carry off all the gas which would otherwise ac-

cumulate in the mine. Within the body of the mine itself, holes are cut of different diameters, entering into this gas course from the higher parts or roof of the mine. Between this gas course and the lower part of the up-cast shaft of the mine, a communication is made, and the gas by its levity naturally ascends, though heat is occasionally applied at the lower part of this shaft to accelerate the exit of the gas. Mr. Ryan has introduced his discovery with the happiest results into some of the most destructive coal-mines in Staffordshire and Worcestershire, and has obtained certificates from numerous respectable mine-owners.

Mr. RYAN has in the press, a Treatise on Mining and Ventilation, embracing in a particular manner the subject of the coal stratification of Great Britain and Ireland; with the most approved methods of discovering, working, and ventilating the same.

In our last number we drew up, for the information of our readers, a brief abstract of the suppressed volume of the Board of Agriculture, of which we had obtained a short inspection, and the article excited that general interest on which we calculated. We have now the satisfaction to observe that the world is put into possession of the entire volume, through the public spirit of Mr. Clement, of the Strand; and it no doubt will acquire increased notice from the injudicious measures adopted to stifle the important information which it contains. Viewing the publication as a consequence of our notice of its suppression, we feel that we thereby rendered an important service to the nation.

LORD BYRON having completed a second part of *Childe Harold*, it will be published with all convenient speed.

The third volume of the Geological Transactions will appear early in the present month.

In the press, and speedily will be published, a volume of Odes and other Poems, by Mr. HENRY NEELE, of Kenish Town, who has occasionally contributed, in poetry and prose, to this Magazine.

We are extremely concerned to hear, that the proposed public testimonial of the eminent services of SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, (and in aid of which, we believe, letters continue to be received by Mr. FAREY, author of the Derbyshire Report, No. 37, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square,) has so far failed of removing

even the embarrassments growing out of the actual outlay of his own *money*, as well as the almost entire devotion of his *time*, during the life of man, *in the public service*, as to occasion the assignment of all, or of a considerable part, of his untailed estates to trustees, who, in these most unpropitious times, are advertising the same *for sale!* How portentous of the falling fortunes of a country when its best servants are *so required!*

It is proposed to re-print, in a handsome volume, the series of observations which have appeared in the Monthly Magazine, under the head of, *a Morning's Walk from London to Kew*. One or two other divisions will complete the author's plan, and the separate work will appear in a few days after the publication of the last part in this Miscellany.

The poems of the late EDWARD RUSH-TON, of Liverpool, are preparing for the press, and will be published in 1817.

The following arrangements have been made for Lectures at the SURRY INSTITUTION, during the ensuing season:—1. On chemistry, by JOHN MURRAY, esq. to commence on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at seven o'clock in the evening precisely, and to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday.—2. On aërostation, by JOHN SADLER, esq. to be delivered on Friday evenings, Nov. 15 and 22, at the same hour.—3. On the principles and practical application of perspective, by JOHN GEORGE WOOD, esq. to commence on Friday the 29th of Nov. and to be continued on each succeeding Friday at the same hour.—4. On astronomy, by JOHN MILLINGTON, esq. civil engineer, to commence in January 1817.—5. On music, by W. CROTCH, Mus. D. professor of music in the University of Oxford, to commence in February 1817.

On Tuesday the first of October, Mr. RICHARD PHILLIPS will commence, at the London Hospital, a course of Lectures on Chemistry, at half past seven o'clock in the evening, to be continued every Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday. Two courses will be given in the season, which commences in October, and terminates in May.

The autumnal course of Lectures at the theatre of anatomy, medicine, &c. Blenheim-street, will begin on the following days:—Anatomy, physiology, and surgery, by Mr. BROOKES, daily at two, on Tuesday, October 1, 1816. Dissections as usual. Chemistry and *materia medica*, &c. daily at eight in the

morning. Theory and practice of physic at nine, with examinations by Dr. Ager, on Monday, October 7.

Dr. BADHAM is preparing for publication, an Itinerary from Rome to Athens, by the route of Brundisium, the Ionian Islands, and Albania. This work will contain an accurate account of distances, the modes of travelling, expences, preparations, and precautions; with other miscellaneous particulars, interesting to the traveller. It will include classical recollections of the various sites which occur in the journey, as well in Greece as in Italy, and, in the latter country, a particular account of Horace's *Iter*.

The topography of Mid Lothian county, and the very interesting environs of the Scottish capital, seem likely to receive important illustrations, by the publication of Mr. Knox's large Map of the County, which is finished engraving in London, and is expected soon to appear; and, as some expect, accompanied by a Memoir from Professor Jameson, explaining the mineralogical and geological features of the district. The *strata* of the vicinity of Edinburgh, and of Dalkeith, are said also to have engaged a good deal of Mr. Farey's attention during the present summer, from whom, also, it is hoped, that some important hints regarding the internal structure of these districts, may hereafter be obtained by the public. Another important map of the town, and more immediate vicinity of Edinburgh, on a very large scale, is also nearly finished engraving in Edinburgh, and will shortly be published.

The Rev. W. WILSON, M.A. head master of St. Bee's School, is preparing for publication, *Collectanea Theologica*, or the Student's Manual of Divinity; containing the following works in Latin—Dean Nowell's larger Catechism, Vossius on the Sacraments, and Bishop Hall on Walking with God.

Mr. T. DIBDIN is preparing for publication, the posthumous dramatic pieces of the late *Mr. Benjamin Thompson*, accompanied with a copious memoir, in two octavo volumes.

Mr. CHARLES BELL announces a Quarterly Report of Cases in Surgery, treated in the Middlesex Hospital, in the Cancer Establishment, and in private practice; embracing also an account of the anatomical and pathological researches in the school of Windmill-street.

Mrs. WEST is about to publish *Scriptural Essays*, adapted to the holidays of

the church of England; containing a commentary on the services, and recollections adapted to the present times.

Essays on literature, men, and manners, under the title of, "the Round Table," are announced by Messrs. HUNT and HAZLITT.

In the press, a sixth edition of *Curiosities of Literature*; and at the same time will appear an additional third volume, which will be published separately, for the convenience of those who may be desirous of completing their sets.

THE SAME AUTHOR has also nearly ready for press, a *History of Men of Genius*; being his *Essay on the Literary Character*, which has been out of print many years, considerably enlarged.

A Committee appointed by the Board of Ordnance lately inspected a machine invented by CAPT. MANBY, for the extinction of fire by anti-phlogistic fluid, at the Committee Room, Woolwich Barracks. He shewed that it could be instantly applied (as it might be kept ready loaded) to a fire which was so situated that a common fire engine would be of no service: for instance, in the back apartments of a house, or under the deck of a vessel. He explained the nature of the fluid which the machine was charged with—which consists of lime potash, and a certain quantity of water, which might be made in two minutes; and on-board a ship a cask of it might always be in readiness, besides the machine being charged with it—and, to exhibit the extraordinary effects of the anti-phlogistic ingredients, he immersed in it a quantity of hemp, canvas, and deal wood, which are the most combustible materials used in a dock-yard; he also immersed the same materials in common water, and applied a certain heat to each; those which have been dipped in the anti-phlogistic fluid would not burn, and those dipped in common water blazed immediately. He also sprinkled some hemp with the fluid, and also some with common water, which had the same effect: that sprinkled with water burned, and the other did not. Captain Manby then exhibited various means he had invented for rescuing persons from danger, where they were so situated, being surrounded by fire, that the only means of escaping from the elements was through the windows, or from the tops of houses.

SIR E. HOME has discovered that many animals have from one to three suckers on each foot, which, making a vacuum, enable the animal to proceed

securely along a ceiling with its back towards the earth. Some species of insects, particularly grasshoppers, have their feet supplied with another apparatus, that is, round elastic balls, which yield on pressure, and serve to break the violence of their fall from long leaps.

The transport which carried MAJOR PEDDIE and his companion CAPT. CAMPBELL to Africa has arrived after a tedious passage at Gorée; but the death of the surgeon who was to have accompanied them, and the troops which were to have arrived from Sierra Leone in December not joining till too late, the departure of the expedition from the coast is deferred till next season. This delay has enabled Capt. Campbell to make a great number of observations of distances of the sun and moon, and moon and stars, from which he found the longitude of Senegal different from what is given in the tables, and the latitude he fixes at 16° 2' 30" N.

MR. MATTHEW GREGSON, of Liverpool, is printing in small folio, *Fragments of the History of the County of Lancaster*, with numerous engravings.

MR. ROBERT FELLOWES, of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, has in the press, a *History of Ceylon*, from the earliest period to the year 1815, with characteristic details of the people.

A General-Catalogue of Books, with their sizes and prices, published since September 1814, to the present time, will appear about the end of the month.

The Abbe J. A. DUBOIS, missionary in the Mysore, will speedily publish a *Description of the People of India*; with particular reference to their separation into castes; their idolatry and religious ceremonies; and their various singular customs, habits, and observances, which distinguish them from all other nations: drawn during a residence of many years amongst their various tribes, in unrestrained intercourse and conformity with their habits and manner of life.

Some letters of Queen Anne to Sir Charles Hedges, secretary of state, copies of the whole of which appeared some years since in the *Monthly Magazine*, were lately sold by a descendant of Sir Charles, together with about three hundred original letters of John duke of Marlborough, the greatest military genius which Britain ever produced, and a man whose honour was never tarnished by the breach of his solemn Conventions. We understand these letters are about to be given to the world; and, combined with the *Memoirs* preparing

by Mr. ARCHDEACON COXE, will serve to illustrate the character of the great duke.

A new edition of the Rev. Mr. Harmer's Observations on various Passages of Scripture, with many important additions and corrections by ADAM CLARKE, LL.D. F.S.A. will be published in a few days, elegantly printed in four octavo volumes.

It is now almost forgotten, that the learned naturalist RAY compiled a very useful and comprehensive vocabulary in English, Latin, and Greek, which for half a century was adopted in most of the public schools, and ran through numerous large editions. The increased study of the Greek language having rendered such a work again desirable, it is proposed to republish the able work of Ray, with such amendments as it may require. Dr. RICE, of Brighton, has undertaken this task, and, with a view to confer on the work every recommendation, it is intended to cast it in stereotype.

The Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER is preparing, with suitable embellishments, Annals and a Topographical Survey of the Parish of Sheffield, or Hallamshire, with biographical and bibliographical notices.

The Norrisian prize has this year been adjudged to Mr. J. C. FRANKS, B.A. of Trinity College: the subject was, *the Use and Necessity of Revelation.*

Mr. T. LESTER, of Finsbury-place, is preparing for publication, in monthly numbers, "Illustrations of London," containing a series of engraved views, and delineations of antiquarian, architectural, and other subjects in the metropolis, with historical and topographical descriptions.

The Rev. RICHARD WARNER, of Bath, will publish in November a series of Sermons for every Sunday in the year, (including Christmas-day and Good-Friday, and commencing with the first Sunday in advent;) for the use of families and country congregations, and adapted to the conditions of the lower orders of society. The texts are taken from the epistle or gospel of the day. A prefatory discourse is prefixed, containing observations on public religious instruction: and a vindication of the clergy of the church of England, from the charges, of their attaching too much importance to human learning, their exalting reason above faith, and their not preaching the gospel of Christ.

Mr. FORSTER is collecting subjects

for a work he intends to publish, on the generic Forms of the Crania in Animals.

Select pieces of early popular Poetry are preparing by E. V. UTTERSON, esq., in which no piece will be given which was printed subsequent to the close of the sixteenth century; and no poem will be considered as coming within the arrangement, which did not, either in its matter or style, lay claim to popularity. Each poem will be ornamented with a wood-cut vignette, and a glossary to the whole will be added.

A new poem, entitled, *Emigration, or England and Paris*; will be published in a few days.

The Rev. W. ETTRAM, A.M. author of the *Second Exodus*, or *Reflections on the Prophecies of the last Times*, has in the press, the *Season and Time*, or an *Exposition of the Prophecies*, which relate to the two periods of Daniel, subsequent to the 1260 years, now (as he says) recently expired.

Mr. G. JACKSON is preparing a new and improved System of Mnemonics, or *Two Hours' Study in the Art of Memory*; illustrated by many plates.

Amongst the literary establishments of the metropolis, Lloyd's Subscription Room, in Harley-street, merits notice and commendation. This noble room is very tastefully fitted up; and contains a most elegant and well-arranged library, which is daily supplied with all the morning and evening newspapers, English and foreign journals, &c. &c.; and, by its central situation and great convenience to the inhabitants of that part of the town, is much resorted to. To keep the company select, a committee of thirteen ballot for subscribers.

An interesting and alternate series of republishations are proposed; under the title of "*Collectanea Critica et Literaria*;" or a collection of the principal works comprehending criticism and belles-lettres; its four series will be published in regular monthly Numbers, on royal paper, each containing eighty pages; and, as all the authors will be completed separately, the public will have an opportunity of consulting their own judgment and convenience in the selection.—The *first series* of this work will contain the most esteemed translations of ancient, and the most celebrated works of modern authors, on the various branches of criticism and belles lettres, from the time of Aristotle to the present period. The *second series* will contain modern historians.—The *third* will contain English classical authors.—

And

And the *fourth*, the English poets, including translations of the ancient poets.

It is proposed to publish in monthly Numbers, eighteen original Journals (each by a general officer,) of the Eighteen Campaigns of the Emperor Napoleon; (being those in which he personally commanded in chief.) To which will be added all the Bulletins, now first published complete. The first Journal contains Campaign in Italy, 1796-7.

The first part of the History and Antiquities of Westminster Abbey, with splendid embellishments from original drawings, by J. P. NEALE, is announced for publication on the first of November.

A Practical Treatise on Life Annuities will speedily be published, which will be found to be a valuable guide, as well to professional men as to others who are, or may wish to be, concerned in annuity transactions.

A new Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster, from an actual survey, upon the basis of the Trigonometrical Survey of England, as determined by Lieut.-Col. Wm. Mudge, of the Royal Artillery, F.R.S. and Capt. Thos. Colby, of the Royal Engineers, at a scale of one inch to a mile, has been announced by subscription, and paid for on delivery, by Messrs. NETLAM and FRANCIS GILES, of New Inn, London.

On the interesting subject of Lunatic Asylums, Dr. JOHN REID, in his elegantly written essays on Insanity and Nervous Affections, justly remarks, that "Many of the depôts of the captivity of intellectual invalids may be regarded only as nurseries for and manufactories of madness; magazines or reservoirs of lunacy, from which is issued, from time to time, a sufficient supply for perpetuating and extending this formidable disease,—a disease which is not to be remedied by stripes, or strait-waistcoats, by imprisonment or impoverishment, but by an unwearied tenderness, and by an unceasing and anxious superintendance."

The first Number of a new Magazine (to be continued quarterly) is announced, under the title of, the British Journal and Quarterly Magazine, embellished with portraits, views, &c. The conductors remark, "that the journal of occurrences (that primary consideration in a Magazine) will be complete, and considerably full."

Memorial Sketches of the late Rev. DAVID BROWN, of Calcutta, with Sermons, &c. are printing in an octavo volume.

In the general dereliction of principle which has attended our periodical miscellanies, we are happy to be able to refer our readers to the *Eclectic Review*, as a work which continues in able hands, and which, from its conduct in critical times, seems likely to merit the confidence of the friends of liberty. The equivocal and temporizing conduct of the once "respectable and widely circulating" *Monthly Review*, has served to betray the cause of which it formerly was a guardian, and to do more injury to the principles of civil and religious liberty than the most malignant acts of its sworn enemies.

The author of the *Horæ Cyclopædicæ* is preparing for the press, his corrections and additions to the *Cyclopædia*, which will be extended to the whole of that voluminous work, and embrace many particulars that could not well be included in the pages of a periodical miscellany. It will be preceded by a general view of the plan of the work, and strictures on the manner in which different parts have been executed; and will be printed in the same size and type, so as to form a proper and necessary companion to it.

A volume of Sermons, on the Union of Faith, Reason, and Revelation, in the Doctrine of the Church of England and Ireland, are printing by the Hon. and Rev. EDWARD JOHN TURNOUR.

Mr. C. P. WHITAKER, formerly of the University of Gottingen, and Professor of Languages, is preparing for publication, a Grammar of the French Language, on a plan perfectly original, and printed in a portable form for the pocket.

Dr. PYE SMITH will speedily publish a new edition of his Manual of Latin Grammar, with numerous improvements designed for schools; and a fine edition, with a preface and appendix, exclusively intended for private students.

The Rev. WILLIAM BENNET proposes to publish by subscription, a careful abridgement of Bishop Stillingfleet's "True reason of the Sufferings of Christ;" originally published in the year 1669, interspersed with notes and reflections by the editor. To which will be subjoined an appendix, containing the bishop's mature judgment on the commutation of persons betwixt Christ and believers, extracted from his correspondence with an eminent Dissenting Minister; and some additional observations by the editor. The whole will be comprised in one volume 8vo.

A Compendium of the History of Ireland is preparing by the Rev. SAMUEL HARDY, author of the "Life of Skelton."

Mr. STARRATT has in the press a work on the science of Chess, one part of which was originally written by a late Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg.

Dr. HAMEL, of St. Petersburg, suggests, that a descent in a diving-bell might be used as a means for curing deafness.

A new edition is proposed of 'Two Dialogues, in English, between a doctor of divinity and a student in the laws of England, on the grounds of the said laws, and of conscience; written by CHRISTOPHER ST. GERMYN, and first published by J. Rastell in 1523.

Mr. POPE will shortly publish a new edition of his Abridgment of the Laws of the Customs and Excise, brought down to the present time.

Mr. HENRY ST. JOHN NEALE is preparing for the press a new edition of medical Essays and practical Dissertations on the Nature, Causes, Symptoms, Treatment, and Cure, of the Tabes Dorsalis; with a variety of new cases, and including observations on Strictures in the Urethra.

A new edition is printing of Whitby's Discourses on the Five Points in dispute between Calvinists and Arminians, in which all the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin quotations are translated.

Historical Memoirs of Barbary and its Maritime Power, as connected with plunder, including a sketch of Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis; with an account of the various attacks made upon them, and copies of their original treaties with Charles II. will soon appear; with a coloured view of the city of Algiers.

Speedily will be published, the Memoirs and Writings of Miss Fanny Woodbray, of Bayerley, in North America, by the Rev. JOSEPH AMERSON.

In a series of interesting experiments and reasoning on the Anatomy of Plants, printed by Mrs. IBBETSON, in the Philosophical Magazine, she draws the following general inferences:—

1. That there is no perspiration in plants.
2. That there is no circulation of sap.
3. That the spiral wire is the muscle of the plant.
4. That the leaves are the lungs of the plant.
5. That the different divisions of the leaves are formed of the elongations of the bark and inner bark vessels.
6. That the hairs and instruments of that

kind are the means which Nature takes to form the different juices according to their various affinities. That these figures were taken for perspiration, but are in reality liquids received from the atmosphere and flowing into the plant, not a juice running from it.

7. That the root is the laboratory of all plants.

8. That the heart of the seeds is formed in the extremities of the side-roots.

9. That the flower is also formed in the middle root, and the pollen in the tap root.

10. That the corolla of a flower is formed by bubbles of water placed in rows, and owes all its beauty, and the lightness of its tint, to the refraction and reflection of the sun on the drops of water which form its pabulum.

11. That the roots and leaves of a plant will most exactly mark not only what is the soil in which they originally grew, but the situation from which they came, whether a water plant or a dry plant, a rock or a valley plant, &c.

12. That the water, and semi-water, and rock plants alone can be said to have direct air-vessels, though I have found them in parasite and early spring plants, such as the crocus and hyacinth.

FRANCE.

Several works of importance have recently appeared from the French press. The magnificent volume of the Tombs of Canosa; and two vols. of Travels, by M. Millin; the Natural Philosophy of Mr. Biot; the Elementary Treatise of Chemistry, by M. Thenard; and one, not the least curious, intitled, *Essai sur l'Histoire de la Nature*; an Essay on the History of Nature, by Messieurs Gavoty and Toulouzan, three thick volumes in 8vo. These gentlemen commence by rejecting every known classification and designation of the elements of Nature, and acknowledge but two primitive principles, an absolute solid and an absolute fluid; and, from the different combinations of these two bodies, the whole of the three kingdoms of Nature are derived. The creative force, the moment it brought these two primary elements into contact, so perfectly united them, that the power of man has never been able to separate them, nor ought he to be able; because, if he had arrived at that point of perfect solidity, or fluidity, he would have destroyed the principle of all aggregation, and become master of the first law of Nature. The smallest portion of solid matter always contains a portion of fluid, and every imponderable gases hold

hold in extreme tenuity particles which may re-pass to the solid state. From this binary combination of the solid and fluid, under their various modifications, is formed the class, order, or system, of inorganic bodies; but these inorganic bodies are found in the composition of organic bodies, and are, as it were, the bases of them; they could not evidently pass to a state of organization, it required a power foreign to their nature to effect it; this power is concealed from our senses, but it is impossible not to recognize it. It is the essentially active and vital element different from the two others, but capable of uniting with them, and making them undergo an influence in proportion to the degree of action it exerts. Buffon had an imperfect idea of the reduction of all matter into these two simple and natural elements, of a perfect solid and a perfect fluid, but it seems to have been only an idea, crude and inform. He placed the two extremes in gold and air, than which even in his time nothing could be more unphilosophical of known bodies: he seems to have selected gold on the same ground as the alchemists, and gas was but an ill defined and imperfect part of physics in his time. The work of Messrs. Gavoty and Toulougan displays great learning and profound research.

ITALY.

The Venus de Medicis has made its solemn entry into Florence: it was preceded by the principal pictures of the Italian school; the *chefs d'œuvre* of Raphael, Michael Angelo, Guido, Salvator Rosa, Andre del Sorto, and Julio Romano, served for the escort. The whole population went out to meet them.

M. PIERRE CRUTHIER, architect and *ex-pensioner* of the King at the French academy at Rome; or, in other words, one of the Emperor's pensioners dismissed by the *new dynasty*, announces, that he is about to publish a Description of the Palaces, Houses, Hospitals, Churches, and other Edifices of Genoa and its Environs, accompanied with engravings.

The travels of the learned antiquary, M. MILLIN, in Italy, are at length about to make their appearance, they have long been most ardently desired by the public; the first part, which is a work every way complete in itself, and intended so to be, comprizes—Travels in Savoy and Piedmont to Nice, and in the ancient state of Genoa, during the

years 1811-13, in 2 vols. 8vo. with vignettes. They will make their appearance in the course of the present month. An English translation, by a friend of the author, is in a great state of forwardness.

AMERICA.

From the extraordinary success which has attended the cultivation of sugar in Georgia, attempts are making to introduce the cane into South Carolina.

A body of respectable Swiss (emigrants) have established themselves on the western banks of the Ohio, in a district which they call New Switzerland. Their chief town is called New Veray. This is but one fact out of a hundred, proving that the people of Europe are flying to the forests of America to escape from their insolent *deliverance* into the hands of despots; priests, jesuits, and inquisitors.

A wire bridge has been constructed near Philadelphia. It is supported by six wires, each 3-8ths of an inch in diameter—three on each side of the bridge.—These wires extend, forming a curve, from the garret windows of the wire factory to a tree on the opposite shore, which is braced by wires in three directions. The floor timbers are two feet long, one inch by three, suspended in a horizontal line by stirrups, of No. 6, wire, at the ends of the bridge, and No. 9, in the centre, from the curved wires. The floor is eighteen inches wide, of inch board, secured to the floor timbers by nails, except where the ends of two boards meet; here, in addition to the nails, the boards are kept from separating by wire ties. There is a board, six inches wide, on its edge, on each side of the bridge to which the floor timbers are likewise secured by wires. Three wires stretched on each side of the bridge along the stirrups form a barrier to prevent persons from falling off. The floor is sixteen feet from the water, and four hundred feet in length.—The distance between the two points of suspension of the bridge is four hundred and eight feet. The whole weight of the wires is

	-	-	1314lbs.
do.	do.	wood work	- 3380
do.	do.	wrought nails	- 8

Total weight of the bridge 4702lbs. Four men would do the work of a similar bridge in two weeks of good weather, and the whole expence would be about three hundred dollars.

We have lately received from Peking,

says the editor of the *Port Folio*, a variety of translations of Chinese tales, public documents, &c. from which we shall make some selections for the *Port Folio*. Among these is a specimen of a dictionary of the Chinese language, by the Rev. R. Morrison. It is founded on the Imperial Dictionary, compiled by order of Kang-he, late emperor of China, and will be comprised in three or four volumes, quarto. Some of the explanations are very characteristic; e. g. "Sän sze urh how hing." "Think thrice and then act."—Sze wäw, &c. Sze said, "Government requires the utmost attention and care; the whole mind should be directed to three points, and then it will be well. First, to choose men, (proper to hold public offices). Second, to accord with the wishes of the people. And third, to act according to the times."—Saw sing. "Three stars;" whose lucky influence are much desired; viz. Füh, lüh, show. "Happiness, the emoluments of office, and long life!"

"The *London Monthly Magazine* is now," says the editor of the *Port Folio*, "regularly republished in this country. We believe the editors of this journal are

not so fond of misrepresenting our national character, as some of their neighbours. The popularity of writers, among the very people whom they delight in defaming, is a mortifying fact. We remarked some time since, in allusion to these critics, to the tourists, and the pattern-card cockneys who swarm in our streets, that we paid our slanderers and admired their abuse, while they batted on our humility. Shall we never learn to think for ourselves? Patriotism must be a hardy plant, indeed, if it thrive under the influence of a power more potent than the shade of the Upas."

In a short time will be ready for the press, *Travels through New-England and New-York*. In this work observations will be made concerning the topography, soil, climate, agriculture, natural and artificial productions, manufactures, commerce, learning, manners, morals, government, and religion, of these countries; the character of the aborigines; the first colonists, and the present inhabitants, will be exhibited; and remarks will be made concerning the accounts given of these countries, by European travellers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

AGRICULTURE.

THE Agricultural State of the Kingdom in February, March, and April, 1816; being the volume printed by the Board of Agriculture, and subsequently suppressed. 15s.

The System of Farming practised at Teston, in Kent. 1s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Catalogue of an extensive collection of books in anatomy, medicine, surgery, and midwifery, new and second-hand, including foreign medical books; sold by John Anderson, medical bookseller, West-Smithfield. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

A Catalogue of Medical Books, containing the most modern and approved works on anatomy, medicine, surgery, midwifery, materia-medica, chemistry, &c.; selling by Highley and Son, 174, Fleet-street. To which is added a list of all the lectures delivered in London, with the terms, hours of attendance, &c.; the pay of the medical department of the army, navy, and East-India Company's service.

Albin's Catalogue of Books, 1816-17; comprising rare and early printed Black Letter Books; by T. Albin, Spalding. Part 3, 8vo: 1s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life and Studies of Benjamin West, esq. president of the Royal Academy,

MONTHLY MAG. No. 289.

prior to his arrival in England; by John Galt. 8vo. 7s. large paper 15s.

Memoirs of Miss O'Neill; by C. J. Jones. royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The late Earl of Warwick's Narrative of his unparalleled Case and peculiar Situation during the last ten years of his life. 5s.

Sketch of the Public Life of M. Fouche, Duc D'Otranto, comprizing his correspondence, &c. 15s.

CHEMISTRY.

A Practical Essay on Chemical Reagents, or Tests; illustrated by a series of experiments; calculated to show the general nature of chemical reagents; the effects which are produced by the action of those bodies; the particular uses to which they may be applied, in the various pursuits of chemical science; and the art of applying them successfully; by Frederick Accum, operative chemist. 12mo. 8s.

CLASSICS.

Herodoti Musæ, sive Historiarum Libri IX. 6 tomi, 5l. 5s. royal, 9l. 9s.

Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, improved and enlarged by the late Dr. Thomas Morell. A new edition, carefully revised, and enriched with many new explanations of words and phrases, and many additional authorities from the classic authors; by John Carey, LL.D. 4to. 3l. 10s.

L 1. COMMERCIAL,

COMMERCIAL.

The Corn Calculator; being a set of tables, which show at sight the value of any quantity of oats, from one bushel to a last, and from 5l. advancing 2s. 6d. each time, to 21l. per last; by Charles Scott. 1s. 6d.

DRAMA.

Is he Jealous, in one Act; by S. Beasley, esq. 1s. 6d.

The Pannel, a Farce; adapted by J. P. Kemble, esq. 2s.

EDUCATION.

The French Student's Vade Mecum; in which are displayed the different cases of persons and things, as required by all the French verbs and adjectives, the different prepositions which they govern, those required by the substantives, and the different moods which must follow the conjunctions; by the Rev. P. C. Le Vasseur. 3s.

Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the education of the lower orders in the metropolis, with the first, second, third, and fourth report of the minutes of evidence taken before the committee. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed. To which are subjoined, an Addenda, and a digested Index. 8vo. 15s.

A Key to the second edition of Exercises in Latin Prosody and Versification, or Introduction to Scanning and writing Latin Verse; by the Rev. C. Bradley. 2s. 6d.

Popular Models and Impressive Warnings for the Sons and Daughters of Industry; by Mrs. Grant. Part III. 12mo. 6s.

A Concise System of Practical Arithmetic, adapted to the use of schools, by A. Melrose, late teacher in Edinburgh; revised, improved, and greatly enlarged, by A. Ingram. 18mo. 2s.

A Key to the above. 18mo. 3s.

Manual of the System of the British and Foreign School Society of London, for teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, and needlework, in the elementary schools. 8vo. 6s. or with the needlework, 10s. 6d.

The Land of Learning; by Mrs. Helme. 12mo. 4s.

FINE ARTS.

A descriptive Catalogue of the antique statues, paintings, and other productions of the Fine Arts that existed in the Louvre at the time the Confederates obtained possession of Paris, in July 1815. 18mo. 4s. 6d.

Footsteps to Drawing, according to the rules of perspective, explained in familiar Dialogues, and illustrated by twenty plates; by John George Wood, F.S.A. lecturer on perspective. royal 4to. 1l. 1s.

GEOGRAPHY.

An Account of Tunis, its government, manners, customs, and antiquities; especially of its productions, manufactures, and commerce; by Thos. Macgill. 8vo. 7s.

Historical Memoirs of Barbary, and its Maritime Power, as connected with the

Plunder of the Seas; including a sketch of Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

Documents relative to the Kingdom of Hayti, with a preface; by P. Sanders, esq. agent to the King of Hayti. 10s. 6d.

The Architecture, Antiquities, and Landscape Scenery of Hindoostan; by Messrs. T. and W. Daniell, with 150 reduced prints. 3 vols. imp. 4to. 18l. 18s.

An Atlas; by Miss Wilkinson, in two parts. 7s. 6d.

LAW.

A Compendious and Comprehensive Law Dictionary; elucidating the terms and general principles of Law and Equity; by Thomas Walter Williams, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, author of the Law relative to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace, &c. 8vo. 15s.

An Epitome of the Privileges of London and Southwark; by David Hughson. 5s. 6d.

MEDICINE.

Surgical Observations; being a Quarterly Report of Cases in Surgery; by Charles Bell. Part I. 8vo. 6s.

A Memoir on the Cutting Gorget of Hawkins; by Antonio Scarpa. With an engraving. To which is added, a biographical account of J. B. Carcano Leone. 8vo. 5s.

Practical Illustrations of Typhus Fever, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Visceral Inflammations, Acute Rheumatism, Ophthalmia, Apoplexy, Madness, and other Diseases; by John Armstrong, M.D. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Campaign of the Allies in 1815; by a General Officer. 8vo. 7s.

MISCELLANIES.

Report of the Committee for investigating the Causes of the Increase of Juvenile Delinquency. 8vo. 2s.

The Annual Register; or, a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1807, being the seventh volume of a new series. 8vo. 1l.

Incontestable Proofs, from Internal Evidence, that S. W. Nicoll, esq. is not the author of a Vindication of Mr. Higgins. 2s. 6d.

Ben Jonson's Works; by W. Gifford, esq. new edit. 9 vols. 8vo. 6l. 6s. royal, 9l.

A Letter to Lord Binning, M.P. &c. containing some remarks on the state of Lunatic Asylums, and on the number and condition of the Insane Poor in Scotland. 8vo. 2s.

How to Enjoy Paris; by Peter Herve, esq. 2 vols. 10s.

An Address to that Reviewer who touched on Leigh Hunt's Rimini. 1s.

An Hour in the Study, being a collection of Essays on Literary Subjects. 6s. 6d.

The Edinburgh Review, and the West Indies; with remarks on the Slave Registry Bill; and observations on the pamphlets of Messrs.

Messrs. Stephen, Macaulay, &c. In forty letters, addressed to the editor of the Glasgow Courier; by a Colonist. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Flora Tunbrigensis; or, a Catalogue of Plants growing wild in the neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells, arranged according to the Linnæan system, from Sir J. E. Smith's Flora Britannica; by T. F. Forster, F.L.S. &c. 8vo. 9s.

Appendix to the First Edition of Kirby and Spence's Insects, comprising the additional matter inserted in the second edition. 1s. 6d.

A History of the Earth, and Animated Nature; by Oliver Goldsmith; illustrated with copper-plates. With corrections and additions, by W. Turton, M.D. Fellow of the Linnæan Society. 6 vols. 8vo. 3l.

The Florist's Manual. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

An Essay on Human Hair; by Alexander Rowlandson. 8vo. 5s.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Elements of Mechanical and Chemical Philosophy; by John Webster. Illustrated by numerous wood-cuts. 8vo. 10s.

NOVELS.

Chronicles of an Illustrious House, or the Peer, the Lawyer, and the Hunchback; by Anne of Swansea. 5 vols. 12mo. 1l. 7s. 6d.

The Orphan of Tintern Abbey; by Mrs. Zeigenhirt. 3 vols. 15s.

Angelion, a Romance. 3 vols. 12mo. 13s. Edward and Anna; by Florio, 18mo. 2s. 6d.

Eglantine, or the Family of Fortescue. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Hermione. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

Lavinia Fitz-Aubyn. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 8s.

Sons of St. David. 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

Tales of to-Day; by Mrs. Isaacs. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 4s.

PHILOLOGY.

Elements of Hebrew Grammar; by J. F. Gyles, esq. 12s.

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Peter Pindar's Works. 4 vols. 24mo. 1l. 1s.

Goldsmith's Poems, with Westall's Designs. Fcap. 7s.

Monody to the Memory of R. B. Sheridan, esq.; by Thomas Gent. 1s. 6d.

Poems; by Thomas Little, jun. esq. 3s.

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The Lyre; a collection of 220 of the best songs in the English language. To which are added, a few words of advice on convivial singing; by Thomas Rees. 3s.

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Albyn's Anthology; or, a Select Collection of the Melodies and Vocal Poetry, peculiar to Scotland and the Isles, hitherto

unpublished. Collected and arranged by Alexander Campbell. vol. 1, folio, 1l. 1s.

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POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An Enquiry into the Nature and Use of Money; by Samuel Read. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

POLITICS.

Correspondence of M. Fouche, Duc D'Otranto, with the Duke of Wellington. 3s. Sheridan's Speeches. Vol. 1, 8vo. 14s.

THEOLOGY.

An Apology for the Ministers of the Church of England, who hold the Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration, in a Letter addressed to the Rev. George Stanley Faber, B.D.; by Christopher Bethell, M.A. Dean of Chichester. 2s.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the peculiar Jurisdiction of the Dean of Chichester, at the Visitation; May 24, 1816. 2s.

An Address to the Inhabitants of St. Albans, and its Vicinity, occasioned by a Letter to Trinitarian Christians by W. Marshall; by the Rev. Thomas White, M.A. 1s.; and a smaller edition, 9d.; or 8s. a dozen.

Practical and Familiar Sermons, designed for parochial and domestic instruction; by the Rev. Edward Cooper. Vol. 4. 12mo. 5s.

The Pulpit, or Critical Account of eminent popular Preachers; by Onesimus. 3 vols. 36s.

A History of the Destruction of Jerusalem, as connected with Prophecies; by the Rev. George Wilkins. 20s.

An Historical and Literary Account of the Formularies and Confessions of Faith of the Roman-Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Churches; by the author of Horæ Biblicæ. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Sunday Lecturer, or Fifty-Two Sermons; selected and abridged from Horne, Cooper, Jay, Doddridge, &c.; by A. Lee. 7s.

A Letter respectfully addressed to the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, in reply to his Letter on the British and Foreign Bible Society; by the Rev. H. Marriott, rector of Claverton. 2s.

Unitarianism Incapable of Vindication; a reply to the Rev. James Yate's Vindication of Unitarianism; by Ralph Wardlaw. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Sermons, by Thomas Snell Jones, D.D. minister of Lady Glenorchy's chapel, Edinburgh. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Sermon, preached at the parish church of Wakefield, July 4, 1816, at the annual meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; by the Rev. C. Bird, M.A. rector of High Hoyland. 1s. 6d.

Observations on various Passages of Scripture; placing them in a new light; originally compiled by the Rev. Thomas Harmer, from relations in Books of Voy-

ages and Travels into the East. The fifth edition, with many additions and corrections; by Adam Clarke, LL.D. F.A.S. 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 5s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The History of Hartlepool; by Sir Cuthbert Sharp, with numerous decorations. 3l. 1s.

The New Picture of Edinburgh for 1816. Being a correct guide to the curiosities, amusements, public establishments, and remarkable objects in and near Edinburgh. To which is added, a

description of Leith and the Trosachs; with 27 engravings of public buildings, &c. 18mo. 6s.

The Lakes of Lancashire, Westmorland, and Cumberland; delineated in forty-three engravings, by the most eminent artists, from drawings by Joseph Farington, R.A. With descriptions, historical, topographical, and picturesque, the result of a tour made in the summer of the year 1816; by Thomas Hartwell Horne. 4to. 8l. 6s. proofs, 12l. 12s.

MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N. W. LONDON;

From August 24 to September 24, 1816.

THE cases which have more frequently come under my notice this month are those of a chronic nature; dyspepsias, chronic rheumatisms, and various painful affections. On the whole, it may be said, that the metropolis has seldom exhibited less unhealthiness than at present.

A great number of the (supposed rheumatic) complaints for which I am consulted, are, in reality, the effect of visceral obstruction. About a month since, a remarkable case of this description was brought to me, of which I am enabled to record the successful termination. It had existed three years; scarcely a part of the body was free from pain of the most exquisite kind. The use of the upper limbs was, in a great degree, destroyed, and the joint of the left elbow was immovably fixed. The appearance of the countenance, approximating to that of jaundice, indicated the source of all the symptoms. I directed him to be immersed every night in a bath made in the proportion of two ounces of muriatic acid, to four gallons of water; ten drops of nitric acid, to be given three times a day, with half a dram of turmeric powder, in a full tumbler of water; and a dram of mercurial ointment to be rubbed into the thigh every night, until the month was affected: in the course of three weeks not a vestige of the complaint remained.

I have also under treatment other cases of this description, to which I shall forbear to advert, their termination being at present uncertain.

In the two preceding numbers I pointed out two modes of curing the Sciatica, each of course applicable to some diversity in the character of the symptoms, or the constitution of the patient. In an obstinate Sciatica now under treatment, which resisted both of the remedies to which I allude, the pain has been completely removed by the application of the leaves of the *Ranunculus Flammula*, which possess the property of powerfully vesicating the skin. The use of this plant requires, however, great circumspection; in our next report I shall furnish the necessary cautions to be observed, when I hope also to detail the particulars of this case in full.

11, North Crescent, Bedford Square.

JOHN WANT,

Late Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

IT appears, that by means of a *blow-pipe* for burning the gaseous constituents of water, in a state of high condensation, and which is constructed by Mr. Newman, of Lisle-street, a degree of heat may be produced greater than that of the most powerful Galvanic battery. Professor Clarke, of Cambridge, who is engaged in a series of analytical experiments with the blow-pipe, has already succeeded in the decomposition of the earths; having obtained metals from barytes and strontian, which do not become oxidized by exposure to atmospheric air. The metal of barytes is ductile, and has the lustre of silver.

Insects, as to their direct attacks upon man, say Messrs Kirby and Spence, in their introduction to Entomology, may be arranged in three principal classes. *Those*, namely, which seek to make us their food; *those*, whose object is to prevent or revenge an injury which they either fear, or have received from us; and *those* which indeed offer us no violence, but yet incommode us extremely in other ways.

The first class of our insect assailants is, unfortunately, so well known, that it will not be necessary to enlarge upon its history. Leeuwenhoek proves that their nits or eggs are not hatched till the eighth day after they are laid, and that they do not lay before they are a month old; and he ascertained that a single female louse may, in eight weeks,

weeks, witness the birth of five thousand descendants. Two other species of this genus, besides the common louse, are, in this country, parasites upon the human body. At least three different descriptions are concerned in the various cases known under the common name of *Phthiriasis*, and are called *Pediculi*, *Acari*, and *Larvæ*. As far as the habits of the genus *Pediculus*, Dr. Willan, in his work on Cutaneous Diseases, remarks, "that the nits or eggs are deposited on the small hairs of the skin," and that "the animals are found on the skin, and on the linen, and not under the cuticle, as some authors have represented." Dr. Willan, in one case of *Prurigo senilis*, observed a number of small insects on the patient's skin and linen. They were quick in their motion, and so minute, that it required some attention to discover them. *Acari*, or mites, are the next insect sources of disease in the human species, and that not of one, but probably of many kinds, both local and general. They are distinguished from *Pediculi*, not only by their form, but also often by their situation, since they frequently establish themselves under the cuticle. Linné appears to have been of opinion that many contagious diseases are caused by *Acari*. That *Scabies*, or the itch, is occasioned by an *Acarus*, is not a doctrine peculiar to the moderns. In more modern times, microscopical figures have been added to descriptions of the insect. In the north of Scotland, the insect of the itch is well known, and easily discovered and extracted. Dr. Adams has discovered that the *Acarus Scabiei* is endowed with the faculty of leaping. Besides these *Acarine* diseases, there seems to be one (unless with Linné we regard the plague as of this class) more fearful and fatal than them all. Dr. Mead relates the miserable case of a French nobleman, from whose eyes, nostrils, mouth, and urinary passage, animalcules, of a red colour, and excessively minute, broke forth day and night, attended by the most horrible and excruciating pains, and at length occasioning his death. The account further says, that they were produced from his corrupted blood. This was probably a fancy originating in their red colour; but the whole history, whether we consider the size and colour of the animals, or the places from which they issue, is inapplicable to *larvæ* or maggots, and agrees very well with *Acari*, some of which, particularly *A. autumnalis*, are of a bright red colour. The other case, and a very similar one, is that recorded by Mouffet of Lady Penruddock; concerning whom he expressly tells us, that *Acari* swarmed in every part of her body—her head, eyes, nose, lips, gums, the soles of her feet, &c. tormenting her day and night, till, in spite of every remedy, all the flesh of her body being consumed, she was at length relieved by death.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FROM one end of England to the other we hear of nothing but agricultural distress, and the decay of our manufactures; the distress is real, but few enquire into the real causes. The war of twenty-five years, which we have sustained against civil and political liberty, has indeed been crowned with success; but, alas, what has been, or rather what is, the result of that success? We have spent fifteen hundred millions sterling, and reduced ourselves to bankruptcy and beggary, so that capital is wanting to carry on the common operations of trade; and even commerce itself, foreign commerce we mean, is almost ruined, and not temporarily so. At war in turn with all the world, our manufactures were prohibited every where, and we compelled every nation to become manufacturers of those articles we had been accustomed to supply them with. Our Custom-house books declare this fatal truth, which hundreds of thousands of starving families attest in wretchedness and rags. America can do without us; France and Germany can do without us: our cotton manufacturers are rivalled in cheapness and quality; and, as to the manufactures of Birmingham and Sheffield, they are not equalled in workmanship it is true, but they are executed on lower terms than England can furnish them, and, where they are evidently inferior in every respect, they are preferred as employing their own workmen; for, whatever England may fancy, certain it is, that there is not any one nation in Europe grateful for her gigantic efforts: they say, and perhaps too justly, that pride, envy, and personal interest, were the grand causes for which England bled, and therefore they look on her dangerous situation with complacency rather than sympathy. In the principal points of British commerce, France more than rivals us, even in matters which we fancied we so much excelled in; file-cutting, for instance—France suffered severely during the revolution for want of English files; those of Amboise were good for nothing, and ten years ago did not occupy twenty hands; at present 1,000 are employed, and the art is carried to a degree of perfection unknown in England, by the genius and perseverance of M. de Saint-Bris. They are exported every where, except to England, and afford one amongst a thousand proofs that, by the war, we deprived Europe and America for a time of necessary articles, and, by doing so, compelled them to manufacture for themselves, and at length be

able to say to our merchants—"Your articles are very good, but we can do without them."

The bank-notes in circulation, which, in 1812, 13, and 14, averaged upwards of thirty millions, were, on the first of January, 1815, but 26,859,490*l.*; and on January 1, 1816, they were further reduced to 24,040,640*l.* Can the scarcity of money, and the consequent stagnation of trade, be matter of wonder?

The diminution of six or seven millions of bank-notes would affect the circulation of country bankers in a *tenfold* degree, and hence the stoppage of so many of them, and the reduction of their gross numbers, from 696, on the 5th of January 1815, to 642, on the 5th of January 1816.

By advices from the Gold Coast of Africa, it appears that General Daendels, governor-in-chief of the Dutch forts in that country, has been surveying the river Ancobar, and has reported to his government the expediency and practicability of acquiring land, by purchase of the natives, at a very low price; and has, therefore, recommended that extensive purchases should be made with a view to convert the same into plantations of cotton and coffee, and that he has already made considerable progress in clearing the land of wood, &c.

	Aug. 23.				Sept. 27.			
Cocoa, West India	3	5	0	to 4 10 0	3	5	0	to 4 10 0 per cwt.
Coffee, W. India, ordinary	2	13	0	— 3 6 0	2	13	0	— 3 6 0 ditto.
—, fine	4	10	0	— 5 10 0	4	10	0	— 5 10 0 ditto.
—, Mocha	6	15	0	— 7 0 0	6	15	0	— 7 0 0 ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common	0	1	6	— 0 1 7	0	1	5	— 0 1 7 per lb.
—, Demerara	0	1	10	— 0 2 0	0	1	10	— 0 2 0 ditto.
Currants	4	0	0	— 4 10 0	4	0	0	— 4 10 0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2	16	0	— 3 0 0	2	16	0	— 3 0 0 ditto.
Flax, Riga	60	0	0	— 0 0 0	60	0	0	— 0 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	43	0	0	— 0 0 0	43	0	0	— 0 0 0 ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	5	12	0	— 11 0 0	12	12	0	— 16 16 0 per cwt.
—, —, Bags	4	15	0	— 8 0 0	6	6	0	— 11 11 0 ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	11	0	0	— 0 0 0	11	0	0	— 0 0 0 per ton.
—, —, Pigs	7	10	0	— 8 0 0	7	10	0	— 8 0 0 ditto.
Oil, salad	15	0	0	— 16 0 0	15	0	0	— 16 0 0 per jar.
—, Galipoli	75	0	0	— 0 0 0	75	0	0	— 0 0 0 per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2	4	0	— 0 0 0	2	4	0	— 0 0 0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	6	0	0	— 0 0 0	6	0	0	— 0 0 0 ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	0	0	0	— 0 0 0	0	0	0	— 0 0 0 ditto.
—, East India	0	18	0	— 1 0 0	0	18	0	— 1 0 0 ditto.
Silk, China	1	3	0	— 1 5 0	1	0	0	— 1 3 0 per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	15	0	— 1 0 0	0	9	0	— 0 15 0 ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	10	0	— 0 10 9	0	10	0	— 0 11 0 ditto.
—, Cloves	0	3	0	— 0 3 6	0	3	0	— 0 3 8 ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	4	0	— 0 6 2	0	4	2	— 0 6 1 ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	7½	— 0 0 8½	0	0	7½	— 0 0 7½ ditto.
—, —, white	0	1	3	— 0 1 4	0	1	2	— 0 1 3 ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0	5	6	— 0 5 8	0	6	6	— 0 6 10 per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	2	3	— 0 2 8	0	2	8	— 0 3 4 ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	2	10	— 0 4 0	0	3	2	— 0 4 2 ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	3	10	0	— 3 12 0	3	8	0	— 3 10 0 per cwt.
—, —, fine	4	2	0	— 4 10 0	4	0	0	— 4 6 0 ditto.
—, East India	1	13	0	— 2 18 0	1	13	0	— 3 0 0 ditto.
—, lump, fine	5	18	0	— 6 4 0	5	14	0	— 6 10 0 ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	2	14	6	— 0 0 0	2	16	0	— 0 0 0 ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	2	9	0	— 0 0 0	0	0	0	— 0 0 0 ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	1	11½	— 0 2 5	0	2	6	— 0 2 7 per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0	5	0	— 0 5 8	0	5	1	— 0 5 6 ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	— 120 0 0	90	0	0	— 120 0 0 per pipe.
—, Port, old	120	0	0	— 125 0 0	120	0	0	— 125 0 0 ditto.
—, Sherry	110	0	0	— 120 0 0	110	0	0	— 120 0 0 per butt.

Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.—Guernsey or Jersey, 1½*g.*—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 1*g.* a 1½. — Hambro', 15*s.*—Madeira, 20*s.*—Jamaica, 40*s.*—Newfoundland, 25*s.*—Southern Fishery, out and home, —1.

Course of Exchange, Sept. 27.—Amsterdam, 40 10 B 2*U.*—Hamburgh, 36 11 2½ *U.*—Paris, 25 80.—Leghorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 55.—Dublin, 12 per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill; Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 105*l.*—Grand Union, 50*l.*—Leicestershire and Northamptonshire UNION, 90*l.*—Lancaster, 18*l.* 10*s.*—Worcester and Birmingham, 25*l.*—Leeds and Liverpool,

Liverpool, 230l.—London Dock, 62l. per share.—West India, 144l.—East India, 136½l.—East London Water-Works, 57l.—West Middlesex, 22l.—London Institution, 36l.—Surrey, 9l. 10s.—Russell, 14l.—Imperial Insurance Office, 48l.—Albion, 25l.—Gas Light Company, 41l.
Gold in bars 3l. 19s. per oz.—New doubloons 3l. 14s. 6d.—Silver in bars 5s.
The 3 per cent. con. on the 27th, were 61½; 5 per cents. 92½.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of Aug. and the 20th of Sept. 1816, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 130.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]

SPINALL W. Liverpool, grocer. (Chester, London)
Appleton J. North Shields, ship owner. (Norton and Williamson, London)

Bowers E. Macclesfield, dealer. (Longdill and Butterfield, London)

Brown W. Liverpool, merchant. (Lowe and Bower, L. Wesley W. jun. and B. Bessley, Tiverton, Devonshire, merchants. (Helljuss)

Burgess S. Manchester, calico printer. (Ellis, London)

Bamber R. Wethoughton, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. (Milne and Pary, London)

Butler T. Aton Ferrol, Berks, grocer. (Price and Williams, London)

Burrows T. Marton, Chester, salt proprietor. (Leigh, L. Binion T. and D. Binion, Upholland, Lancashire, tanners. (Windle, London)

Bennet B. T. Sweeting's Alley, Cornhill, sauff merchant. (Woolfe, London)

Bowley W. Half Moon Street, Blithgigate Street, oilman. (Church)

Bush J. Bishop Stortford, Hertfordshire, money scrivener. (Mabinson, London)

Collier W. Brixham, Devonshire, sail maker. (Price, L. Cotterell E. S. Manchester, calico printer. (Willis, Clarke, and Co. London)

Cord J. King Street, Seven Dials, cabinet maker. (Vincent)

Chester W. Owsley, Salop, maltster. (Fresland and Co. L. Calum M. Bridlington, master mariner. (Roffler and Son, London)

Carlisle J. T. Bolling, and C. Fell, Bolton, cotton spinners. (Milne and Pary, London)

Godden W. Miahurit, Suffex, maltster. (Alexander and Holme, London)

Chambers T. Cranwick, Yorkshire, farmer. (Ellis, L. Goulson W. Helstone, Cornwall, mercer. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, London)

Crop B. and W. Brewood, Stafford, tanners. (Clarke and Richards, London)

Holes J. West Smithfield, banker. (Ines, London)

Carling P. Union Street, Bond Street, taylor. (Mayhew and Price)

Duxbury C. Tockholmes, Lancashire, calico printer. (Willis and Co. London)

Barbyshire J. Chester, victualler. (Wright and Co. L. Davics B. Haverfordwest, merchant. (Hicells, L. Denby G. New Bridge, Yorkshire, victualler. (Wright and Cole, London)

Dawson J. Derby, hofer. (Long and Austen, London)

Dawby J. Market Railton, Lincolnshire, innkeeper. (Lodington, London)

Edmundson R. and R. Edmundson, Liverpool, upholsterers. (Blacklock and Bunce, L. Ethell T. Birmingham, upholster. (Buckle, L. Eaberfield W. Fleet Market, Stationer. (Shutter, L. Franks G. Redcross Street, hatter. (Allingham, L. Fuller J. Neathouse, Hanover square, gardener. (Morris, London)

Foher J. Barton upon Humber, Lincoln, maltster. (Hicks, London)

French W. H. and J. Disborough, Little East Cheap, provision brokers. (Templer and Glynes, L. Gregory J. Liverpool, cotton merchant. (Windle, L. Wood C. Kingston Farm, Dorsetshire, yeoman. (Pearson, London)

Goodwin J. Liverpool, merchant. (Adlington and Co. L. Gumm W. Gloucester, Stationer. (King, L. Higgs J. Bath, wine merchant. (Nethericoll, L. Hopwood J. Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton spinner. (Willis and Co. L. Hudson J. E. Manchester, cotton spinner. (Ellis, L. Heath P. Jun. Shrewsbury, butcher. (Blacklock and Bunce, London)

Hodson J. and M. Hargreaves, Liverpool, timber merchant. (Windle, L. Hart T. Stowmarket, Suffolk, corn merchant. (Dixon, L. Moford S. Southwram, York, bookfeller. (Hartley, L. Higgins J. Chipping Norton, Oxford, maltster. (Watts, L. Hams W. and J. Dickindon, Maryport, Cumberland, sail cloth manufacturers. (Varren and Co. L. Hawes J. and L. Ereyer, Blue anchor yard, Rosemary Lane, sugar refiners. (Lindman, L. Hamilton C. Flexham, Northumberland, draper. (Birkett, London)

Mancock J. Louth, Lincolnshire, hatter. (Willis, Clarke, and Co. London)

Mooley P. Jun. Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, miller. (Burcott, London)

Humble D. Skelbrooke, Yorkshire, merchants. (Tolde, Richards, and Gaunt, London)

Humble S. Leeds, merchant. (Tottie, Richardson, and Gaunt, London)

Hurry J. Liverpool, merchant. (Tarrent, Clarke, and Richards, London)

Hurry F. J. Liverpool, shipwright. (Avifson and Wheeler Innes J. and R. Watkins, Bristol, chemists. (Lamberts and Co. London)

Jones J. Catherine Street, Strand, cabinet maker. (Vincent)

Jackson D. Manchester, dealer in cotton goods. (Willis and Co. London)

James E. R. Rouffe, and S. Marder, Jun. Portsmouth, coal merchants. (Briggs and Minchin, L. Jenkins H. Colford, Gloucestershire, stone cutter. (Williams, London)

Jefferies J. Ratrick, York, victualler. (Abbott, L. Jackson R. Frouhar, Saberga, Yorkshire, wool dealer. (Singleton, London)

Kilington J. Bank side, Southwark, coal merchant. (Croffe and Allen)

Kirkbridge J. Southwark, Heskett in the Forest, Cumberland, cattle dealer. (Addison, L. Kirkpatrick E. Moat, Cumberland, bacon and butter factor. (Birkett, London)

Lovatt T. Workwith, Derby, grocer. (Wigglesworth and Co. London)

Langdon R. S. Yeovil, bookfeller. (Burfoot, L. Lockwood W. Manchester, merchant. (Taylor Lowden T. Hitchen, Herts, innholder. (White and Boston, London)

Lamb J. Carey Street, Chancery Lane. (Croffe and Allen, London)

Lopingwell J. Suffolk, merchant. (Alexander and Holme, London)

Moorhouse J. Jun. Bingley, Yorkshire, ruff merchant. (Few and Co. London)

Metcalf M. Liverpool, carrier. (Blacklock and Co. L. Mitter W. and R. Leavitt, Hinton Street, Dog row, Bethnal Green, carpenters. (Sheffield and Co. London)

M'Michael J. J. Fenrich, Cumberland, mercer. (Young, L. Mofcatt T. Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, grocer. (Price and Williams)

Macdowall W. Old Broad Street, merchant. (Faterion Morrison J. Pentonville, merchant. (Jones and Keynal, London)

Neath W. Carmarthen, dealer. (Blakelock, London)

Nuas W. Allerton Bywater, Kippax, Yorkshire, roper. (Blakelock, London)

Norris E. P. and D. Sydebotham, Liverpool, merchant. (Davies and John, L. Poxthorpe F. Corporation row, Clerkenwell, distiller. (Windus, London)

Price S. Eardley, Hereford, shopkeeper. (Platt, L. Packer J. Painfulth, Gloucestershire, clothier. (Adlington and Gregory, L. Ritchie R. and T. Moffatt, Liverpool, merchants. (Windle, London)

Ranfou J. Jun. Sunderland near the Sea, Durham, draper. (Wells, London)

Roberts A. S. Leeds, flax spinner. (Atkinson and Wiles, L. Ryder J. Chrichford, Surrey, hatter. (Lowden, L. Richardson J. Kirkby Kendal, Westmoreland, house carpenter. (Addison, L. Simmons E. Queenhithe, warehouseman. (Hutchinson and Co. London)

Sharp J. Leeds, merchant. (Batty, L. Swain J. Birmingham, grocer. (Clarke and Richards, London)

Stretton H. Spencer Street, Gofwell Street road, linen draper. (Swain and Co. Smith R. D. Lad lane, wholesale hofer. (Guy, Croydon Store T. South Blyth, Northumberland, mariner. (Mitchell and Francis, London)

Sherman R. Rupert Street, Haymarket, horse dealer. (Downes)

Sidebottom W. Stayley Bridge, Lancashire, cotton spinner. (Clarke, London)

Sharples W. and J. Daully, Liverpool, merchants. (Atkinson and Wiles, L. Shirley W. and J. Shelton, Stafford, potters. (Wilton, London)

Sims W. Portica, Southampton, grocer. (Alexander and Holme, London)

Sares J. Millford, Pembroke, grocer. (Allen, L. Sutherland R. Canterbury, milliner. (Allen, L. Searle H. Strand, boot maker. (Collins and Williams, L. Sigworth J. Sunderland, dealer. (Morton and Williams, London)

Slater A. Cuddington, Cheshire, corn dealer. (Leigh, Mafun, and Housman, L. Sadler W. Colchester, Essex, grocer. (Pocock and Forbes, London)

Blow G. Manchester, manufacturer. (Milne and Pary, L. Sawyer F. Clopton, Suffolk, hay jobber. (Huxley, L. Tricker

- Tricker W. Bury St. Edmund's, grocer. (Bromley, L.)
 Turmeau J. Liverpool, lamp manufacturer. (Aylton and Wheeler)
 Tunbridge G. and J. Smith, Lower Shadwell, coal merchants. (Templer and Glynes, L.)
 Tyler B. Woodford, Effex, ink-keeper. (Makinson, L.)
 Towle E. Farrington, Berks, upholsterer. (Luckett, L.)
 Timbrell W. and W. T. Grange Walk, Bermondsey, leather factors. (Barker and Dimond, L.)
 Tallis J. Doncaster, Yorkshire, linen draper. (Mafon, L.)
 Tudgey J. East lane hairs, Bermondsey wall, sail maker. (Eyles)
 Taylor M. Roadby, Yorkshire, tanner. (Windle, L.)
 Titford W. and R. Titford, Union Street, Spitalfields, silk manufacturers. [James
- Vickers J. Langham Marsh, Carmarthenshire, farmer [Punton, L.]
 Wallis T. Jun. South Shields, master mariner. [Morton and Williamson, L.]
 Worthington S. Pendleton, Lancashire, calico printer, [Longdill and Butterfield, L.]
 Weeks J. Wittington, Salop, milliner. [Bigg, L.]
 Wilkinson G. Sutton under W. Stonecliffe, Yorkshire, hawker. [Morton and Williamson]
 Whellier T. Exeter, spirit merchant. [Darke and Co. L.]
 Wright T. Stourport, Worcester, timber merchant. [Hollis, London]
 Wehlake J. Kingsbridge, Devonshire, carrier. [Makinson, London.]

DIVIDENDS.

- Alcock J. Temple Guiting, Gloucestershire
 Ayre A. Spalding, Lincolnshire
 Bell J. F. Kingston upon Hull
 Barrett T. Upper George Street
 Baxter K. Talbot inn yard, Southwark
 Ball W. F. Home Seelwood, Somersetshire
 Bishop T. Birmingham
 Bland W. Scarbo'ough
 Black E. Brocton, Salop
 Binns J. Oxford Street
 Bird G. Percival Street
 Erowing W. St. Mary Axe
 Blackburn W. Fur lane, saddleworth, Yorkshire
 Braine J. Bristol
 Beal J. Bartholomew Close
 Boiling W. and J. Sellwood, High Holborn
 Bellis E. Jun. Nantwich
 Beckett R. Wethbury under the Plain, Wiltshire
 Blake T. Ringwood, Hants
 Barthrop B. late of Blaxhall, Suffolk
 Budd P. Plymouth Dock
 Bateley G. W. Ipswich, Suffolk
 Braine J. Bristol
 Butler R. High Street, Poplar
 Coles G. and C. Coles, Tower Street
 Crager J. and F. Oxford Street
 Christian C. Bread Street
 Caron A. and W. Duffell, Liverpool
 Calloway J. New Bond Street
 Cooper J. Kidderminster
 Cotton R. King's Lynn, Norfolk
 Cutting J. Newport, Bagnell, Buckinghamshire
 Dell T. Macclesfield
 Davey M. Jun. Cheshunt, Hertfordshire
 Dod C. S. Milk Street, Cheapside
 Dechamps J. A. Howard's Place, Clerkenwell
 Denny J. Brougham, Lancashire
 Drury P. Evesham, Worcesterhire
 Davis T. Bibury, Gloucestershire
 Darwin J. Wapping wall
 Edmeads J. and W. Looft, Kent, paper makers
 Everitt R. Great Yarmouth
 Farr R. and Co. Bristol
 Fletcher J. Clapham
 Forty R. Stow in the Wold, Gloucestershire
 Fawcitt P. St. Martin's, Stamford
 Baron, Northamptonshire
 Farnell M. Abby de la Zouch
 Grieve T. Edinburgh, and J. Grieve, Manchester
 George J. G. N. New Bond Street
 Gibson J. and J. Peacock, Ball alley, Lombard Street
 Gray J. Billiter Street
 Grylls T. Deretend, Birmingham
 Henderson J. and A. Neilson, Mitre Court, Milk Street
- Hoolborn J. E. Unicorn Street
 Herman W. and Mary Chambers, Whitechapel
 Holcroft R. Jun. and J. Pickering, Warrington
 Hardisty J. and J. Cowing, Bedford Street, Covent Garden
 Holt W. Great Lettuce lane
 Hayward J. and G. Turner, London
 Hufam C. and W. H. Limehouse
 Hughes R. and R. Challen, late of Storrington, Suffex
 Headlam J. Skinner Street
 Humphries J. Cold Abon, Gloucestershire
 Hewitt J. Poland Street, Oxford Street
 Harcourt W. High Holborn
 Hickox J. Worthing
 Johnston A. Manchester
 Jones J. Chelster
 Jacob E. Bartholomew Close
 Kohler J. St. Swithin's lane
 Kelly J. Windmill Street, Finsbury Square
 Kirkby W. Chivers Cotton, Warwickshire
 Kinder J. Arbury Mill, Warwickshire
 Kelly T. Bristol
 Kennington J. P., E. Kenington, and H. Kenington, Lombard Street
 Keary W. Ipswich, Suffolk
 Love J. and A. Mitchell, Castle Street, Southwark
 Laude J. Tokenhouse yard
 Longdale G. B. Green Lettuce lane
 Laft J. All Saints, South Eimham, Suffolk
 Layland T. Ashton under Lyne
 Lightoller T. Halliwell, Lancashire
 Longmeat S. Bristol
 Lyon W. W. Barton Tum, Staffordshire
 Marks J. New Road
 Morgan C. Bishopsgate Street
 Mathews P. Cophall court
 M'Namara R. Rodney Street, Pentonville
 Mason J. Pendleton, Lancashire
 Mytton J., M. Jones, and F. G. Mytton, Welchpool, Montgomeryshire
 M'Minn W. Manchester
 Mohy T. Tokenhouse Yard
 Morris W. Birmingham
 Nolme S. Billiter lane
 Muffop C. Preston Haws, Cumberland
 Nunn H. and J. Barber, York Street, Covent Garden
 Nightingale T. Watling Street
 Newstead J. A. M. Norfolk
 Nott T. Bristol
 Nicholson R. Glamford Briggs, Lincoln
 Oakes J. Wainford court, Throgmorton Street
 Ofwin R. Upper Norton Street
- Orme R. Chelster
 Outram F. Worktop
 Pettitt J. and S. R. Burch, Southwark
 Pugh T. Brick lane, Spitalfields
 Poynton J. and T. Brook Street, Holborn
 Pain P. Romford
 Park J. P. Walbrook
 Peters J. Portsmouth
 Palmer T. S. Lamington Priore, Warwickshire
 Phillips J. Exeter
 Pywell J. Coventry
 Peet T. and J. Horwich, Lancafer
 Pearson W. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk
 Penfold J. West Tarning, Suffex
 Richardson J. Kingston upon Hull
 Roger J. Long Melford, Suffolk
 Rogers G. King's row, Fimlico
 Rogers J. H. Cavendish, Suffolk
 Rinder G. and S. Leeds
 Rogers W. Stow on the Wold, Gloucestershire
 Robinson G. Gainsborough
 Rowland W. Steyning, Suffex
 Ranney J. Northumberland square
 Renton W. Hoxton fields
 Sheppee W. Chelmsford
 Snape J. Paul Street, Finsbury Square
 Saltenhall R., M. Agate, and T. Dawbryn, Fleet Street
 Slee J. Brighton
 Schroder H. College Hill
 Self S. Halesworth, Suffolk
 Snell J. Great Torrington, Devonshire
 Stafford T. and G. Holborn bridge
 Steward W. Wolverhampton
 Store J. Mersey Street, Liverpool
 Scaton J., J. F. Scaton, R. Scaton, and J. Foster, Pontefract, York
 Stanes R. C. Chelmsford
 Snow T. Stamford, Lincolnshire
 Stuckey W. Fleet Street
 Thomas J. King'slaney, Gloucestershire
 Whisby J. Thaxted, Effex
 Weith J. and T. Carter, New Compton Street
 Walmesley R., M. Turner, and W. J. Turner, Basinghall Street
 Wordsworth S., Barnley, Yorkshire
 Williams W. Hereford
 Whittington R. Neath
 Ward R. Beccles, Suffolk
 Wells B. Gracechurch Street
 Wilson W. and R. Wellingborough
 Wilkay J. Jun. Meridan, Warwick
 Wever J. and G. Heague, Sheffield
 Whitehouse W. and J. Galen, Liverpool
 Wilton J. Manchester
 Warne W. Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE corn harvest, in the most southern and earliest districts, is nearly, or altogether, completed, and the produce secured; in those which stand in the next degree of forwardness, the farmers are in the height of their harvest-labour, which, in the most northern and latest parts, has scarcely commenced. The present is not only among the latest, but one of the most expensive and embarrassing seasons ever experienced in this country. Want of money, and the extraordinary demand for it, in the present unfortunate state of farming affairs, seem nearly upon a level. The corn, being generally beaten down, in some parts as flat as if rolled, and the stems much broken, is cut with great extra labour and additional expence, beside enormous waste. Much is cut in a green and soft state, the lateness of the season forbidding farther delay; but such corn must inevitably prove of a light and inferior quality. Mildew prevails partially; and, to a very considerable degree, those apparent effects of blight, provincially termed

and rust and canker; also the putrid stage of blight, called smut, the invariable concomitant of such seasons as the present, in an alarming degree. Great quantities of corn, yet uncut, cannot ripen, and, should any part of it be overtaken by frost, must be totally spoiled. On the other hand, the wheat crop is universally large and bulky, a very usual result from a thin spring plant. Poor light lands, which from their nature were the least injured by the rains, are uncommonly productive; and, fortunately, in most districts there have been partially very considerable products of wheat reaped and safely carried; but which, from the state of the weather during the process to maturity, must necessarily be defective in *gluten* and substance, in course, of weight and nutritive quality. It is necessary to guard the public against those reports which take the measure of corn produce by the length of the straw. Barley and oats, where they fortunately ripen, are large crops, although much injured in general by the burden of clover and weeds. Beans and peas run too much to haulm to be very productive in seed, with the exception of drilled beans, which are in so great a degree superior to the broad cast, as to give hopes of the future extension of the drill system, and some faint probability of hope, that the truth will in time be obvious, of a parallel case, in that respect, between pulse and white corn, and hoe-tillage being equally necessary to both. Turnips a backward, but large and promising, crop. Potatoes full an average, but said to have been blackened in the north, and injured by the late frosts. Hops, which were supposed recovering, have since relapsed, and will be generally a defective and ordinary produce. The late severe storms did vast damage to the orchard fruits. Clayland fallows in a very foul state. Great bulk in the stubbles, both of clover and weeds. In some of the maritime counties labourers have been scarce. Fat and lean stock farther on the decline in price, as is generally the case on the approach of autumn. Complaints still in circulation against the butchers, for their presumed too high prices, which, if a fault, in all justice ought to be shared between them and the complainants. Fine seed-wheat in request at good prices, and the spring wheat of the present season said to be of good promise. Additional complaints, from too many quarters, of late seizures for rent, of the absolute ruin of the tenants, and the obduracy of landlords, who will make no abatement of rent, but whose common reply is—"We are determined to see the end of it?" Fine wool is on the advance, and Mr. Martin's late sales in London have been well attended. Certain patriotic flock masters still persevere in the Merino improvement, with no doubt as to their ultimate success.

Smithfield: Beef 3s. to 4s. 4d.—Mutton 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.—Vcal 4s. 8d. to 6s.—Lamb 4s. to 5s.—Pork 4s. to 6s.—Bacon 4s. 6d.—Irish do. 4s.—Oil-cake —.—Fat 4s.—Potatoes 1l. 10s. to 6l. 6s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 56s. to 92s.—New do. 61s. to 80s.—Barley 30s. to 37s.—Oats 21s. to 31s.—The Quarter loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. from 10d. to 13½d.—Hay 3l. 8s. to 6l. per load.—Clover do. (new and old) from 2l. 2s. to 6l.—Straw 2l. 10s. to 3l. 18s.

Coals in the pool, 1l. 15s. to 2l. 7s. per chaldron.

Middlesex; September 26.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Kept by C. BLUNT, 33, Tavistock-street.

Barometer.

Highest 30.30. Aug. 26, Wind N.W.
Mean temperature of the 24 hours, 50.5.

Lowest 29.30. Aug. 30, Wind N.W.
Mean temperature of the 24 hours, 50°.

Greatest } 76-hun-
variation in } dredths of }
24 hours, } an inch. }
The mercury }
was on the 28th }
ult. at 30.24 }
and on the next }
day, at the same }
hour, it was at }
29.50.

Thermometer.

Highest 82°. Sept. 16. Wind S,
Mean barometrical pressure of the 24
hours, 30.5.

Lowest 32°. Sept. 2, Wind N.
Mean barometrical pressure of the 24
hours, 29.59.

Greatest } 10° }
variation in }
24 hours, }
{ This variation oc-
curred between the
afternoon of the 14th
instant, and the same
part of the following
day; on the former
day the thermometer
was at 79 Fahren-
heit, and on the fol-
lowing day at 80.

The quantity of rain fallen this month has been inconsiderable, as compared with the unusual quantities of the last two months. The number of days to be termed rainy have not exceeded two, showery days six, and days on which rain has fallen in a very

slight and inconsiderable manner, four. The total quantity by the gauge does not measure half an inch.

The average temperature for the period is 53.2 of Fahrenheit; the average height of the barometer is 29.84. The winds, during the early part of the period, were from the north-west and north; during the latter fortnight of the period it has fluctuated between west, south-west, and south.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AN achievement, honourable to the arms and policy of England, has been effected within the month, the official details of which we subjoin beneath:—

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 28.

Sir,—In all the vicissitudes of a long life of public service, no circumstance has ever produced on my mind such impressions of gratitude and joy as the event of yesterday. To have been one of the humble instruments, in the hands of Divine Providence, for bringing to reason a ferocious government, and destroying for ever the insufferable and horrid system of Christian slavery; can never cease to be a source of delight and heartfelt comfort to every individual happy enough to be employed in it. I may, I hope, be permitted, under such impressions, to offer my sincere congratulations to their lordships on the complete success which attended the gallant efforts of his Majesty's fleet in their attack upon Algiers yesterday; and the happy result produced from it on this day by the signature of peace.

Thus has a provoked war of two days' existence been attended by a complete victory, and closed by a renewed peace for England and her ally, the King of the Netherlands, on conditions dictated by the firmness and wisdom of his Majesty's government, and commanded by the vigour of their measures.

My thanks are justly due for the honour and confidence his Majesty's ministers have been pleased to repose on my zeal, on this highly important occasion. The means were by them made adequate to my own wishes, and the rapidity of their measures speak for themselves. Not more than one hundred days since I left Algiers with the British fleet, unsuspecting and ignorant of the atrocities which had been committed at Bona; that fleet, on its arrival in England, was necessarily disbanded, and another, with proportionate resources, created and equipped; and, although impeded in its progress by calms and adverse winds, has poured the vengeance of an insulted nation, in chastising the cruelties of a ferocious government, with a promptitude beyond example, and highly honourable to the national character, eager to resent oppression or cruelty,

whenever practised upon those under their protection.

Would to God that, in the attainment of this object, I had not deeply to lament the severe loss of so many gallant officers and men; they have profusely bled in a contest which has been peculiarly marked by proofs of such devoted heroism as would rouse every noble feeling, did I dare indulge in relating them.

Their lordships will already have been informed, by his Majesty's sloop *Jasper*, of my proceedings up to the 14th instant, on which day I broke ground from Gibraltar, after a vexatious detention, by a foul wind, of four days.

The fleet, complete in all its points, with the addition of five gun boats, fitted at Gibraltar, departed in the highest spirits, and with the most favourable prospect of reaching the port of their destination in three days; but an adverse wind destroyed the expectation of an early arrival, which was the more anxiously looked for by myself, in consequence of hearing, the day I sailed from Gibraltar, that a large army had been assembled, and that very considerable additional works were throwing up, not only on both flanks of the city, but also immediately about the entrance of the Mole; from this I was apprehensive that my intention of making that point my principal object of attack, had been discovered to the Dey by the same means he had heard of the expedition. This intelligence was, on the following night, greatly confirmed by the *Prometheus*, which I had dispatched to Algiers some time before, to endeavour to get away the consul. Capt. Dashwood had with difficulty succeeded in bringing away, disguised in Midshipman's uniform, his wife and daughter, leaving a boat to bring off their infant child, coming down in a basket with the Surgeon, who thought he had composed it, but it unhappily cried in the gate-way, and in consequence the Surgeon, three Midshipmen, in all eighteen persons, were seized and confined as slaves in the usual dungeons. The child was sent off next morning by the Dey, and, as a solitary instance of his humanity, it ought to be recorded by me.

Captain Dashwood further confirmed, that about forty thousand men had been brought

brought down from the interior, and all the Janisaries called in from distant garrisons, and that they were indefatigably employed in their batteries, gun-boats, &c. and every where strengthening the sea-defences.

The Dey informed Captain Dashwood, he knew perfectly well the armament was destined for Algiers, and asked him if it was true; he replied if he had such information, he knew as much as he did, and probably from the same source—the public prints.

The ships were all in port, and between forty and fifty gun and mortar boats ready, with several more in forward repair. The Dey had closely confined the Consul, and refused either to give him up, or promise his personal safety; nor would he hear a word respecting the officers and men seized in the boats of the Prometheus.

From the continuance of adverse winds and calms, the land to the westward of Algiers was not made before the 26th, and the next morning at day-break the fleet was advanced in sight of the city, though not so near as I had intended. As the ships were becalmed, I embraced this opportunity of dispatching a boat, under cover of the Severn, with a flag of truce, and the demands I had to make, in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the Dey of Algiers (of which the accompanying are copies) directing the officer to wait two or three hours for the Dey's answer, at which time, if no reply was sent he was to return to the flag ship; he was met near the Mole by the Captain of the Port, who, on being told the answer was expected in one hour, replied, that it was impossible. The Officer then said he would wait two or three hours; he then observed, two hours was not sufficient.

The fleet at this time, by the springing up of the sea breeze, had reached the bay, and were preparing the boats and flotilla for service until near two o'clock, when, observing my officer was returning with the signal flying, that no answer had been received, after a delay of upwards of three hours, I instantly made the signal to know if the ships were all ready, which being answered in the affirmative, the Queen Charlotte bore up, followed by the fleet, for their appointed stations; the flag leading in the prescribed order, was anchored in the entrance of the Mole, at about fifty yards distance. At this moment a gun had been fired, and I began to suspect a full compliance with the terms which had been so many hours in their hands; at this period of profound silence, a shot was fired at us from the Mole, and two at the ships to the northward then followed; this was promptly returned by the Queen Charlotte, who was then lashing to the mainmast of a brig, fast to the shore in the mouth of the Mole, and which

we had steered for, as the guide to our position.

Thus commenced a fire as animated and well supported as, I believe, was ever witnessed, from a quarter before three until nine, without intermission, and which did not cease altogether until half past eleven.

The ships immediately following me were admirably and coolly taking their stations, with a precision even beyond my most sanguine hope; and never did the British flag receive, on any occasion, more zealous and honourable support. To look further on the line than immediately round me was perfectly impossible, but so well grounded was my confidence in the gallant Officers I had the honour to command, that my mind was left perfectly free to attend to other objects, and I knew them in their stations only by the destructive effect of their fire upon the walls and batteries to which they were opposed.

I had about this time the satisfaction of seeing Vice-Admiral Van Cappellen's flag in the station I had assigned to him, and soon after, at intervals, the remainder of his frigates, keeping up a well supported fire on the flanking batteries he had offered to cover us from, as it had not been in my power, for want of room, to bring him in the front of the Mole.

About sun-set I received a message from Rear-Admiral Milne, conveying to me the severe loss the Impregnable was sustaining, having then one hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and requesting I would, if possible, send him a frigate to divert some of the fire he was under.

The Glasgow, near me, immediately weighed, but the wind had been driven away by the cannonade, and she was obliged to anchor again, having obtained rather a better position than before.

I had at this time sent orders to the explosion vessel, under the charge of Lieutenant Fleming and Mr. Parker, by Captain Reade of the engineers, to bring her into the Mole; but the Rear-Admiral having thought she would do him essential service if exploded under the battery in his front, I sent orders to this vessel to that effect, which were executed. I desired also the Rear-Admiral might be informed, that many of the ships being now in flames, and certain of the destruction of the whole, I considered I had executed the most important part of my instructions, and should make every preparation for withdrawing the ships, and desired he would do so as soon as possible with his division.

There were awful moments during the conflict, which I cannot now attempt to describe, occasioned by firing the ships so near us, and I had long resisted the eager entreaties of several around me, to make the attempt upon the outer frigate, distant about one hundred yards, which at length I gave into, and Major Gossot, by my side,

who had been eager to land his corps of miners, pressed me most anxiously for permission to accompany Lieutenant Richards in this ship's barge. The frigate was instantly boarded, and in ten minutes in a perfect blaze; a gallant young Midshipman, in Rocket Boat No. 8, although forbidden, was led by his ardent spirit to follow in support of the barge, in which he was desperately wounded, his brother officer killed, and nine of his crew. The barge, by rowing more rapidly, had suffered less, and lost but two.

The enemy's batteries around my division were about ten o'clock silenced, and in a state of perfect ruin and dilapidation, and the fire of the ships was reserved as much as possible, to save powder, and reply to a few guns now and then bearing upon us, although a fort on the upper angle of the city, on which our guns could not be brought to bear, continued to annoy the ships by shot and shells during the whole time.

Providence at this interval gave to my anxious wishes, the usual land wind, common in this bay, and my expectations were completed. We were all hands employed warping and towing off, and by the help of the light air, the whole were under sail, and came to anchor out of reach of shells, about two in the morning, after twelve hours' incessant labour.

The flotilla of mortar, gun, and rocket boats, under the direction of their respective artillery officers, shared, to the full extent of their power, in the honours of this day, and performed good service; it was by their fire all the ships in the port (with the exception of the outer frigate) were in flames, which extended rapidly over the whole arsenal, store-houses, and gun-boats, exhibiting a spectacle of awful grandeur and interest, no pen can describe.

The sloops of war which had been appropriated to aid and assist the ships of the line and prepare for their retreat, performed not only that duty well, but embraced every opportunity of firing through the intervals, and were constantly in motion.

The shells from the bombs were admirably well thrown by the royal marine artillery; and, although thrown directly across and over us, not an accident, that I know of, occurred to any ship.

The whole was conducted in perfect silence, and such a thing as a cheer I never heard in any part of the line; and that the guns were well worked and directed, will be seen for many years to come, and remembered by these Barbarians for ever.

The conducting this ship to her station by the Masters of the fleet, and ship, excited the praise of all. The former has been my companion in arms for more than 20 years.

Having thus detailed, although but imperfectly, the progress of this short service, I venture to hope, that the humble and devoted services of myself and the officers and men of every description I have the honour to command, will be received by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent with his accustomed grace. The approbation of our services by our Sovereign, and the good opinion of our country, will, I venture to affirm, be received by us all with the highest satisfaction.

If I attempted to name to their Lordships the numerous officers who, in such a conflict, have been at different periods more conspicuous than their companions, I should do injustice to many; and I trust there is no officer in the fleet I have the honour to command, who will doubt the grateful feelings I shall ever cherish for their unbounded and unlimited support. Not an officer nor man confined his exertions within the precise limits of their own duty; all were eager to attempt services which I found more difficult to restrain than excite; and no where was this feeling more conspicuous than in my own captain, and those officers immediately about my person. My gratitude and thanks are due to all under my command, as well as to Vice-Admiral Capellen, and the Officers of the squadron of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands; and I trust they will believe that the recollection of their services will never cease but with my life. In no instance have I ever seen more energy and zeal; from the youngest Midshipman to the highest rank, all seemed animated by one soul, and of which I shall with delight bear testimony to their lordships, whenever that testimony can be useful.

I have confided this Dispatch to Rear-Admiral Milne, my second in command, from whom I have received, during the whole service intrusted to me, the most cordial and honourable support. He is perfectly informed of every transaction of the fleet, from the earliest period of my command, and is fully competent to give their lordships satisfaction on any points which I may have overlooked, or have not time to state. I trust I have obtained from him his esteem and regard, and I regret I had not sooner been known to him.

The necessary papers, together with the defects of the ships and the return of killed and wounded, accompany this dispatch, and I am happy to say Captains Ekins and Coode are doing well, as also the whole of the wounded. By accounts from the shore, I understand, the enemy's loss in killed and wounded is between six and seven thousand men.

In recommending my officers and fleet to their lordships' protection and favour,

I have the honour to be, &c.

EXMOUTH,

To J. W. Croker, esq., &c. &c.

A General Abstract of the Killed and Wounded in the Squadron under Admiral Lord Exmouth's Command, in the Attack of Algiers, the 27th of August, 1816.

Queen Charlotte, Adm. Lord Exmouth, G.C.B., Capt. James Brisbane, K. B.—7 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 14 officers, 32 seamen, 24 marines, 2 marine artillery, 5 sappers and miners, 4 boys, wounded.

Impregnable, Rear-Adm. Milne, Capt. Ed. Brace, C.B.—1 officer, 37 seamen, 10 marines, 2 boys, killed; 2 officers, 111 seamen, 21 marines, 9 sappers and miners, 17 boys, wounded.

Superb, Charles Ekins—2 officers, 3 seamen, 2 marines, 1 rocket troop, killed; 6 officers, 62 seamen, 14 marines, 2 marine artillery, wounded.

Minden, Wm. Paterson—5 seamen, 2 marines, killed; 2 officers, 26 seamen, 9 marines, wounded.

Allbion, John Coode—2 officers, 1 seaman, killed; 2 officers, 10 seamen, 3 marines, wounded.

Leander, Ed. Clatham, C.B.—5 officers, 11 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 8 officers, 69 seamen, 25 marines, 4 boys, 12 supernumeraries, wounded.

Severn, Hon. T. W. Aylmer—2 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 5 officers, 25 seamen, 3 marines, 1 boy, wounded.

Glasgow, Hon. A. Maitland—9 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 8 officers, 25 seamen, 3 marines, 1 boy, wounded.

Granicus, W. F. Wise—3 officers, 9 seamen, 1 marine, 1 marine artillery, 2 boys, killed; 5 officers, 31 seamen, 3 marines, 2 rocket troop, 1 boy, wounded.

Hebrus, Ed. Palmer, C.B.—1 officer, 3 seamen, killed; 1 officer, 10 seamen, 1 marine, 2 rocket troop, 1 boy, wounded.

Heron, Geo. Bentham—None killed or wounded.

Matine, James Mould—None killed or wounded.

Prometheus, W. B. Dashwood—None killed or wounded.

Cordelia, W. Sargent—None killed or wounded.

Britomart, R. Riddell—None killed or wounded.

Belzebub, Wm. Kempthorne—None killed or wounded.

Infernal, Hon. G. J. Perceval—1 officer, 1 seaman, killed; 6 officers, 8 seamen, 1 marine artillery, 2 boys, wounded.

Hecla, W. Popham—None killed or wounded.

Fury, C. R. Moorson—None killed or wounded.

Total—15 officers, 88 seamen, 19 marines, 1 marine artillery; 1 rocket troop, 4 boys, killed; 59 officers, 459 seamen, 106 marines, 5 marine artillery, 14 sappers and miners, 4 rocket troop, 31 boys, 12 supernumeraries, wounded.

Total killed and wounded—128 killed, 690 wounded.

Dutch Squadron.

Melampus, Vice-Admiral Baron Van Cappellen, Captain De Mair—3 killed, 15 wounded.

Frederica, Capt. Vander Straten—5 wounded.

Dagcraad, Capt. Polders—4 wounded.

Diana, Capt. Ziervogel—6 killed, 22 wounded.

Amstee, Capt. Vander Hart—4 killed, 6 wounded.

Eendracht, Capt. Wardenburgh—None killed or wounded.

Total—13 killed, 52 wounded.

Grand Total—383.

Flotilla.

Consisting of 5 gun-boats, 10 mortar-boats, launches, 8 rocket-boats, flats, 32 gun-boats, barges, and yawls.—Total 55.

The whole commanded by Capt. F. T. Michell, assisted by Lieut. John Davies, of the Queen Charlotte, and Lieut. Tho. Revaus, flag-lieut. to Rear-Adm. Milne.

EXMOUTH.

A Return of the Officers Killed and Wounded in the Squadron under Admiral Lord Exmouth's Command, in the Attack of Algiers, 27th of August, 1816.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE.

Wounded.—Fred. J. Johnston, lieut. dangerously; Geo. M. King, lieut. slightly; J. S. Jago, lieut. slightly; Mr. Joshua Grimes, secretary to commander-in-chief, slightly; Mr. Maxwell, boatswain, slightly; Mr. Geo. Markham, midshipman, severely; Mr. Henry Campbell, midshipman, severely; Mr. Edw. Hibbert, midshipman, severely; Mr. Edw. Stanley, midshipman, slightly; Mr. R. H. Baker, midshipman, slightly; Mr. Samuel Colston, secretary's clerk, slightly; Capt. F. Burton, Royal Marine Artillery, severely; Lieut. P. Robertson, Royal Marines, slightly.

IMPREGNABLE.

Killed.—Mr. John Hawkins, midshipman.

Wounded.—Mr. G. N. Wesley, mate, contusion; Mr. Henry Quinn, contusion.

SUPERB.

Killed.—Mr. T. Howard, mate; Mr. Robt. C. Bowen, midshipman.

Wounded.—Chas. Ekins, esq. captain, slightly; Philip T. Home, first lieut. severely; John M'Dongall, lieut. slightly; Geo. W. Gunning, acting lieut. severely; Mr. Wm. Sweeting, midshipman, severely; Mr. John H. Wolsely, midshipman, slightly.

MINDEN.

Wounded.—Mr. Charles C. Dent, mate, slightly; Mr. Chas. G. Grub, midshipman, slightly.

ALBION.

Killed.—Mr. Munds, assistant-surveyor; Mr. Jardine, midshipman.

Wounded.—John Coode, esq. captain, severely; Mr. Harvey, midshipman, severely.

SEVERN.

SEVERN.

Wounded.—Mr. James Foster, midshipman, arm amputated; Mr. Charles Caley, midshipman, contused foot; Mr. William Ferror, midshipman, wounded hand and contusion; Mr. Daniel Beattie, midshipman, contusion; Mr. W. A. Catler, midshipman, wounded knee.

LEANDER.

Killed.—Capt. Wilson, Royal Marines; Lieut. Baxter, Royal Marines; Mr. London, midshipman; Mr. Calthorp, midshipman; Mr. Hanwell, midshipman.

Wounded.—H. Walker, lieut. slightly; J. S. Dixon, lieut. slightly; Mr. Ashington, midshipman, severely; Mr. Cole, midshipman, severely; Mr. Mayne, midshipman, severely; Mr. Sturt, midshipman, severely; Mr. Pickett, clerk, slightly; Mr. Dixon, midshipman, slightly.

GLASGOW.

Wounded.—P. Gilbert, lieut. contusion of chest; Mr. Robert Fulton, master, contusion of face and knee; A. Stevens, lieut. Royal Marines, leg; Mr. Duffill, midshipman, severely; Mr. Harvey, midshipman, severely; Mr. Baird, midshipman, severely; Mr. Heathcote, midshipman, left foot; Mr. Keay, midshipman, severely.

GRANICUS.

Killed.—Wm. M. Morgan, lieut. Royal Marines; Wm. Renfry, lieut. Royal Marines; Mr. Robt. Pratt, midshipman.

Wounded.—H. A. Perkins, lieut. slightly; Mr. L. Mitchell, midshipman, severely; Mr. L. T. Jones, midshipman, slightly; Mr. G. R. Glennie, midshipman, dangerously; Mr. Dacres F. Wise, midshipman, slightly.

HEBRUS.

Killed.—Mr. G. H. A. Pooecke, midshipman.

Wounded.—Mr. A. S. Symes, midshipman, lower jaw.

INFERNAL.

Killed.—G. J. P. Bisset, lieut. Royal Marine Artillery.

Wounded.—John Foreman, lieut. slightly; Mr. G. Valentine, boatswain, slightly; Mr. Morgan Hopkins, clerk, severely; Mr. James Barber, midshipman, severely; Mr. James M. Cross, midshipman, slightly; Mr. J. H. Andrews, midshipman, slightly.

(Signed)

EXMOUTH.

Memorandum of the Destruction in the Mole of Algiers, in the Attack of the 27th of August, 1816.

4 large frigates of 44 guns.

5 large corvettes, from 24 to 30 guns.

All the gun and mortar boats, except 7; 30 destroyed.

Several merchant brigs and schooners.

A great number of small vessels of various descriptions.

All the pontoons, lighters, &c.

Store-houses and arsenal, with all the

timber and various marine articles, destroyed in part.

A great many gun-carriages, mortarbeds, casks, and ships' stores of all descriptions.

EXMOUTH.

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Q. Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 28, 1816.

SIR,—For your atrocities at Bona, on defenceless Christians, and your unbecoming disregard to the demands I made yesterday, in the name of the Prince Regent of England, the fleet under my orders has given you a signal chastisement, by the total destruction of your navy, store-houses, and arsenal, with half your batteries.

As England does not war for the destruction of cities, I am unwilling to visit your personal cruelties upon the inoffensive inhabitants of the country, and I therefore offer you the same terms of peace, which I conveyed to you yesterday in my Sovereign's name; without the acceptance of these terms, you can have no peace with England.

If you receive this offer as you ought, you will fire three guns, and I shall consider your not making this signal as a refusal, and shall renew my operations at my own convenience.

I offer you the above terms, provided neither the British Consul, nor the Officers and men so wickedly seized by you from the boats of a British ship of war, have met with any cruel treatment, or any of the Christian slaves in your power, and I repeat my demand, that the Consul, and officers, and men, may be sent off to me, conformable to ancient treaties.

I have, &c.

EXMOUTH.

To his Highness the Dey of Algiers.

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 30, General Memorandum.

The Commander in Chief is happy to inform the fleet of the final termination of their strenuous exertions, by the signature of peace, confirmed under a salute of twenty-one guns, on the following conditions, dictated by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England:

I. The abolition, for ever, of Christian slavery.

II. The delivery, to my flag, of all slaves in the dominions of the Dey, to whatever nation they may belong, at noon to-morrow.

III. To deliver also, to my flag, all money received by him for the redemption of slaves since the commencement of this year, at noon also to-morrow.

IV. Reparation has been made to the British Consul for all losses he may have sustained in consequence of his confinement.

V. The Dey has made a public apology, in presence of his Ministers and Officers, and begged pardon of the Consul, in

(terms)

terms dictated by the Captain of the Queen Charlotte.

Queen Charlotte, Algiers-Bay, Sept. 1.

SIR,—I have the satisfaction to state, that all the slaves in the city of Algiers, and immediately in its vicinity, are embarked; as also three hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars for Naples, and twenty-five thousand five hundred for Sardinia. The Treaties will be signed to-morrow, and I hope to be able to sail in a day or two.

EXMOUTH.

In regard to the state of the country, the Westminster Resolutions, given under the head INCIDENTS, convey the sentiments of the people. Of remedies we expressed our sentiments in our last number; but, the correspondents of the suppressed volume of the Board of Agriculture having expressed their views of the remedies, and an abstract of the same having been prepared by the Board, we subjoin it in corroboration of our opinions:—

Letters.

Proposing the repeal or reduction of taxes	205
Proposing the reduction of rent	90
To commute tithes	47
To prohibit or lay heavy duties on the importation of all land produce	58
To give a bounty on the export of coin	31
To increase paper circulation	21
To regulate poor-rates, and especially by subjecting all property to bear its fair share	34
To raise the price of corn, &c.	19
To establish corn rents	7
To repeal the Act for warehousing foreign coin	12
To lend Exchequer Bills on good security	2
To continue the Bank Restriction	2
To encourage emigration	1
To give the same favour to agriculture as to manufacture, as the principal remedy; but many allude less decisively to the same system	2
To reduce the interest of money	3
To establish public granaries, the corn to be purchased by government	8
To encourage distilleries	2
Government to take into their own hands the management of the poor	2
Proposing to regulate the cottages with the addition of lands	7
To repeal the Game Laws	1
To lessen the quantity of land intended to be sown	2
To give a bounty on the cultivation of hemp	1
To take off the tax on draining brick	1
The Bank of England to establish branch banks	1

FRANCE.

In this ill-fated country, a better, if not a good, system appears to be likely to take place. Many of the enraged and bigotted emigrants have been removed from the councils of the king, and, as the earnest of more rational measures, the infuriated Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved, and a new Chamber called, agreeably to the following royal ordinance:—

Ordonnance of the King.

To all whom these presents concern, health.—Since our return to our states, each day has demonstrated to us this truth, proclaimed by us upon a solemn occasion, that equal to the advantage of amelioration is the danger of innovation. We are convinced that the wants and vows of our subjects combine to preserve untouched the Constitutional Charter, the basis of the public good of France and guarantee of the general tranquillity. We have in consequence judged it necessary to reduce the Chamber of Deputies to the number determined by the Charter, and not to elect any but such as have attained the age of 40 years; but, to legalize this reduction, it is indispensable again to convoke the Electoral Colleges, in order to proceed to the election of a new Chamber of Deputies. For this purpose we have ordained and do ordain as follows:—

1st, None of the articles of the Constitutional Charter shall be revised.

2d, The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved.

3d, The number of the Deputies of the Department is fixed conformably to the 56th article of the Charter, according to the table here annexed.

4th, The Electoral Colleges of the Arrondissements and Departments remain such as they have been recognized, and such as they were completed by our Ordinance of the 21st of July, 1815.

5th, The Electoral Colleges of Arrondissement will assemble September the 25th of the present year. Each of them will elect a number of candidates, equal to the number of the Deputies of the Departments.

6th, The Electoral colleges of Departments will meet October 4. Each of them will choose at least half of the Deputies among the candidates presented by the Colleges of Arrondissement. If the number of Deputies of the Department be unequal, the choice shall be in favour of that portion which ought to be chosen among the candidates. The Colleges of Departments who have only one Deputy to name, will have the liberty of electing him either in or out of the list of candidates.

7th, Every election, where more than one half of the members of the College should not assist, will be null. An absolute

lute majority among the members present is necessary for the validity of the election of the Deputies. If the College of Arrondissement should not have completed the election of the number of candidates, the College of Department nevertheless will not be retarded in its operation.

8th, The *procès verbaux* of Election will be examined at the Chamber of Deputies, who will decide upon the regularity of the Elections. The Deputies chosen must produce to the Chamber the register of their birth, stating that they are 40 years of age, and an extract from the rolls, duly legalised by the Prefects, stating that they pay at least 1000 francs in direct contributions.

9th, They will reckon:—For the husband, the contributions paid for his wife, although from property possessed in her own right; to the father, those of his infant children; those of a widow not re-married to that son whom he shall choose; to the son-in-law, those of his mother-in-law, a widow, whose only daughter he had married; to the son and son-in-law, those of

the father and father-in-law, if they transfer to them their right.

10, The Colleges will be held and the Elections take place according to the forms and rules prescribed for the last Colleges.

11th, The Session of 1816 will open November 4th of the present year.

12th, The Resolutions of the Ordinance of the 13th of July, 1815, contrary to the present, are revoked.

Our Minister the Secretary of State for the Interior is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance.

Given at the Chateau of the Tuilleries, September 5th, 1816, and 22 year of our reign.
LOUIS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The accounts from this quarter of the world continue to be vague and unsatisfactory. The reported victories of GENERAL BOLIVAR were, it is to be feared, less considerable than was at first reported, and the announced interference of Joseph Bonaparte is not confirmed.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

ON the 11th ult. a meeting took place in the Palace yard, Westminster, to consider the best means of remedying the burdens which oppress the country; and, after several animated speeches of Messrs. Hunt, Walker, Parker, &c. the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

That the present unexampled and increasing sufferings, in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, are not an effect of a sudden transition from war to peace; but of an undermining progressive transition from the constitutional liberty of Englishmen, to the abhorrent despotism of an usurping borough faction, with its taxation, without representation, and its septennial power.

That whether we direct our eyes to the faction's grand harvest—war,—to a profligate expenditure in useless places,—to exorbitant salaries for nominal services,—to a devouring and insatiable Civil List,—to a band of court hirelings in the House of Commons, holding enormous emoluments,—to the organization of a corps denominated sinecurists,—or to an immense standing army in peace for destroying our liberties; we see in the who'e body, and in every feature, of this system, the strongest proofs and clearest illustrations of the imperious necessity of a radical Reform in the National Representation; without which, inevitable ruin and slavery must be our country's fate.

That, adverting to fact, we find that, for a period exceeding 1,200 years, antecedent to the reign of King William, while

our law was a stranger to Parliaments of a continuance exceeding one year, our country was equally a stranger to the curse of a national debt.

That we cannot without horror contemplate the melancholy contrast, that, in little more than a twelfth part of a like period of time, Parliaments of "too long continuance" have incurred a debt utterly unredeemable; the very interest of which inflicts on us the torture of a taxation exceeding forty-five millions a year, exclusive of the extravagant expence of government; and that both together exceed seventy millions a year; a taxation under which the nation groans with unspeakable misery.

That to obtain relief from their present distress, and to prevent for ever a return, it is necessary the people, in their respective counties, cities, towns, and villages, should cordially co-operate, in the measures adopted by the cities of London and Westminster, for the salvation of their country, in firmly and perseveringly claiming, by petition, their right to a real representation annually elected.

That a petition be presented to the Prince Regent, beseeching him to take into his consideration the sufferings of this industrious and patient people—and praying that he will be pleased forthwith to cause the Parliament to be assembled, and to recommend to them, in the most urgent manner, to reduce the army, to abolish all sinecures, pensions, grants, and emoluments not incurred by public service; and to list,

ten, before it be too late, to those repeated prayers of the people for being restored to their undoubted right of choosing their own Representatives.

That a petition founded on the foregoing resolutions be now read.

That the petition now read be adopted and signed, on behalf of this meeting, by the high bailiff and 12 inhabitant householders; and that the same be, as early as possible, presented to the Prince Regent by the high bailiff, accompanied by our representatives Sir F. Burdett and Lord Cochrane.

That the thanks of this meeting are cordially rendered to our representative, Sir Francis Burdett, for his steady adherence to the true principles of the constitution, and his resistance to political abuses.

That our thanks are given to Lord Cochrane for his parliamentary conduct, and particularly for his having, at a meeting held at the City of London Tavern, on the 17th of July last (his Royal Highness the Duke of York in the chair), exposed and defeated the insidious attempt then and there made, falsely to attribute the present sufferings of the nation to a mere transition from war to peace.

That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby given to Major Cartwright, for his more than 39 years steady and persevering exertions in the cause of the people.

Vaughan, Johnson, and some other thief-takers and police-officers, were in the course of the month convicted of exciting men to commit crimes, and for charging crimes on innocent persons, for the sake of rewards paid to suborn their evidence.

A society has been established for promoting reform and religious knowledge among the prisoners in Newgate. The means employed are principally in teaching the prisoners to read the Scriptures; to accomplish which, rewards of money, bread, and meat, are given. Ninety persons are at this time receiving instruction.

Opposed to the preceding, as encouraging a spirit of riot and disaffection, we mention with extreme mortification the novel privations imposed on the unhappy persons confined in the *New Debtors' Prison*, Cripplegate, by which it is attempted to place that third debtors' prison under the regimen of a prison for criminals; and uselessly force the poor debtors to pay the fees of an Habeas, to get themselves removed to Lord Ellenborough's and Sir V. Gibbs' more liberally conducted prisons of the King's Bench and Fleet.

Considerable agitation has prevailed within the month in consequence of an attempt to throw on the poor and accidental holders, the loss of the immense quantity of plain silver in circulation.

But at length it has been determined to exchange the whole at the Bank for new coinage, though the notices, by a whimsical *Bull*, speak of the plain coin of the realm.

An attempt was made within the month to suppress the Richmond steam yacht, on the ground of its interference with some antiquated rights of the Waterman's Company, but without success. Several steam vessels now pass on the Thames between Richmond and Margate, and the old Margate hoys are actually laid aside.

MARRIED.

The Right Hon. J. U. Frere, to Lady Errol, of St. James's-place.

William Cowburn, esq. of Tavistock-square, to Miss Catherine Rebecca Smith, of Meopham.

John Perrell, esq. of King-street, Cheap-side, to Miss Benzeville, of Woodford.

Edw. Bullock, esq. of Park-place, Little Chelsea, to Miss Rebecca Harriet Gosnell, of Battersea.

The Rev. J. Hatchard, A.B. to Miss Ann Alton, of Dartmouth-street.

At St. Martin's, Ludgate, Geo. Sherlock, esq. to Miss Sarah Gould.

Mr. T. L. Stanger Leathes, of Kennington, to Miss Charlotte Anne Browne, of Oakingham.

Mr. Webb, of Walworth, to Miss Avey, of Henley-upon-Thames.

F. S. Mills, esq. of Lower Grosvenor-place, to Miss Caroline Butticaaz, of Harrow.

John Wilkins Williamson, esq. of Kepel-street, Russell-square, to Miss Henrietta Anne Shum, of Bedford-square.

The Rev. Orfear William Kilvington, vicar of Brignall, to the Hon. Mary Margaret Napier.

The Rev. T. S. Bennett, to Miss Frances Wilcock.

Mr. J. Mott, of Kingsland-road, to Eliza, the second daughter of S. Thompson, esq. of Plaistow; when, as Unitarian Dissenters, and members of the church of God, called "the Free-thinking Christians," they presented to the minister a protest against the religious part of the marriage ceremony, as performed by a priest, under the authority of the established church, and in the name of the Trinity.

Lord W. Fitzroy, to Miss Georgiana Raikes, of Upper Grosvenor-street.

The Hon. J. Perceval, to Lady Eliz. Anne Brudenell.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Robert Geo. Sparrow, esq. to Miss Pennington.

The Rev. J. H. Stewart, M.A. of Percy-chapel, to Miss Mary Dale, of Rose-bank.

Mr. Tho. Ewbank, of Wood-street, to Miss Mary Harrison, of Barnardcastle.

J. Minchin, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Jessie Innes, of Leyton.

Mr. Gregson, of Charles-street, Grosvenor

venor-square, to Miss Sophia Bright, of Maldon.

John Payne Collier, esq. to Miss Mary Louisa Pycroft, of Edmonton.

Jas. Coster, esq. of Lambeth, to Miss Frances Russ, of Romsey.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. J. R. Pitman, to Miss Clarkson.

At Lambeth, T. Lett, jun. esq. to Miss E. H. Boak.

Mr. Chas. Butler, of Clapham-common, to Miss Sarah Butler, of West-hall, Cheltenham.

Mr. T. Butler, to Miss Sophia Dunnett, both of Paternoster-row.

Dr. Whiting, of Tavistock-place, to Miss Jane Kitson, of Lambeth.

Wm. Fox, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Sarah Thompson, of Stratford.

F. Duval, esq. to Miss Sarah Wolfe, of London-street, Fitzroy-square.

DIED.

In Norton-street, Portland-road, the elder on the 30th of August, and the younger on the 21st of September, two of the daughters of Wm. Dickenson, esq. formerly of Newark, and author of many valuable works. *These interesting and amiable young ladies, in the bloom of life and health, went, in July last, on a visit to a relative at a sea-port, for the pleasure of sea-bathing, preparatory to which each of them was to be supplied from "THE FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST" with a dose of Epsom salts. The fatal medicine was administered, but the symptoms soon evinced that it did not consist of salts, but of some deleterious preparation of another kind. They returned to town for advice, and the best was obtained, but, after lingering for a considerable time in a condition of alternate hope and despair, they both fell an untimely sacrifice to the neglect or cupidity of some manufacturer of that fashionable curse called "a Family Medicine Chest."*

In York-street, Portman-square, *Lady Susan*, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, G. C. B.

In Arundel-street, 75, *Jas. Sykes, esq.*

At Morden, *John Ridge, esq.* of Spring-gardens, many years an eminent army-agent.

In Oxenden-street, 22, *Mr. John Jones.*

In Lincoln's Inn fields, the widow of John Raymond Way, esq. of Acton, justly lamented.

In Catherine-street, Strand, 41, *Mrs. Morgan.*

In Northampton-square, the Rev. *Wm. Vidler*, minister of the Unitarian chapel, Parliament-court, Artillery-lane, universally lamented. He was the author of many tracts, and highly respected as a preacher and minister.

In Broomhouse-lane, near Fulham, 48, *Tho. Clement, esq.*

In Sermon-lane, Doctors' Commons, 74, *Mr. Tho. Tomkins*, the justly celebrated

writing-master, and the finest penman of his time; besides being one of the most amiable of men. He was intimate with Johnson, Reynolds, and their contemporary geniuses, whom he used to astonish by the facility with which he could strike a perfect circle with the pen. His copies are justly preferred; and he was the tasteful editor of a selection of poetry, and of two volumes of selected prose.

In Essex-street, 81, *Mrs. Ann Fladgate.*

At Croom's hill, Greenwich, 78, *Mrs. Dorothy Stow.*

At Pentonville, 61, *Harry Smith, esq.* of Temple-bar.

In Sloane-street, the Rev. *John Chupeau*; chaplain to the Prince Regent, and rector of Shipton Sollers and Oliffe, Gloucestershire.

At Hayes, *Miss Amelia Sydenham.*

In Bread-street, *Mrs. Boyle, sen.*

At Islington, 70, *Wm. Cardale, esq.* of Bedford-row, justly respected.

At Brompton, 23, *Margaret*, wife of M. Yates, esq.

In Theobald's-road, 21, *Miss Ann Hainworth.*

In Finsbury-square, 33, *Stephen Brooks, esq.*

In Bolton-street, 74, *Mrs. Elizabeth Olivier.*

At Ratcliff-cross, *Mrs. Eliza Consett.*

At Kensington-house, 52, *Mr. Nicholas Saltarelli.*

In King's-row, Pentonville, 74, *Mrs. Mary Church.*

At Palmer's Green, 56, *T. Dyne, esq.*

In Mile End-road, 69, *James Champain, esq.*

In Westmoreland-place, City-road, *Mrs. Vertigans.*

In Cranbourn-street, 43, *Mr. John Webster.*

In Prince's-street, Spitalfields, 72, *Ann*, widow of Jas. Foot, esq.

At Clapton, *Charles Hiett Hancock, esq.*

On Tower-hill, 55, *Mr. Curwen Gale*, merchant.

On Blackheath, 66, the widow of Col. Nettles.

At Twickenham, *W. H. Lister, esq.* late major in the 82d regt.

At Ealing, 70, *Sir James Wright, bart.* many years at the head of the London police.

At Enfield, *John Henry Drwes, esq.*

At Stockwell, 32, *Mr. J. S. Fitzgerald.*

In Fenchurch-street, 35, *Mrs. H. Thornton.*

At Betchworth-castle, the wife of Henry Peters, esq. of the house of Masterman, Peters, and Co.

At Chelsea, 73, *Mr. J. Kent*, surgeon, a man of great originality of character, who, in 1774, accompanied Capt. Cook in his voyage round the world.

At Croydon, 51, *Miss Whiteman*, late of Leicester.

In George-street, Hanover-square, 50, *J. Coape, esq.*

At Blackheath, 80, *Edmund de la Torre, esq.* of Finsbury-square, an eminent and wealthy Spanish merchant.

At Down-hall, 71, *Douager Lady Ibetson.*

At Brompton, 30, *Elizabeth*, widow of *John Mears, esq.*

At Islington, 79, *Wm. Hodson, esq.* highly respected, formerly an eminent merchant in Lothbury.

At Brighton, 76, *Chas. Herbert, esq. M.P.* for Wilton.

In Grosvenor-place, the widow of the *Rev. H. Williams*, of Charlbury, Dorset.

At St. Catherine's, 52, *John Dixon, esq.*

At Chelsea, 78, the widow of *Chas. Harris, esq.* formerly deputy Auditor of the Impress.

At Highgate, the *Rev. Thomas Bennett, D.D.*

In Upper Montague-street, 68, *James Torre, esq.* of Snydale-hall, Yorkshire.

At Kensington, *Mrs. M. Proby*, widow of the late Dean of Litchfield.

At Carshalton, 77, *Edw. Bacon, esq.*

At Hammersmith, *Dr. Charles Taylor*, secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in the Adelphi. *Dr. Taylor* pursued the arduous and important duties of his office, for sixteen years, with a degree of zeal and ability highly honourable to himself and beneficial to the Society. Reared in the bosom of our manufactures, his mind received an early bias in favour of science and the arts; and he pursued them with unabated ardour to the termination of a long life, devoted not only to their improvement, but to every other species of public utility. Such was the sincerity of his attachment to the patriotic body of which he was the official organ, that within a few hours of his dissolution he expressed the most lively wishes for its prosperity, and a fervent hope that his successor would be animated by a zeal superior to his own. By his death the Society has lost an invaluable officer, and mankind a friend. The acquirements of his head, and the sensibilities of his heart, did him equal honour, and will be long remembered by the extensive circle in which he moved. He was the author of *Remarks on Sea Water as conducive to Health*, and of various interesting articles in the *Transactions of the Society* to which he belonged, in this Magazine, in the *Philosophical Magazine*, and in other miscellaneous publications. His remains were conveyed from the house of the Institution to St. James's-church, Piccadilly, for interment. The pall was borne by six vice-presidents and chairmen of committees, and followed by a considerable number of members: amongst the carriages were those of the Duke of Sussex, presi-

dent, the Duke of Northumberland, Marquess of Auspach, *Dr. Powell*, vice-president, *T. H. Andrews, esq.* — *Pratt, esq. &c.*

At his house, Highbury Terrace, 76, *Joseph Huddart, esq. F.R.S.* and an elder brother of the Trinity House.—He was born at Allenby, in Cumberland, in 1741, and in 1773 entered into the service of the East-India Company, in which he attained the rank of commander in 1778, but quitted that employment in 1788, and retired to enjoy the fruits of his industry. Captain Huddart distinguished himself as a nautical surveyor both in the East Indian Seas and on our own coast. He also obtained a patent for the manufacture of cordage, for which purpose he erected machinery at Maryport. The proprietors of East-India Stock were so sensible of the value of his services, and of his integrity, that they elected him one of their directors. He was a valuable contributor to the *Transactions of the Royal Society*, and published several valuable charts.

In Belgrave-place, Pimlico, 80, *Mr. Thomas Clark*, proprietor of Exeter 'Change; who occupied, with the sale of cutlery, turnery, &c. about one half of that extensive range of building. His dealings were marked with the utmost integrity, and he realised a fortune said to be immense. Every day he dined with his plate on the large board, in his little closet; and the expence of his meal, with his pint of porter included, never reached one shilling. Thus, from an humble origin he raised himself by perseverance to a splendid fortune: and, though in private life he had the appearance of being parsimonious, yet the liberal provision given to his family in his life-time, his private charities, and the liberality of his sentiments, left proofs of the benevolence of his heart. His property is estimated at three hundred thousand pounds, to be divided between his son and grandchildren.

At the early age of 31, *Benj. Neale, esq.* of St. Paul's Church-yard. He died at Taubridge Wells, deeply lamented for his amiable and accomplished character.

At Woolwich, *Sir John Dyer*, lieutenant-col. in the Artillery, and knight commander of the Order of the Bath. His death was occasioned, while on duty as field-officer of the day, by his endeavour to stop a brother officer's carriage, the horses of which had taken fright. He was struck in the breast by the pole, and the carriage passed over his body. He lingered in great agony until three o'clock the following morning, leaving a widow and four children to lament their irreparable loss.

In John-street, Bedford-row, 96, *John Soley, esq.* He was admitted a member of the Inner Temple in 1738, and was called to the Bar by that Hon. Society in Trinity Term 1743. In 1755, he removed

to Lincoln's Inn, was invited to the bench in 1772, and in 1781 served the office of Treasurer there. In the early part of his legal course, he had the privilege of hearing the law expounded and applied by Lord Chief Justice Lee, and the jurisprudence of our Courts of Equity perfected by the first Earl of Hardwicke. Of this school he was a zealous and loyal Whig, attached to the Hanover Succession, as intimately connected with the safety and liberties of the Country. In the administration of Mr. Pelham, he was appointed a Commissioner of Hackney Coaches, and executed the duties of this office till the 90th year of his age.

At his uncle's, (Dr. Innes, of Creech St. Michael, near Taunton,) in his 46th year, Robertson Buchanan, esq. of Glasgow, civil engineer. He was the author of some useful original works, particularly of "Essays on the Economy of Fuel and Management of Heat," 1810, 8vo. and "Practical Essays on Mill-work, and other Machinery, mechanical and descriptive," 1814, 3 vols. 8vo.; and was a contributor to the Monthly and Philosophical Magazines, and to the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, and an active and valuable man.

In Gloucester-place, 75, *Mary Baroness Nolckens*, youngest daughter of — Roche, esq. of the county of Cork, lineal descendant of the ancient Viscounts of Fermoy. Her first husband was S. C. Lemaistre, esq. recorder of Rochester, afterwards one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Bengal. By this gentleman she had three children, Mrs. Rawlins, Mrs. Macrae, and J. G. Lemaistre, esq. (author of the Rough Sketch of Paris, and other valuable publications). She married again his Excellency Baron Nolcken, who for fifty years was his Swedish Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of London. By this marriage she had two sons yet living, Gustavus, the present Baron, and Major Nolcken, of the 83d Foot.

In Lincoln's Inn Fields, after a lingering illness, *Mrs. Susanna Thelwall*, wife of John Thelwall, esq. professor of Elocution; she was a most amiable woman.

At Surbiton Lodge, near Kingston, 66, *the Rev. George Savage, M. A.* vicar of Kingston, and rector of St. Mary Aldermary, and St. Thomas the Apostle. For twenty-six years he discharged the office of an exemplary resident pastor in his parish of Kingston; and from his general benevolence, undissembled piety, and numerous, though secret acts of charity, was universally beloved and respected by all who were acquainted with his character.

At Upper Homerton, 65, *Nicholas De St. Croix*, esq. of the island of Jersey.

Suddenly, at the advanced age of 84, *Dr. John Squire*, of Ely-place, Holborn, member of the Royal College of Physi-

cians, and for many years; until increasing infirmities obliged him to relinquish practice, one of the Physicians of the Lying-In Charity for delivering women at their own residence. The whole life of this truly venerable gentleman, has been one continued series of charity and benevolence, and the loss of, none of those great and good characters in the medical world, of whom society has been deprived within these few years back, will be more seriously felt or more universally lamented. Twenty-eight years ago, in conjunction with his friend Mr. Chamberlaine, in whom he found a most ready and indefatigable co-adjutor; the three branches of the medical profession were indebted to this worthy and excellent veteran for setting on foot an institution not before attempted in this metropolis, for the benefit of the relatives of members of the medical profession left in distressed circumstances, under the title of *The Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men in London and its Vicinity*. By the unwearied exertions of these two individuals, this institution, from a small beginning, has arisen to a state of prosperity that its most sanguine supporters could not have expected in so short a period, and has afforded relief to many families, who but for its assistance, must in many instances, have endured the most humiliating succours of a parish workhouse.

In Portland-place, 62, *David Pike Watts*, esq. one of the most amiable and useful men of his age. In his early years he received his education from Alexander Cruden, author of the "Concordance to the Bible," whose favourite pupil he had the happiness of being. His connexion as clerk of the late Benjamin Kenton, esq. a considerable wine and porter merchant, commenced at an early period of his life; and Mr. Kenton having an only daughter, the respect and esteem which Mr. Watts felt for her father, led to a sympathetic affection for her—and this affection met its due return; but it was not received with approbation by Mr. K. The result was of serious consequence to the father as well as his daughter, for it impaired her health, and, by a gradual decline, she sunk in sorrow to the grave. The conduct of Mr. Watts upon that melancholy occasion, and a more intimate acquaintance with his subsequent character, so endeared him to his patron, that unavailing regret accompanied the rest of Mr. Kenton's days! Mr. Kenton died in May, 1800; by which event Mr. Watts became the master of chief part of his immense fortune. Soon after this event, Mr. Watts retired from business, to the late residence of Mr. K. in Gower-street, where he devoted his active mind to the cares of domestic life, and to the promotion of public welfare; in which he may be literally said to have
"gone

“gone about doing good.” But his domestic comforts were embittered by the severest trials—in the loss of his wife, and, not long after, of both his sons successively. His eldest son David, who had been a lieutenant in the 14th Light Dragoons, and had exchanged, for promotion, to a regiment in the West Indies, died a few days after his landing at Jamaica, of the yellow fever, in the 20th year of his age; and his second son, Michael, was Ensign in the Coldstream regiment of Guards, and fell at the battle of Barossa, also in his 20th year!—He had however the satisfaction, a few years previous to his death, of seeing his surviving daughter united to Jesse Russell, esq. of Islam-hall near Ashboume, and of living to see the fruits of this marriage in four promising grand-children. To her he has bequeathed, with the exception of a few legacies to relations, the whole of his ample fortune. We bear personal testimony to the benevolence, the purity, and the sincerity of this gentleman's character; and, though he did not feel in politics and religion as an enlightened philosopher, yet he was one of those men, of whom, if a country possessed a hundred such, the ills of life would be so diminished, that the people, if not so wise as they might be, would be the happiest of the human race. He was a zealous patron of Christ's Hospital, the Institution of Sunday-schools, and of all the methods adopted for the religious instruction of youth, particularly of the Institution of the Central National

School in Baldwin's-gardens; and also to those parochial and ward schools more immediately attached to his places of business and residence.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. W. C. WILSON, to the living of Tunstall.

Rev. C. OAKLEY, installed a prebend of Litchfield Cathedral.

Rev. T. G. ACKLAND, M.A. to be domestic chaplain to the Duke of York.

Rev. P. VENABLES, to the vicarage of Harwell, Berks.

Rev. FREDERICK RUDGE, to the vicarage of Eardisland.

Rev. EVAN HOLLIDAY, to the vicarage of Carmarthen.

Rev. C. BATESON, to the perpetual curacy of West Houghton, Lancashire.

Rev. F. PAWSEY, B.A. to the vicarage of Willinghamstead.

Rev. THOMAS THURLOW, to the rectory of Boxford, Suffolk.

Rev. ALEXANDER HOUSTOUN, M.A. to the rectory of Hartley Mawdit, Hants.

Rev. ROBERT WILLIAMS, head master of the endowed grammar-school, Bangor.

Rev. W. SPURDENS, to the rectory of Brobury and vicarage of Bredwardine.

Rev. HENRY PORTMORE COOPER, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of Great Hampton.

Rev. WETENHALL SNEYD, B.A. to the vicarage of Newchurch, Isle of Wight.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT a late meeting of the coal owners of the Tyne and Wear, it was resolved to present a piece of plate, value 500l. to Sir Humphrey Davey, for his invaluable discovery of the safety lamp for mines.

At the last Durham assizes, John Greig, barber and publican, of Monkwearmouth, was found guilty of the wilful murder of Elizabeth Stonehouse; and, in pursuance of his sentence, executed.

Married.] Mr. John Corbett, to Miss Eleanor Currey: Mr. Richard Liddell, to Miss Eleanor Gilchrist: Mr. William Anderson, to Miss Ann Alderson: Mr. Joseph Thompson, sen. to Miss Sarah Armstrong: Mr. James Finlay, to Miss Richardson: Mr. James Brydon, to Miss Jane Bainbridge: Mr. Andrew Douglas Young, to Miss Susannah Thompson: all of Newcastle.—Mr. John Sewell, to Miss Jane Gillespie, both of Durham.—Mr. C. Dove, to Miss Dunn, both of Darlington.—Mr. Abel Chapman, of Sunderland, to Miss Smales, of Whitby.—Mr. John Suttie, to Miss Charlotte Wilson: Mr. John Hart, to Miss Isabella Nicholson; all of North

Shields.—Mr. John Hume, of North Shields, to Miss Patterson, of Alnwick.—Mr. Thomas Young, of Sunderland, to Miss A. Dixon, of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. Robert Wilson, of Throston, to Miss Jerdson, of Stockton.—Mr. James Gray, of Spittal, to Miss Mary Lilly, of Seremerston.—Mr. George Laws, of Matten, to Miss Jane Forster, of Ovingham.—Mr. John Embleton, of Eshot Heugh, to Miss Barbara Wilkenson, of Chevel's Moor.—Mr. Thomas Gray, to Miss Dixon, both of Stannington.

Died.] At Newcastle, in the Close, 37, Mr. Robt. Elliott.—Mrs. Margaret Thompson, much respected.—In Pilgrim-street, 69, Mr. Robt. Turnbull, greatly esteemed.—30, Mrs. Mary Briggs.—Mr. W. Cluck-en, of the Wall Knoll.

At Gateshead, Mrs. Pearson Mitcheson, At Durham, 57, Mr. Ralph Hines.—Mr. Wetherall, of Stockton, wine-merchant: while standing in the gallery adjoining the grand jury-room, at the assizes, he suddenly dropped down and expired.—Mrs. Markham.—22, Mr. John Caldcough.—63, Mr. William Raw.—69, Mrs. Ann Salkeld.

At North Shields, 36, Mr. Luke Walker.—63, Mrs. Isabella Taylor.—33, Miss Dorothy Davison.—28, Mr. John Lacy.—35, Mr. William Wilson.—78, Mrs. Sarah Reed.

At South Shields, 72, Mrs. Potts.—72, the widow of Mr. James Morrison.—47, the wife of Mr. William Whinney, greatly esteemed.—92, Mrs. Mary Hilton.—51, Mr. Joseph Hall, of the firm of Hall and Phillips.—91, Mr. Cuthbert Fowler.

At Bishopwearmouth, 25, Mrs. Mary Bell.

At Sunderland, 52, Mrs. Mary Atkinson.—84, Mr. Andrew Taylor.—110, Margaret Archer.—32, the wife of Mr. Thomas Bradshaw.

At Chester le Street, 94, the widow of Mr. Wm. Matthews, universally respected.

At South Blyth, 55, Mrs. Storey, much lamented.—At Longhirst, 21, Miss Isabella Bootyman.—At Dukesfield, 72, Mr. Thomas Salkeld.—At Ouseburn, Mr. James Robson.—At Hudston, Mr. Wm. Embleton.—At Stokesley, 77, Thomas Wetherill, esq. much respected.—At Carlbury, 72, Mrs. Earl.—At Hartley-Lodge, 74, Samuel Hathwaite, esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. Robert Donald, to Miss Mary Dulton: Mr. William Ridley, to Miss Sarah Keddey: Mr. John Flemming, to Mrs. Elizabeth Stanners: all of Carlisle.—At Carlisle, Mr. David Donald, to Miss Sowerby, of Cummersdale.—Mr. William Clarke, to Miss Ann Patrickson: Mr. Thomas Tolson, to Miss Ruth Wilson: all of Penrith.—Mr. David Asmour, to Miss Jane Stephenson, both of Kendal.—Mr. Waugh, to Miss Baugh, both of Brampton.—At Dacre, Mr. Anthony Smith, to Miss Elizabeth Benson.—Mr. John Annett, to Miss Ann Wilkenson, both of Widdrington.

Died.] At Carlisle, 21, Mr. Thomas Norman.

At Penrith, 65, Mr. Thos. Harrison.

At Brampton, Mrs. Langshaw.

At Wigton, Mrs. Barbara Brisco.

At Oulton, 76, Mrs. Elizabeth Reed.—At Hazelhead, Mr. William Batey.—At Scaleby-Mill, 100, Mr. John Palmer.—At Maarston Rigg, 62, Mr. Thomas Lattimer.—At Gelt-Mill, 75, Mrs. Mary Rodford, of Denton-hill.—At Stainton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Gibson, much respected.—At Aghonby, Mrs. Margaret Dalton.

YORKSHIRE.

The mayor of Leeds lately transmitted a letter to the "officiating ministers" of the religious congregations in that town, in which he stated, "that the number of labouring persons wanting employment and in deep distress, in that township, was never before equalled;" and recommended that the congregations should subscribe "in aid of the poor rates, to alleviate the

miseries of their brethren, until employment can be obtained, and wages earned."

The exportation of Cotton-twist has swelled to an incredible magnitude; and, while the cotton-weavers are either unemployed, or working for wages which scarcely afford subsistence, the spinners are in a state of comparative prosperity.

Official Return of Cotton-twist exported from Hull.

	From Jan. 1, to April 5, 1816.	From April 5, to June 25.
To Germany	995,620 lbs.	2,036,925 lbs.
— Holland	122,775 —	160,025 —
— Flanders	134,805 —	99,755 —
— St. Petersburg		500,715 —
— Dantzic		500 —
Total export from Hull in six months,	4,051,110 lbs.	

Married.] Mr. Thomas Coatsworth, to Miss Mary Ann Briggs: Mr. James Dales Williams, to Miss Crossley: all of Hull.—Lient. William Pitt, R.N. of Wakefield, to Miss Strafford, of Sandall.—Mr. James Brittain, of Hull, to Miss Sarah Dobson, of Selby.—Mr. William Kitching, to Mrs. Hannah Wittaker: Mr. Thomas Page, to Miss Hannah Harrison: Mr. Henry Teal, to Miss Elizabeth Jackson: Mr. Samuel Clapham, to Miss Eleanor Goodman: all of Leeds.—Mr. Hemingway, of Leeds, to Miss Mary Vavasoin, of Oulton.—Mr. John Cudworth, of Leeds, to Miss Rachel Nevins, of Laich-Field-house.—Mr. Wm. Edwards, to Mrs. Dorothy Mair, both of Beverley.—Lient. Beaumont, R.N. of Wheatlands, to Miss M. A. Atkinson, of Mould Green.—Mr. Thomas Eastwood, to Miss Ann Ogle, of Wilberfoss.—Mr. John Scholefield, to Miss Jane Rushforth, both of Barnsley.—Mr. William Brooke, to Miss Elizabeth Mackiah, both of Warley.—Mr. William Stead, of Thrum-hall, to Miss Sarah Hoyle, of Barksland.—Mr. Joseph Armitage, to Miss Hannah Race, both of Hojbury.—Mr. Thomas Gunthorp, to Miss Sarah Hurst, both of Farfield.—T. S. Wilson, esq. of Methley, to Miss Pymont, of Pontefract.

Died.] At York, the widow of Henry Weber, esq. of St. Petersburg.

At Hull, 21, Mr. Charles Levett, of Dockside.—72, Mr. Francis Wood.—57, Mrs. Ellen Brown.—50, Mr. Henry Venner Greaves, Librarian to the Hull Subscription Library.—52, Mr. George Hewson.

At Leeds, the wife of Mr. Thomas Nexill.—61, Mrs. Eleanor Tetley.—36, Mr. John Mallorie.—77, Mrs. Grace Lawson.—24, Mr. Holland G. Raistrick.

At Wakefield, suddenly, Mr. Green.

At Halifax, 29, Mr. Daniel Crabtree, universally respected.

At Bradford, the wife of Mr. John Tordoff.—At Knaresborough, 78, Mary, widow of the Rev. Dr. Illingworth, greatly esteemed.—

ed.—At Skipton, Mr. Joseph Hardcastle, much esteemed.

At New Malton, 58, Mr. Luccock, merchant, much respected.—At Newland, 88, Mrs. Sarah Ellison.—At Langthorp-hall, 74, William Garton, esq.—At Paythorn, 73, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, much respected.—At Hipperholm, Mrs. Asseretti, greatly lamented.—At Bramham, Mr. John Rennison, of Hull.—At Skircoats, 71, Mr. John Walker.—At Hunslet, 50, Mr. John Allinson.

LANCASHIRE.

The cause of the people has had a signal triumph in Wigan. A day was fixed for a public meeting, and the meeting was held at the large room, Bear's-paw Inn. About five hundred persons crowded to it, and about an equal number placed themselves outside the door and windows, so as to be within hearing. The various speakers entered fully into the subject, tracing our political evils to their political source—the want of a fair representation. The manner of filling the House of Commons was fairly displayed, the profligate expenditure of the public money in useless wars, in sinecures, and in ostentatious parade—the Red Book was opened—the whole of the *Pitt system* exposed—and the consequent distresses in every part of the kingdom described. Several resolutions to this effect were adopted, and, after an animated discussion of three hours, the next meeting being appointed, the assembly separated.

At Great Bolton all business is nearly at a stand: out of 4635 looms, 1432 are unemployed. The same proportion are standing in Little Bolton. Many more are on their last warps; and, to increase the misery of the labouring manufacturers, the masters are refusing to credit them any advance of wages.

A late Liverpool Courier states, that footpad robberies are becoming very frequent in the neighbourhood of that town.

A knife has been made at Messrs. Travis Senior and Co.'s shops, at Manchester, containing seventeen articles, viz. three blades, button-hook and saw, punch and screw-driver, box cork-screw, hook and gimblet, two phemes, picker and tweezers, two lancets, with a ring at the head; the knife is only 11-16ths of an inch long, and weighs one penny weight, fourteen grains.

Married.] Mr. C. H. Cowdroy, to Miss Martha Rathbone: Mr. Thomas Smedley White, to Mrs. Lydia Ainscow: Mr. Thos. Hampson, to Mrs. Ann Ryder: all of Manchester.—Mr. M. Kiernan, to Miss Elizabeth Roberts, both of Salford.—Mr. Jones, of Manchester, to Mrs. Hulston, of Blakeley.—Mr. John Vickars, of Manchester, to Miss Dean, of Warrington.—Mr. John Wolstencroft, of Manchester, to Miss Mary Oakes; of Northen.—Mr.

George Grundy, to Miss Emma Billinge: Mr. Wm. Pindar, to Miss Eliza Clements: Mr. John Mashiter, to Miss Catharine Swift: Mr. R. Gillow, of Great Cross-hall-street, to Mrs. Henshall: Capt. Dixon, to Miss Deakers: all of Liverpool.

Died.] At Manchester, in Oldham-street, the wife of Mr. J. F. Petitjean, regretted.—81, Mrs. Ann Chester, greatly lamented.—In Dickenson street, John Gott, one of the Society of Friends.—73, Mrs. Dawes.—In Fountain-street, 67, Mrs. Martha Stevenson.

At Salford, in Cross-lane, the wife of Mr. Robert Wetherall.

At Liverpool, in Williamson-street, 61, Mrs. Martha Croft.—52, Mr. Peter Parr.—In Christian-street, 22, Miss Edwards, justly esteemed.—29, Mr. Edward Taylor.—42, Mr. Joseph Peers.—54, Charles Clements, esq. solicitor.—55, James Crossbie, esq.—36, Mr. Thomas Rossiter.

At Wallsuches, 77, Thomas Ridgway, esq.—At Great Crosby, 32, the wife of the Rev. N. Rigby Baldwin, prebendary of St. Paul's, London.

Aged 53, the Rev. William Cowherd, the founder and minister of Christ-church, Salford, Manchester, which was opened for public worship in the year 1800. He possessed transcendent talents, and was indefatigably zealous in his ministerial duties: he preached the word of God gratis, and supported himself by the practice of physic. He established an academy near the church, where young men are educated for the ministry, and in 1807 built Christ-church in Hulme, which is conducted on the same principle as that in Salford. Attached to no sect, his creed was the Bible only, and his followers are designated, "Bible Christians." He observed, and zealously inculcated, during the last seven years of his life, the duty of abstaining from animal food and all intoxicating liquors; and about three hundred of his hearers have been induced, by his example, and the authority of Scripture, to adopt a vegetable diet. Respecting the doctrine of the Trinity, which he taught from Scripture, it may be well to give his own words, extracted from the preface to a Selection of Hymns compiled by him, a new edition of which was lately published:—"The following hymns, corrected and enlarged for the use of 'Bible Christians,' represent the Trinity, not as consisting of three visible beings, or personal subsistencies, somewhere localized in a heavenly 'mansion,' but as three combinations of Spirit in one united kingdom. In this Great Spirit of Heaven the inmost is the Father, or essential Divine Spirit; the second, effluxed by, and every where combining with, the Father, is properly the Son of God; and the third, assumed by the Father and the Son, in and around human or angelic individuals and societies, is,

as properly the Son of Man,—taken by the Son of God into union with the Father, when the atonement, or ‘at-one-ment,’ between God and men was fully effected, according to the obvious meaning of the Redeemer’s prayer: ‘As thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us!’ Accordingly, treating of God as ‘a Spirit,’ and ‘honouring the Son as they honour the Father,’ they exhibit the glorified Redeemer, now constituting a ‘place prepared’ for Christians, as there the infinite human Spirit—the word that was ‘with God,’ the Son of God ‘before all worlds,’ concentrating himself finitely in an assumed human Spirit from our earth—the Son of Man ‘born in time;’ displaying therein a ‘Likeness as the appearance of a Man—the Likeness of the Glory of the Lord;’ and beaming thence from the indwelling and embosoming Father (that fills also and embosoms the universe) a threefold Holy Spirit, in which He—the true object of all Christian worship, unitedly comes to men, according to promise, ‘in his own glory, in his Father’s, and (in that) of the holy angels.’ This Trinity of Spirit, in any of the ‘Father’s mansions,’ is represented, according to the Scriptures, as omnipresent in miniature, both within and before the eyes of every angel or spirit of ‘just men made perfect,’ in what has been invariably called ‘the beatific vision.’ Thus, ‘it is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure.—No man hath seen God at any time: the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared (or manifested) him.—‘He that hath seen me hath seen the Father. Whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son.—The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise.’ In this way, that ‘glorified’ and visible Mediator of the otherwise invisible God, from a heaven as before an angel, is everywhere the ‘express image of the Father’s person—the image of his Glory.’—Ascribing the all of salvation to this Christ of God and Man, they account external knowledge and moral works as of no avail, unless influenced and enlivened by divine mercy and grace. In a word, they bear testimony to this gospel-truth, ‘If any man have not the Spirit of Christ he is none of his.’—Such ideas of Christianity being taught only by the Bible, at a Conference held in 1809, in Christ-church, Salford, Manchester, it was unanimously agreed, and published accordingly by the Rev. W. Cowherd, and his associates in religion, “that they did not form a Sectarian Church under any particular denomination from Man; that they wished to be, simply, ‘Bible Christians;’ that they held all the

doctrines, but not all the ideas, of all the Christian sects—so far as they are respectively grounded on the literal expressions of sacred Scripture; that they labour not, with Pharisees, to be esteemed good, but to depart from all evil, as sin against God; that they are in perfect union and connexion with the sincere conscientious lovers, in all the various denominations of Christians; that they presume not to exercise any dominion over the faith and consciences of men; and that all who wish to join them in avoiding the common evils and vulgar errors of the world, and in appropriating to life the real truths and precepts of the Bible, are freely admitted, under God, as members of the true Christian church.—It is now also further ordained, that, among the ‘Bible Christians,’ every minister should, morning and evening on the Lord’s day, instead of a sermon from a single text, regularly read and expound a portion or chapter from the Old and New Testaments.”—He requested the following epitaph might be inscribed on his tomb:—
“ALL FEARED, NONE LOVED, AND FEW UNDERSTOOD.”—J. BROTHERTON, *Salford*.

CHESHIRE.

The gentlemen of Cheshire and Lancashire lately held a meeting, for erecting a bridge across the river Mersey, at Runcorn Gap. When this desirable undertaking is completed, the connexion between Cheshire and Liverpool will be materially improved.

A fire lately broke out in the extensive corn mills at Stockport, six stories high, occupied by Messrs. W. Beard and Co. which were destroyed.

Married.] John Haselhurst, esq. of Macclesfield, to Miss Elizabeth Kay, of Limefield.—Mr. W. Tomlinson, jun. of Nantwich, to Miss Edwards, of Leighton.—Mr. Thomas Morris, of Rnthin, to Miss Roberts, of Chester.

Died.] At Chester, the widow of Major Thelwall.

At Doldespool, Robert Hodgson, esq. one of the aldermen of Chester, and a justice of peace.

At Altringham, Mr. Lewis Salmon, universally regretted.

DERBYSHIRE.

Joseph Wheeldon was lately executed at Derby, for the murder of two children, (his nephew and niece). No motive was surmised previously to his trial, nor in the course of the evidence.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Langton, to Miss Lamb, both of Chesterfield.—Mr. William Strong, to Miss Lydia Allsop, both of Belper.—Mr. Edward Ordish, of Ingleby, to Miss Sarah Pearsall, of Foremark.—Mr. George Wade, of Mickleover, to Miss Ellen Bailey, of Burnaston.—Mr. Anthony Holmes, of Durley-bridge town, to Miss Sarah Wall, of Durley.

Died.]

Died.] At Derby, 80, Mr. Richard Brown.—54, Mr. J. Tweedale.—28, Mr. Robert Jordan.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Thomas Sykes.—Mrs. Tomlinson.—Mr. Thos. Armfield.

At Ashborne, Mr. Jarvis Wood, highly respected.

At Camfield-hall, 74, Mr. William Wilson.—At Repton, the wife of Mr. James Smith.—At Eggenton, 75, Mr. William Batkin.—At Belper, 66, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, much respected.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At Nottingham assizes, James Croft and James Brayfield, charged with setting fire to the house of the said James Croft, were acquitted.—The Town-hall was crowded to excess; and the public was much agitated in consequence of the verdict.—At the County-hall, Glover and Chettle were also acquitted of the charge of breaking Mr. Wright's lace-frames at Basford. The trial occupied from Saturday afternoon till half-past two on Sunday morning; and as the evening advanced, the conduct of the audience, particularly in the outer-hall, became tumultuous. The lights were put out by the crowd, who called out, "No lights here." Every thing in the favour of the prisoners was applauded by the clapping of hands; and, when the jury declared Not Guilty, the verdict was received with cheers.

A requisition to the mayor of Nottingham is in course of signature, to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of that town, "to deliberate upon the propriety of petitioning the Regent to assemble the Parliament of the United Kingdom, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of reducing the unconstitutional and dangerous Military Establishment, abolishing all sinecure places, &c.

Married.] Mr. William Shepperson, to Miss Johnson, both of Nottingham.—At Nottingham, Mr. T. B. Matcham Harvey, of Chatham, to Miss Ann Jones, of Nottingham.—Mr. Richard Elsam, to Miss Jane Brown, both of Mansfield.—Mr. J. Heath, of Blidworth, to Miss Naylor, of Pleasley.—Mr. William Allsop, of Wollaton, to Miss Mary Grafton, of Nottingham.—At Bringford on the Hill, William Proud, esq. to Miss E. Dorothy Mouldton.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Greyhound-street, Mrs. Newbery, much respected.—64, Mr. Thomas Greenwood.—In Mount-street, Mr. James Pearce.—24, Mrs. Lee, regretted.—In Woolpack-lane, 53, Mrs. Rachael Crutchley.

At Mansfield, 52, Mrs. White.—46, Mrs. Storr.—24, Miss Ellen White.

At Newark, 57, Mr. John Masland.

At Basford, 84, the widow of Mr. John Elliott.—At Butwell-house, the wife of Lieut. Col. Newton.—At Foston-hall, Catherine, wife of John Broadhurst, esq. M. P.—At Costock, 89, Mr. Wm. Miller.

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LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Deeping, to Miss Oxspring.—Mr. Charles Sympton, to Miss Young; all of Lincoln.—Mr. W. Headland, to Miss Wilkinson.—Mr. W. Brickers, to Miss Gay; all of South.—Mr. John Boots, of Burton Bedwarding, to Miss Ann Holland, of Sutfert.—Mr. Wilson, of Leabe, to Miss Mary Trotter, of Lincoln.—Mr. C. Bellamy, to Miss Sarah Foster, both of Tattershall.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. Green.

At Stamford, 37, Mr. Wm. Lee.

At South, 77, Mrs. S. Sturton.

At Ketsby, R. Fowler, esq. esteemed.

At Totteshall Thrope, Mr. James Roc.—At Ingleby, 76, Mrs. Martha Creswick.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

So great is the distress among the unemployed workmen at Hinckley, that a donation from the "Association for the relief of the Poor," in London, of 200*l.* was expended in five or six days.

Married.] Mr. R. C. Smith, of Lutterworth, to Miss Presland, of Rushden.—Mr. Twells, of Loughborough, to Miss Brown, of Wimeswold.—Mr. M. Bloxham, of Gilmorton, to Miss E. Reynolds, of Ashby-Lodge.—Mr. Trickle, of Nuneaton, to Miss Hannah Cooper, of Wibtoft.

Died.] At Leicester, 75, Thos. Arnold, M. D.; for half a century, the liberal proprietor and conductor of an extensive Lunatic Asylum, and known to the literary world as the author of a standard work on Insanity, in which he displayed extensive erudition and a thorough knowledge of the subject. In his neighbourhood, and among an extensive circle of private friends, no man could be more sincerely, or more deservedly, beloved; while, in his public character, he always proved himself an unshaken friend of civil and religious liberty, and the anxious promoter of every design which tended to ameliorate distress. In a word, he was an enlightened ornament of his native town, and his station in society will not easily be filled again by a similar union of estimable qualities. He married a sister of the celebrated Mrs. Macauley Graham, which more closely allied him to literature; and he was an occasional contributor to this Magazine, and a much-valued friend of its Editor.

At the same place, 42, Mr. John Roberts.—Mr. Hill.—Mrs. Hudson.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Eddowes, greatly regretted.—68, Mrs. Needham.

At Oakham, Mr. Cole.

At Appleby, Mr. Thomas Pratt.—At Charley, 77, Mr. John Higgs.—At Ibstock Grange, Miss Mary Weston.—At Overseal, 81, the widow of the Rev. Thomas Gresley, D. D.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Much relief has been afforded to the neighbourhood of Bilston, by donations

from benevolent individuals, sent by post from all parts of the country.

Married.] Mr. S. W. Woolrich, to Miss M. Bromley, both of Stafford.—John Gardner, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss Maundor Newton, of Keel.—Mr. Lees, of Longport, to Miss Johnson, of Stoke-upon-Trent.—Mr. Samuel Heath, of Burslem, to Miss Jackson, of Bucknall.

Died.] At Newcastle, 60, Mr. Thomas Mellard, suddenly.

At Eccleshall, 30, Mrs. Sarah Comberbach.

At Walton, Mr. John Glover.—At Milwick, Miss Dawes.—At Johnson-hall, 71, Mary, widow of the Rev. F. Mecke.—At Ranton, 55, Mr. Martin Hart.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. James Jones, to Mrs. Court.—Mr. James Jones Dransfield, to Miss Watson, of Colemore-row.—Mr. Nicholls, to Miss Ann Benton: all of Birmingham.—Mr. Joseph Butterworth, of Birmingham, to Miss Hollis, late of Northampton.—Mr. Joseph Lant, of Coventry, to Mrs. Adkins, of Kenilworth.—Mr. G. Morgan, of Birmingham, to Miss E. Constable, of Wednesbury.—Mr. Thomas Bartlett, jun. to Miss Elizabeth Willetts, of Handsworth.—Mr. Burn, of Birmingham, to Mrs. Joice Baker, late of Bridgnorth.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Bull-street, 49, Mrs. Bellamy.—In Sand-street, 49, Mrs. Sarah Audley.—In Temple-street, the wife of Mr. P. Osborn.—81, Mr. Berry.—In Little Charles-street, Mrs. Langford, justly respected.—In Brearley-street, 28, Mr. George Bradnock.—In Digbeth, 50, Mr. John Pluitt.

At Sutton Coldfield, Mr. Terry, many years an eminent surgeon.

At Ashted, Mr. Matthias Mogridge.—Mrs. Hannah Hunt.—At Weston, 75, Mr. Umbers.—At Middleton, 76, Mr. William Eagles.—At Edmondscott, 72, Mr. Alexander Walker.—At Holland, 56, Mr. Thomas Kendrick, regretted.

SHROPSHIRE.

In Shropshire, the works of Mr. Reynolds, (the oldest family in the trade in the district) have totally ceased. Out of 34 furnaces (each casting 50 tons of pig-iron per week, and each employing about 500 men) only 10 are at present in work; and of these, the Madeley Company has given orders for the discontinuance of two; and others must do the same—for it is estimated, the Company at Lilleshall has 500 tons of iron on hand, and the one at Madeley Wood not less than 3000. These extinguished works consumed not less than 300 tons of coal per week; so that a corresponding number of colliers are also destitute.

The bank of Messrs. Smallwood and Spearman, of Market Drayton, has stopped payment.

The Marquis of Stafford, to give employment to the distressed poor, has commenced draining and sub-dividing an extensive tract of moor-land, at Lilleshall.

Married.] Mr. John Towers, to Miss Mary Ann Jones.—Mr. Allcock, to Miss Strange: all of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Robson, of Huntington, to Miss Eginton, of Ludlow.—Francis Walford, esq. of Atcham-hall, to Mrs. Scott, of Great Malvern.—Mr. James, of Oldstone, to Miss Jones, of Chadford.—Mr. John Wood, of Baystone, to Miss Mary Turtle, of London.—Mr. Thomas Pierce, of Benington, to Miss Elizabeth Woodhouse, of Wroxeter.—Mr. John Ruscoe, to Miss Ann Kempster, both of Whitechurch.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 86, Catherine, widow of Charles Bolas, esq. suddenly.—Ralph Cooper Green, esq. barrister.—In Belmont, at an advanced age, the widow of Thomas Mason, esq.

At Oswestry, Mr. Evan Jones.

At Maesbrook, Miss Ward.—At Callaghan, Mrs. Harding.—At Wombidge-hall, Mrs. Anne Johnson, a benevolent friend to the poor.—At Hardwick-lodge, suddenly, the wife of Mr. James Taylor.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A meeting has been held at Dudley on the subject of the distresses so universally felt in that neighbourhood; when a general District Committee was appointed. A statement was read, by which it appeared that, out of the population of 83,000, upwards of 21,700 are now either totally destitute for want of employment, or without adequate means of support: of this number, only about 9000 are receiving weekly pay from their parishes.

Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward has given 2000*l.* towards the relief of the existing misery among the poor classes of the community in Dudley, and some of the neighbouring parishes.

Married.] J. Ewing, esq. judge and magistrate of Sylhet, Calcutta, to Miss Morton, of Worcester.

Died.] At Worcester, 55, Mr. John Page.—Mrs. Boulter.—At Stourport, 68, Mr. John Redding.—At Bewdley, 62, William Parsons, esq.—56, Mr. Samuel Baker, solicitor.—At Uphampton House, Ombersley, Miss Mary Jones.—At Stourton-castle, Thomas Worrall Grazebrook, esq.—At Woodhall-farm, Mr. James Palmer.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At the late Herefordshire assizes, an action was brought by Messrs. Bodenham and Co., bankers of Hereford, v. Bennett and others, proprietors of the Carmarthen and Hereford coach, to recover the value of a parcel of country bank-notes, amounting to nearly 350*l.*, sent by the defendants' coach to Brecon, but which was never delivered.—A verdict for plaintiffs.

Married.] T. S. Rogers, esq. of Kingston,

to Miss Elizabeth Jane Meredith, of Knighton.—At Kingsland, Joseph George Mitford, esq. of the East India Company's service, to Miss May, of Street Court.

Died.] At Leominster, Miss Beebee, regretted.—At Ross, Mr. W. Coke.—At the Court of Noke, Thomas King, esq.

GLoucester AND Monmouth.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the independent freemen of the city of Gloucester, resident in and near London, held at the Plough tavern, Giltspur-street, on the 12th ult. in pursuance of a public advertisement, "to consider of a proper person to succeed Captain Morris, as the representative in parliament of the said city."—It was unanimously resolved, "that, as the national distress in which we are now plunged, is, in a great degree, the result of a corrupt system of administration, arising from our being deprived of that grand national right, a free, full, and frequent representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament, the restoration of that right will be the only radical and effectual remedy for our numerous and heavy national grievances.—That it is our settled and unalterable determination not to vote for or support any person at the ensuing election, who will not solemnly pledge himself to promote, by every constitutional means in his power, the grand objects expressed in the foregoing resolutions.—That we earnestly recommend to our brother freemen to vote for such person only, whose independent and declared principles shall coincide with the sentiments expressed in these resolutions."—This election appears likely to be conducted with a degree of energy worthy of the imitation of all England at this crisis.

A meeting of the nobility, gentry, and clergy of Gloucestershire, lately took place, at which the bishop presided; when it was determined to form a Diocesan Society, for the education of the poor in the principles of the established church, in co-operation with the National Society.

The foundation-stone of the buildings of the Bristol Gas-Light Company, on Temple-BacK, was recently laid by their chairman, Dr. Kentish.

Cheltenham has been thronged this season with an unusual number of visitants, many of them of the highest rank.

Married.] Mr. N. Duck, to Miss Pole, of St. James's-square.—Charles Lee, esq. to Mrs. Mary Waddell; all of Bristol.—Joseph Anthony Simons, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Amy Harris, of Colford.—George Lunell, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Ann Barrow of Colham-Lodge.—Mr. T. Fowler, jun. to Miss Watkins, both of Cirencester.—Lieut. Col. Burrows, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Ann Taylor, of Monmouth.—William Gagg, esq. of Marshfield, to Miss Bridget Sainsbury, of Hinton.—At Thornbury, Major Hector

McLaine, 57th regiment, to Miss Osborne, of Kingston.—Mr. Shipton, to Miss Harvey, both of Chipping Sodbury.—John Greaves, esq. of Mickleton-house, to Miss Thomas, of Penryn.—At Cheltenham, J. B. Watson, esq. to Mrs. Byron.—Mr. James Preece, to Miss E. Hawkins, both of Monmouth.

Died.] At Gloucester, John Le Motte, esq. of Jersey.

At Bristol, 72, the Rev. George Wilkins, rector of St. Michael's.—In Park-street, Mr. T. Shute, one of the surgeons to the Bristol Infirmary, highly esteemed.—62, Mary Rich, of the Society of Friends.

At Cirencester, Miss Milton, justly lamented.—At Cheltenham, 35, Mr. Charles Churchill.—At Tetbury, 84, Mrs. Watts.—At Tewkesbury, 24, Mr. Thomas Moore.—At Stoke Wilhelmina, Elizabeth Sarah Somerset, only daughter of Lord John Somerset.—At Rockhampton, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Wm. Davies.—At Shurdington, 69, Mrs. Sarah Theter, justly lamented.—At Barnwood-Court, after a few days' illness, Robert Morris, esq. M.P. for Gloucester.

At Cheltenham, Richard Reynolds, esq. in the 81st year of his age. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and formerly an eminent manufacturer at Bristol, and afterwards in the concern well known by the name of the Coalbrookdale Company, from which he had retired many years. His charities were unparalleled in Bristol since the days of Colston, or in other cities in any age. But they were not confined to that city, he had agents established in different parts of the country, whose business it was to seek for cases of distress in their respective neighbourhoods, and to recommend them to his consideration; so that thousands, who never heard the name of their benefactor, often partook of his bounty. Such, however, was his singular modesty, such his truly Christian meekness, that no exact estimate can be made of the sums he employed in this way. It is believed, that his expenditure in charity was near 10,000*l.* per annum, and that it frequently exceeded that sum; indeed in one year he expended nearly 20,000*l.* in acts of benevolence. Among other instances of his munificence which may be cited, he gave Joseph Lancaster, at three successive times, 1000*l.* per time, to enable him to carry into effect his system of education, accompanied by no condition but the secrecy of the donor's name. He united, in a remarkable manner, great liberality with just discrimination; and, although the sums he annually distributed were large, yet he never relieved any object without previous investigation; he was therefore seldom imposed upon: and that wealth, of which he only considered himself the steward, was employed almost invariably in aiding

the friendless and distressed. His modesty and humility were as distinguished features of his character as his liberality; for in the practice of his long and well-spent life, the precept, "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth," was strictly fulfilled. Mr. Reynolds, therefore, invariably shunned the applause which he deserved. May his example incite those who are blessed with opulence to emulate him in deeds of charity, so as to repair, in some measure, the loss which all have sustained by his death.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Foster, of Oxford, to Miss Bartlett, of Brackley.—The Rev. T. L. Bennett, of High Moor, to Miss Frances Willcock.—Mr. Betteris, of Oxford, to Miss Betteris, of London.—Mr. John Pabury, of Banbury, to Miss Rutter, of Witney.—Mr. Richard Middleton, of Cutslow-farm, to Miss Elizabeth Osborne, of Yarnton.

Died.] At Oxford, 35, Miss Jane Elmer, of Chiselhampton.—24, the wife of Mr. Charles Brown, greatly regretted.—24, Miss Harriet Louisa Heading, justly lamented.

At Dorchester, 77, Mr. Lemuel Vick.

At Thame, 61, the wife of Mr. C. Smith.—54, Mr. T. Pricket.

At Shipton, 57, Mrs. Hannah Gibson.—At King Sutton, 63, Mr. Richard Fortnam, suddenly.—At Sandford, 24, Mr. William Thorp.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

At the late general meeting for licensing alehouse-keepers in the hundreds of Faircross and Kintbury Eagle, in Newbury Division, the complaints made by the publicans of the badness of the beer served to them by brewers were so general, and in some instances their interference in, and monopoly of, public houses so flagrant, that the magistrates, nine in number, unanimously resolved—"That the full extent of time for granting licences should be allowed to several publicans, in order that they might procure other houses, which the Justices would licence in lieu of those so monopolized, or wherein any undue influence had been used;" an example highly honourable to those who set it, and worthy of general imitation.

A stocking manufactory is about to be established at Isley; the machinery has been removed from Nottingham, where its arrangements wanted the interests of the unindemnified workmen.

Married.] H. J. Dawes, esq. of Maidenhead Thicket, to Miss Spencer, of Chatham.

Died.] At Reading, 64, the Rev. Joseph Eyre, M.A. rector of St. Giles.

At Bray Wick Lodge, Robert Anderson, esq.

HERTS AND BEDS.

Married.] Mr. George Nicholson, to

Miss Ann Searancke, both of Hertford.—Mr. James Archer, of Hatfield, to Miss Caroline Gripper, of Hertford.—Mr. Stirling, of Chertsey, to Miss Ellis, of Barnet.—Mr. John Aldred, of Chertsey, to Miss Spong, of Egham.—Mr. John Tweed, of Bishop's Stortford, to Miss Harriet Lord, of Gladwin.—The Rev. R. C. Handley, of Hern-hill, to Miss Cassandra Hutchinson, of Hatfield.

Died.] At Bedford, Mrs. M. Coulston, greatly regretted by the poor.

At Chertsey, 74, Mrs. Green, of Mary-le-bone-street.

At Woburn, 80, Mrs. Jane Cecil.

At Sarratt, 56, Mr. R. Lipscomb.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A Saving Bank for Northampton town and county, was lately opened. During the first two hours the sum of 90*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* was deposited; and in the evening 75*l.* 7*s.*

Married.] Mr. L. Hobson, of Wellingborough, to Miss N. E. White, of Thrapston.—Mr. Charles Woolley, of Castle Ashby, to Miss Gough, of Boyeat.—Mr. George James Joysey, of Brackley, to Miss Mary Ann Hickling, of Birmingham.—Mr. William Gibbon, to Miss S. Henley, both of Kettering.—George Quimby, esq. to Miss Wood, both of Oundle.—The Rev. Samuel Adams, of Kissingbury, to Miss S. Hall, of Northampton.

Died.] At Peterborough, 57, F. Hopkinson, esq.

At Euston-hall, Catharine, wife of John Broadhurst, esq. M.P.

At Helmdon, 73, Mrs. Adkins.

At Courteen-hall, 24, Mary Alice, wife of Charles Wake, esq.

At Oundle, 70, Mr. John Noorthouck, fifty years a liveryman of the Company of Stationers, and son of Herman Noorthouck, a bookseller of some eminence, and was himself distinguished as a literary character and a worthy man. He passed nearly the whole of his life in the usual occupations of an author, an index-maker, and a corrector of the press. The only works to which his name was affixed are, 1. a laborious and a very useful "History of London," 1773, 4*to.*; and 2. a valuable "Historical and Classical Dictionary," 2 vols. 1776, 8*vo.*

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

Within the month there was a considerable fall of snow in the lower parts of Cambridge and Huntingdonshires, where the frost was so severe as to destroy all the crops of cucumbers and French beans in the extensive market gardens round the city of Ely.

Married.] The Rev. Wm. Webb, D.D. master of Clare-hall, Cambridge, to Miss Anne Gould, of Fornham.—Mr. John Radford, jun. of Cambridge, to Miss Anne Claydon, of Bishop's Stortford.—At Hildersham, Thomas Kent, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Dorothy Cox.—The Rev. J. Ventris,

Ventris, vicar of Beeding, to Miss Jane Hinton, of Chawton.

Died.] At Ely, Mr. John Constable.—Mrs. Wilson, suddenly.

At Huntingdon, suddenly, 76, Mr. George Gibbs, of Peterborough.

At Wisbech, Miss Egar.—64, the wife of Mr. William Melton.

At Ickleton, 46, Mr. Thomas Brown, regretted.

NORFOLK.

A meeting was lately held at Norwich, for the benevolent purpose of promoting in that city, and its neighbourhood, the use of machines to clean chimneys, instead of employing children.

At Norwich assizes an action was brought by "*Graver v. Waterhouse and others*," proprietors of the mail-coach from London to Norwich, to recover damages sustained by delay in delivery of a parcel. The delivery of the parcel at the coach-office having been proved, the judge thought the plaintiff was entitled to recover.—Verdict for plaintiff, damages 55*l*.

Married.] Mr. Michael Raynes, to Miss Elizabeth Botwright.—Mr. T. Mack, to Miss Riseborough: all of Norwich.—Mr. Redfern, of Holt, to Miss Johnson, of Norwich.—Mr. James Jenner, merchant, of Yarmouth, to Miss Denny, of Egmerc.—At Gissing, Mr. George Aldis, of Dickleburgh, to Miss Elizabeth Burroughs.—Mr. Ambrose Wallis, to Miss Sewell, both of Downham-market.—Mr. James A. Buck, to Miss Sanctuary, of Weasenham.

Died.] At Norwich, Miss Say.—67, Mr. Benjamin Gee.—67, Mr. Joseph Oxley, one of the Society of Friends, regretted.—The widow of Mr. Michael Hudson.—In Ber-street, 70, Mrs. Mary Caulk.—82, Mr. James Harrell.

At Yarmouth, 84, Mr. Orford.—41, Mrs. Ann Laws.—86, Mrs. Susannah Elliott.—The wife of Mr. J. Barrett.—50, Mr. David Christie, formerly lieutenant in the Swedish navy.

At Fakenham, at an advanced age, Mr. Wm. Custaues.

At Tilney St. Lawrence, 34, Mr. John Earish.—At Mulbarton, 36, Mrs. Spratt.

At Hedenham, 56, Mrs. M. Bunn.

At Kirby Bedon, 52, Mr. Adam Millett.

At Runcton Holme, 69, the wife of Mr. Michael Goodale, much regretted.

SUFFOLK.

A clothing charity is established in the village of Horningsheath, to furnish the poor with necessary clothing at half the cost price.

Married.] Mr. Duffield, of London, to Miss Sarah Munro, of Bury.—Charles Cholbe, esq., to Miss Jane Agnes Elford, both of Framlingham.—Mr. Buttrum, of Rayford, to Miss Cutting, of Swilland.—Mr. George Mayhew, to Mrs. Last, both of Stradbroke.—Mr. Arthur Gedge, of Mildenhall, to Miss Archer, of Isleham.—

Andrew Arcedeckne, esq., of Gleveringhall, to Miss Anne Harriet Beckford, of Southampton.

Died.] At Bury, 34, Mrs. Steed.—54, Mr. Samuel Priest.

At Ipswich, greatly respected, Mr. J. Steggal.—67, Mr. Stenard, much respected.—Suddenly, Miss Paine.—Mr. Baldiston.

At Saxmundham, 45, Mrs. Proctor.

At Framlingham, 57, Mr. Threadkell.

At Tostock, 74, Mr. Sheppard Hunt, deservedly respected.—At Ickworth, Mr. Thomas Byford.—At Lavenham, 63, the wife of Mr. Thomas Howe.—At Fornham St. Martin, the Rev. John Ord, D.D. rector of Burgh and Ickburgh, highly esteemed.

ESSEX.

A barn belonging to Mr. Wayling, of Tillingham, was lately set on fire by some incendiary; in consequence, all the other farming buildings, with the exception of one barn and a cart shed, with a stallion, 34 pigs and hogs, 80 head of poultry, 85 fleeces of wool, a gig, and all the farming implements were destroyed. Arson is now becoming a prevalent crime among the labouring poor.

Married.] Mr. Isaac Deck, of Harwich, to Miss Susan Norris.—Mr. Brown, of Westminster, to Miss Martha Scruby, of Chipping Ongar.—Capt. B. Walker, of the R.N. to Miss Snell, of Bocking.—The Rev. Robert Fiske, jun. B.D. rector of Wendon Lofts, to Miss Mary Ann Fiske, of Saffron Walden.—Mr. Charles Pledger, to Miss Slogroove, both of Saffron Walden.—Mr. Perry, of Stenfield-academy, to Miss Frances Heard, of Virley-hall.

Died.] At Colchester, Mr. J. Johnson.—76, Peter Cross, a member of the Society of Friends and justly regretted.

At Waltham Abbey, 65, the wife of John Jessop, esq.; the poor have lost in her a good friend.

At Great Coggleshall, 64, Mrs. Elizabeth Durrant, greatly lamented.—At Hillhouse, Danbury, William Gibbs, esq.—At Stebbing, suddenly, 73, Mrs. Sarah Barker.—At Lenden-house; suddenly, at an advanced age, Miss Ann Raustorn.

KENT.

A melancholy accident occurred on Friday evening the 13th ult. between 7 and 8 o'clock, at Rochester-bridge. A party of fourteen, returning down the Medway to Chatham, were seen approaching the bridge; in an instant a shriek was heard and the whole party, together with the waterman disappeared! This distressing accident was occasioned by a piece of timber placed across the lock they intended to pass, which is under repair; a notice had been put on the bridge; but by a strange fatality no means had been adopted to warn those who might approach by night. At the moment the boat struck, this boom

was just above the surface of the water. The following is the melancholy list of the unfortunate sufferers.

Mr. Mills, of Chatham, tailor.
Mrs. Mills, sisters, schoolmistresses
Miss Gilbert, } at Chatham.
Mr. Gilbert, brother of the above.
Miss Mills, infant daughter.
Miss Des Bois, }
Miss Gonge, } Miss Morson, }
Miss South, } Miss Reynolds, }
Miss Mackett, } Miss Matthews, }
Miss Brock, } Miss Obery, }
Thomas Lear, waterman.

Pupils.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Cooper, to Miss Sankey.—Mr. D. Griffiths, to Mrs. King.—Mr. William Ansley, to Miss Ann Ingleton: all of Canterbury.—Lieut. Charles Long, R.M., to Miss Ann Hubbard, both of Dover.—Mr. H. Crouch, to Miss H. Beeny.—Mr. W. Milstead, to Miss E. Hyland.—Mr. J. Scoones, jun. to Miss E. Fuller: all of Maidstone.—Mr. James Vennall, of Sandwich, to Miss Mary St. Ledger.—At Folkestone, Mr. Richard Wood, to Miss Susannah Tutley.—Mr. Hunt Jeffery, to Miss Elizabeth Warman.—Richard Beale, esq. of River-hall, Biddenden, to Miss Sarah Elphick, of Ten-terden.—John Gammon, esq. of Debting, to Mrs. Sconnock, of Stockbury.

Did.] At Canterbury, 50, Mrs. Elizabeth Brooke, much respected.—Mr. William Seguin.—95, the widow of Mr. John Hills.—82, Mr. Richard Twelein.

At Dover, Mrs. Brockman.
At Chatham, on Smithfield Bank, 75, Mr. B. Murten.—Mrs. Sarah Paine.
At Deal, 25, Mr. T. World.
At Folkestone, 76, Mrs. Brown.
At Whitstable, Mrs. Daniels.
At Lyminge, 61, Mr. Richard Arnold.—At Mongeham, 78, Mr. John Lade.—At Wye, Mr. C. Knowles.—54, Miss Mary Philcox.—At Yalding, at an advanced age, the wife of Mr. Robert Baker.—At Rainham, Mr. Stratfield.

SUSSEX.

The High Constable of Brighton lately convened a public meeting of the inhabitants, for the purpose of co-operating with the London Association for the relief of the labouring poor; but, only twelve persons attending, the business was adjourned *sine die*.

The Directors and Guardians of the Poor of Brighton are about to erect a manufactory for the employment of the numerous applicants for relief. The present cruel system of farming out the paupers will be abandoned, and a building will be erected for their comfort and convenience.

Brighton did not begin to fill this year till the end of August; but in September every lodging-house was occupied, and chiefly by respectable families.

Married.] Edmund Peachey, esq. of Chi-

chester, to Miss Poor, of North Mundham.—John Herbert, esq. to Miss Anne Ashby, of Mayfield.—Mr. H. Bourn, of Rye, to Miss E. Dobell, of Cranbrook.—Mr. Samuel Dobell, of Cranbrook, to Miss Bourn, of Rye.—Mr. J. Lansdell, of Battle, to Miss Breeds, of Hastings.

Did.] At Chichester, the wife of Henry Silverlock, esq.

At Arundel, Capt. Henry Tillieux Fraser, R.N.

At Brighton, Lady Rawlinson.—Ann, wife of the Rev. Dr. Styles.—76, Charles Herbert, esq. M.P. for Wilton.

At Horsham, 80, Mr. Richard Thompson, sen.—23, Mr. Joseph Whybroy.

HAMPSHIRE.

A meeting of the wool-growers, convened by the Hampshire Agricultural Society, took place on the 26th of Aug. at Winchester, when a petition to Parliament to restrict the importation of foreign wool was determined upon.

Mr. CROKER, one of the conductors of the Courier newspaper, has offered himself a candidate to represent Portsmouth; but, we trust, with little prospect of success.

The medical operations of the Southampton Galvanic Institution, has, it is said, been beneficial in a variety of distressing cases of disease, especially among the labouring poor. A mild and gentle mode of treatment has been adopted, and the efficacy of electricity and galvanism has been proved by incontrovertible facts:—119 patients have been admitted since the 2d of July last; and, with the exception of a very few cases, relief or cure has been the result of a few operations.

The number of persons who seek parochial aid in this county, is beyond former example. In Portsoken-parish alone, the paupers have increased to upwards of 600 resident in the poor-house—3276 out of it. The greater part of the latter were, until lately, contributors to parish-relief, and not the abject suppliants of it. In Portsoken-parish, the number has risen to 600 persons.

Married.] T. B. Loaden, of Holborn, to Miss Weymouth, of Southampton.—Garrard, esq. to Miss Weymouth, of Southampton.—Thomas Walker, esq. of Stockton, to Miss Caroline Eliza Sayer, of Winchester.—Mr. Edney, to Miss Mary Pittis, both of Newport.—Mr. Thomas Beale, of Polhampton, to Miss Sarah Parker Muspratt, of Winchester.—Mr. M. Vincent, of Romsey, to Miss Susan Smith, of Somerton.

Did.] At Southampton, Mr. Bevis; regretted.—Suddenly, Mrs. Harris.

At Winchester, Mr. Henry Ward.—The wife of Mr. Thomas Spender.—Mr. Thomas Mould, suddenly.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Baker.—84, Mr. Douty, much respected.

At Whitechurch, 37, Mr. Richard Jeffereys, surgeon in the R.N.

At Cowes, Mr. Jan. Peters.—Mr. Geo. Gilman, suddenly.

At Hursley, 74, Frances, Lady Heathcôte.—At Worthy, 89, Sir Chaloner Ogle, bart. senior admiral in the Navv.—At Ansford, Lieut. Shepherd, R.N.—At Hartley Wintney, Ann, wife of J. Giblett, esq.—At Axbridge, suddenly, J. Atkins, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the magistrates in the division of Marlborough, the *worthy and public-spirited* magistrates gave the inn-keepers notice, that, in consequence of the continued complaints of the badness of their beer, they were at liberty, if their brewers served them with bad, to brew it themselves, or buy it wherever they pleased; and if, by so doing, they were turned out of their houses, they would grant them next year a licence at other houses, and, on no consideration, renew that to the one they had quitted; and that if after this notice they persevered in selling bad beer, they would not again be licensed. This is as it ought to be.

Married.] John William Palmer, esq. of East Gersdon, to Miss Pocock, of Allington.—Mr. James Newman, to Miss Maria Cowdale, both of Westbury.—At Melksham, Mr. James Newman, to Miss Haynes, of Charlton Kings.

Died.] At Salisbury, Miss Rigby.

At Calne, Mrs. Bowman, much regretted.

At Devizes, Mr. White.

At Woodford, 73, the Rev. John Wyndham, LL.D. rector of Corton Denham, and Staple Fitzpaine.—At Wedhampton, 31, John Pierce, esq. much regretted.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Mr. George Buckley, of Taunton, has invented, and lately completed, a machine for the purpose of clearing coal and other mines of inflammable air, and supplying them with a sufficient quantity of vital air.

At the last Somerset-assizes, complete dresses of men and women's apparel were shewn to the judges; to exhibit the advanced state of proficiency in the manufactures in the gaol: by which it appeared, that the dresses were woven and made by the prisoners, of which the woollens were manufactured from the raw material; so that the whole of the prisoners of the county will be supplied with clothing by the efforts of their own industry, with a considerable saving to the county.

Married.] Mr. Joseph Price, of Springfield-place, to Miss Ann Gibbons, of Argyle-street: Mr. Thomas Tyce, to Miss Ann Long: all of Bath.—Col. Henry Powlett, to Miss Jane Peile, of Camden-place, Bath.

At Taunton, Mr. J. H. Chilcott, to Mrs.

M. Edwards.—Mr. R. Hemer, jun. to Miss S. Gibley Tucker.—At Bridgwater, Mr. Turner, to Miss Splatt: Mr. J. Moore, to Miss Porter.—The Rev. Mr. Williams, of Marston, to Miss Catherine Purlewent, of Shepton Mallet.

Died.] At Bath, in Poltency-street, 80, Sir Thomas Miller, bart. M.P. for Portsmouth: he was uniformly devoted to the best interests of his country.—In Pierrepont-street, Mrs. Ann Petrie, regretted.—71, Mrs. Catherine Evans.—In John-street, 72, Mr. Green.—In Cornwall-buildings, Mr. William Bullock.—In the Circus, James Bouchier, esq.—In Paragon-buildings, Mr. John Master.—In Guy-street, 75, Mrs. Allen, respected for her great benevolence.—Mrs. Lucy Ann Poole.

At Taunton, 90, Mr. Richard Turle.—32, Miss Mary Dinham.—The wife of Lieut. Wm. Wells, much respected.

At Sandford, Mrs. Bellamy.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] George Peach, esq. of Forston house, to Miss Elizabeth Fox, of Maperton.—Lieut. Hill, of the 23rd Light Dragoons, to Miss M. Fuzzard, of Dorchester.—Mr. Isaac Daniel, of Beaminster, to Miss Ann Roberts, of Crediton.—Mr. Forster, of Abbot-bury, to Miss Gapper.

Died.] At Weymouth, 83, Capt. Tupper.—Mr. John Pucket, jun. much respected.

DEVONSHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting lately took place at the Town-hall, Plymouth-Dock, for the purpose of entering into a subscription for the relief of the labouring and industrious poor.

At the late Devon assizes, a baker, named Rowe, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and fined 10*l.* for mixing clay with his flour.

Married.] Mr. R. Webber, to Miss Jane Legg: Mr. Henry Tucker, to Miss Ann Howe: all of Exeter.—Mr. S. M. Cox, of Exeter, to Miss Rowland, of Moreton-hampstead.—Lieut. Robert Heber, R.N. to Miss Sarah Gidley Tucker, of Exeter.—William Thorpe, esq. to Miss Margaret Gidley, of Honiton.—Mr. John Berry, of Ashburton, to Miss Susannah Bovey, of Pear-tree-house.—Mr. J. Davy, of Fordton, to Miss E. Brown, of Collumpton.—Mr. Fallowfield, of Little Cleave, to Miss Elizabeth Woolcombe, of Exeter.—Mr. Thomas Besley, of Tiverton, to Miss Angger, of Exeter.—Capt. Bayly, R.A. to Miss Elizabeth Buck, of Dadden.

Died.] At Exeter, 22, Mr. J. Hervell, regretted.—22, Miss Sarah Milford.—47, John Hutchings, esq. many years a partner in the City-bank, much and deservedly lamented.—84, Thomas Le Marchant, esq. formerly of Guernsey.

At Plymouth, 59, Mr. John Conquer, lamented.—81, in Frankfort-place, Mrs. Alicia,

Alicia Rodd.—The wife of Mr. John Barrett.—60, Mr. George Ord.—Mr. Macey.

At Barnstaple, 83, the widow of Nicholas Shepherd, esq.

At Topsham, 50, Miss Atkins, of London.

CORNWALL.

Married.] The Rev. R. G. Grylls, jun. of Luxillian, to Miss Sophia Rashleigh, of Duporth.—Mr. William Jago, to Miss Ann Pearce, of Bodmin.—Mr. Nicholas Johns, of Truro, to Miss Amelia Foy, of Penryn.—Mr. Pearce, of Bodmin, to Miss Eleot, of St. Teath.

Died.] At Falmouth, 82, Mrs. Elizabeth Todd.

At Penzance, 77, the Rev. Anthony Williams, vicar of St. Keverne.

At Launceston, 60, Mr. J. Deacon.

WALES.

The Marquis of Anglesey, in consequence of the pressure of the times, has made a considerable reduction in the rents of his tenants, in the county of Anglesey.

The inhabitants of Haverfordwest have presented to their chief magistrate, Col. James, a handsome silver vase, as a mark of their regard and esteem for his public services.

Married.] Thomas Morgan, esq. of Newport, to Miss Whitworth, of Caioarthen.—John Ellis, esq. of Garreg-Lodge, to Miss Clingin, of Mertyn.—Henry Jones, esq. of Hafodneddyn, to Miss Davies, of Llangadock.—George Lloyd, esq. of Brunant, to Miss Margaret Jane Harris, of Priskelly.

Died.] At Carnarvon, 28, Mrs. Margaret Williams.

At Iirceon, the wife of Mr. John Edwards.—81, Thomas Jones, esq. of Summer-hill.

At Heathfield Lodge, Mrs. Hammond.—At Llangowen, 76, the Rev. Evan Jones, universally respected.—At Penloyn, 65, Mrs. Margaret Lewis.—At Hongae, William Lewis Anwyl, esq. greatly esteemed and regretted.

At Pool-park, near Ruthin, of a typhus fever, Louisa, wife of the Right. Hon. Lord Bagot, of Bliethfield, and sister to

the Earl of Dartmouth. Her ladyship has left two sons and three daughters to lament the irreparable loss of a valuable parent.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Francis Bermingham, esq. to Miss Graham, of Morphie.—P. M. Wylie, of Edinburgh, to Miss Mary Dyer, of South Lambeth.—At Dy-sart, Major Watson, to Miss Lucy Whyte.—David Young, esq. of Cornhill, Aberdeen, to Miss Helen Baker, of Fonthill, Wilts.

Died.] At the Manse of Arrocear, the Rev. J. Gillespie.—At Coly-hill, 24, Alexander Simpson, esq. he was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun, whilst shooting moor-game.

Sir Alexander Macdonald Lockhart, 40, of Lee and Carnwath, baronet. His death was occasioned by his being thrown from the box of his carriage, fifteen miles from Inverary. He once represented the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, was during some years Lieut.-colonel of the Royal Lanarkshire Militia, and was chief of the very ancient and distinguished family of Lockhart.

IRELAND.

Married.] Sir J. J. Fitzgerald, bart. of Linshee, Tipperary, to Mrs. Moore, of Cashell.

Died.] At Dublin, Lieut. J. Amphlett. At Waterford, James Laffan, esq. barrister, suddenly.

At Tramore, Robert Lyon, esq. an alderman of Waterford.—At Brownstown, the eldest daughter of the late Sir James Tyute.

ABROAD.

Died.] At Geneva, Thomas Sydenham, esq. late Envoy at Lisbon. He was first employed by Marquis Wellesley in India, on many confidential missions, and especially during his embassy to the Spanish Cortes.—76, J. Turnbull, esq. of Guildford-street.

At the Luz, East Indies, 74, Jacob Simon, many years an Armenian merchant.

At Verona, Anth. Cagnole, the celebrated mathematician and astronomer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Bailey's Eloge de Charles V. will appear in an early Number. J. W. should consult Rees' Cyclopaedia, or Blair's Grammar of Philosophy; and we wish many other Querists would consult those, or similar works, before they address trite questions to us. We are unable to decypher the Letter of our friend Z. who dates from Cheltenham. Messrs. Middleton, Salisbury, Repton, &c. &c. came to hand too late for the current Number.

We have received several communications, ascribing the wet season to the spots in the Sun, but, as the wet season was not common to the whole earth; as the Sun turns on its axis every twenty-five days, carrying round the spots; and as the evaporation which causes rain in one part of the earth, is occasioned by the excess, rather than the want of Sun-shine in other parts; we have given no encouragement to this new philosophy. The same, and other reasons operate against most of the hypotheses which refer changes of Weather to the changes of the Moon; it being also forgotten, that, as the Moon changes four times every month, and the Weather at least as often, the changes must frequently coincide by the common law of chances, without any relation of cause and effect.

At page 216, col. 2, for 5,000 species, read 50,000.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 290.] NOVEMBER 1, 1816. [4 of Vol. 42.

When the Monthly Magazine was first published, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend.—*Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*
As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

RETURNED to Paris, after two months absence (at the baths of Burgundy), I learn that new calumnies have been fabricated against me. My "first and last reply to libellists," printed two years since, well known to those it signalizes, and who take care to conceal the knowledge of it from their readers, refutes the accusations which they reproduce, in the hope that the reputation will serve instead of proofs. There has, however, appeared a new calumny, which I should have despised, at the risk of seeing the libellists assume a victory from my silence, if it were not necessary to unveil the turpitude of certain individuals, and to shew to what acts of baseness those will descend who hunger and thirst after evil.

M. Bertrand de Moleville, in what he calls "A History of the Revolution," and in his "Private Memoirs," accuses "the friends of the blacks" of having been paid for pleading the cause of the Africans; he charges to my account 80,000 francs (3,333l.); it is a great reduction from the calculations of several colonists, who have asserted the amount to be some millions, that I have received from the Jews and the negroes.

M. Bertrand de Moleville can undoubtedly alledge his proofs? Certainly; and what are they— he has it from the Chevalier de Langle, who was, he confesses, "half a madman, and a man of a very bad character." Relying on this grave authority, he places himself, we perceive, in good company;—what would M. Bertrand de Moleville do or say were he to be traduced on such testimony?

Raymond, a man of colour, whom he asserts to have been the agent of this pecuniary negotiation, has frequently given the lie to the colonists who have propagated the falsehood. Reader, open the Relation of the Troubles of St.

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Domingo, by Garran Coulon, made in the name of a special commission, and three committees, vol. iv. page 489, &c. you will there see the infamous plot of some planters, who, to establish this calumny, had the effrontery to falsify a letter of Raymond, and were convicted of forgery.

When, on the one hand, these details are known; and, on the other, my disregard, or rather the aversion, with which I have been often reproached, for whatever relates to fortune, we may properly appreciate the men who, judging others after their own heart, do not believe that we can do good through a sentiment of virtue, and to obey the dictates of our conscience.

If M. Bertrand de Moleville can alledge the slightest proof of his assertion, I summon him to produce it; if not, I stamp his forehead with the brand of *calumniator*; sparing him the epithets which might accompany that word.

Devoted from my youth to the defence of the unfortunate, far from being guided by interested motives, which, in my eyes, are more than sordid, I assisted them, when in my power, with my purse as well as my pen; and if, in filling this honourable mission, I must be exposed to new outrages, I consent to encounter this danger also; my powers are enfeebled, but my courage is not; and my principles have not changed, like those of so many *Protei*, who have professed all doctrines, and charnted all kinds of palinodies, worn every livery, and served under every banner, who court all parties, survive all, and are, at the present moment, at the pinnacle of honours and riches, which I envy them not.

When, without seeking Fortune, she smiled upon me, I made such a use of her gifts as to leave me honourable recollections, and this use alone could inspire regret for the loss of her favours.

How ignorant or perfidious are those who;

who, in their libels, accuse—of possessing a double pension—a man who never received but one, and to whom not even one is paid. How cowardly are their aggressions, when, in spite of the most solemn promises, villainy the most atrocious, attacks indigence itself, in a man worn out with fatigue, sorrow, and persecution, and arrived at an age when his wants, in multiplying, become more imperious, and who cannot now reduce his expences to the level of his resources; but by the most rigorous privations; yet let his friends, real and pretended, be consoled, never will he annoy them with the recital of his sufferings; braving adversity, he will also brave the perverse, in practising towards them his favourite maxim—Do unto man all the good you are able, and expect from them the contrary.

The religion with which he is penetrated consoles him in all, for, having spoken and acted on this principle, he was frequently, at the convention and since, treated as fanatical and superstitious. This language, then much in use, has ceased to be in vogue; certain persons have substituted for it an ascetic hypocrisy and theological furies, which the gospel disavows: whether they slander by order or by natural instinct, whether avowing the slander with their name or for the most part anonymously, and therefore always concealed, their conduct proves that *there exists a class of privileged assassins more criminal than those who seek your life.*

GREGOIRE,

Ancien Eveque de Blois.

Paris; Sept. 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is now several months since I addressed you on the gradual rise of the ocean; and this letter is intended to shew that similar operations have been continued for an immensely long time. To avoid repeating the observations which I have made, I shall request the attention of your readers to the proofs printed in your forty-first volume, p. 1. By which I think they may be satisfied that solid materials are successively created upon the bottom of the ocean, where they do not perish, but accumulate in extremely large quantities. An examination of the strata of this planet, made with tolerable attention, would discover them to amount at this time to about 7,700 feet, which is little less than one mile and a half in thickness, mea-

suring from the surface to the formation of the slate stratum only. This great thickness has the appearance of being composed of such materials, and accumulated in the very slow, but never-ceasing, manner, which I have there described. In speaking of the rate in which such accumulation could take place, it will not be expected that accuracy can be attained at this time, but reasons have been stated for supposing it was effected at the rate of about ten feet in every thousand years. Therefore say, as ten feet is to 1,000 years, so is 7,700 feet of strata to 770,000 years, which have passed while this work, partly of creation, and partly a new arrangement of old materials, was going on.

In case it should be discovered that the slate stratum contains marine shells, or the impressions of them in any considerable number, it may then be admitted to have been formed in the same manner as the other strata were; and that would extend the estimate of years to upwards of a million.

Since the last paragraph was written it has been communicated to the public in the Cyclopaedia by Dr. Rees, that the slate stratum contains many remains of marine animals; consequently that stratum has been created and accumulated as the others were. This stratum is so very thick, that, allowing it to have been formed at the same rate of ten feet in every thousand years, it would extend the estimate to upwards of a million years; which this planet has existed since the granite stratum was finished, and the formation of slate began.

The upper layers of all strata are softer than those which lie below; the greater degree of infiltration and compression which the lower layers have undergone, has rendered them more compact and hard; and such parts of the layers as lie within the influence of the atmosphere are in a state of decomposition. Much of such strata as contain fragments of marine shells have the appearance of being formed, partly by a new creation, and partly by a new arrangement of the old materials of land destroyed. The then newly-created part is the natural produce of shell-fish and corals; the new arrangement is also the natural result of the cliffs along the coasts of all land being washed down, beat to pieces, and spread over the bottom of the ocean. The operation of spreading the earthy materials of former land over the bottom of the ocean, would generally put shell-fish to great inconvenience,

inconvenience, and frequently bury some of them alive, when they would contribute towards the formation of new strata. These loose earthy materials, mixed with the shells of fish and corals, buried in vast numbers, both dead and alive, and in every state of comminution, would then be subjected to infiltration, and the natural compression of a continued augmentation of similar materials, as well as of super-imposed strata: all these things, continued for a very long time, have changed the loose materials into strata, and such seems to have been the origin of all marl, chalk, limestone, and even marble.

All strata contain proofs in abundance that creation took place in a very slow and gradual manner, whereof the lowest layer of slate is bedded upon either quartz or granite, and all the rest have been added in succession; *stratum super stratum*, from the quartz or granite upwards to the surface. A very considerable proportion of these strata have unquestionably been created by the inhabitants of the ocean, though it must be admitted that some of the local strata (coals for instance) have had a vegetable origin; but the ocean has had the most important share in arranging these things.

I think it may be admitted, that our knowledge of the structure of this planet is mostly confined to what we discover by an examination of its strata; and these prove that, with the exception of coal, they are generally a marine production. Of this any person may satisfy himself, who will undertake the trouble of examining them in their natural situation, and view the specimens of mineralogy in the several museums, for in these places the proofs are before us. The strata of this planet have been examined from the surface downwards to the depth of about two miles, and the whole of that depth consists of *stratum super stratum*; and they shew, in a way which cannot be controverted, that they have been formed one after another, successively, from a great depth to the surface; or, in other words, the strata of greater depth were formed more early than such as lie upon them.

It is supposed to be well understood, or satisfactorily proved, that the work of creation began at the centre of the planet; if so, all, or nearly all, the subsequent formation is not more than could be accumulated by gravity and the motion of water, aided, immensely aided, by such apparently feeble creatures as

shell-fish and corals; as it is now known that the component parts of the several strata mostly consist of sea-shells and coral, the products of animals who must have lived and died during the time the several strata were forming. From very early times these creatures have abounded at the bottom of the ocean, and they still continue to abound there; nay, they may be supposed to cover it; their naturally very great increase is calculated to have a vast effect, particularly as, on the extinction of life, their exuviae are placed in a situation which renders them nearly, or quite, imperishable. The shells and the corals continually accumulate upon each other, and they have actually accumulated until they have formed strata of very great thickness; this could only have been done by the ordinary generation and death of the animals, and it is obvious that this operation is so slow as to require an immeasurably long time to form strata of very great thickness.

That strata, consisting in a very considerable degree of the shells of fish and corals mixed with sand and various sorts of earth, placed by the ocean where we find them, have accumulated to a thickness of two miles, is supposed to be incontrovertible; therefore our next inquiry should be, in how many years could this be done? I have on another occasion endeavoured to shew that this accumulation probably takes place at the rate of about a foot in one hundred years. Two miles are 10,560 feet; and that number, multiplied by 100, produces 1,056,000 years, as the time in which these animals, aided by the waves of the ocean, may have accomplished that vast work.

In the Monthly Magazine for May 1816, vol. xli. page 310, 311, and 317, are doubts and objections to my communication on the rise of the ocean, which it is thought will be removed by the facts stated, and the reasoning employed, in this paper. As to the increase of the earth by the decay of vegetable matter, it may be seen on chalk downs, and most other lands (that are not peat), to have been so little as from a few inches to a foot in thickness of vegetable mould, accumulated in countless ages upon the surface of the natural soil; that is, vegetation has added to the land a foot in the same time as marine productions have raised the sea five or ten thousand feet. The difference shews that the land is not calculated to keep itself above water.

To another of your correspondents, permit me to intimate that, the ocean may be supposed to contain immensely less lime at this time than it did before the chalk stratum was deposited from it. A stratum of chalk, of 800 feet thick at this time, and deposited from the ocean, not only cleared the salt water from much lime, but that great deposit appears to have been made in such a manner, as might be expected, from such a quantity of lime, to smother all the cornua-ammonis, and several other genera of fish.

JOHN MIDDLETON.

Lambeth.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE that men of all parties deprecate any diminution of the interest of our funded debt, as being an act of the most culpable nature, and a breach of faith with the public creditor. In answer to such persons, I have to say, that necessity has no law; that, where an act is impossible, the non-performance of that act is not culpable; obligation ceases when means fail of performance, and every agreement amongst mankind is made under this conviction; and therefore, if the impossibility of performing a contract is ascertained, there is no breach of faith.

I am well aware that those very persons who are so pertinacious now, will change when they see the impossibility of their scheme of paying without abating a farthing is impracticable; but, as they are such sticklers for justice, I must ask of them, if they do not attach great criminality to borrowing after it is evident that we cannot pay.

When the debt now existing was contracted, the insolvency of the nation was not foreseen, and therefore there was no deception: ministers expected that when parliament saw the state of affairs they would continue the war taxes, and they probably did not foresee the distressed state of the country that has since taken place; they therefore might borrow money with the fairest intentions.

Now, that facts have demonstrated the impracticability of going on even to pay the interest, more money cannot be borrowed with innocent intention and honourable expectation; yet the tendency of the conduct of those persons who protest against any diminution of interest, is to make us go on blindly and confidently borrowing, until the situation becomes desperate.

Thus, sir, in fact, the sticklers for strict honour and justice, in despite of impossibility, are (inadvertently perhaps) encouraging a real act of deception.

The law makes a complete distinction between the insolvent man whom necessity obliges to leave unpaid debts which were contracted with a fair probability of being able to pay, and the man who contracted debts which he knew he never could pay. The one is unfortunate and innocent, and treated as such, the other as guilty; and to the circumstance that the law makes this distinction, I may add, that the distinction is founded on the nature of things.

It behoves those persons who protest against any diminution of interest, to shew how we can continue to pay the interest as it is, and the other expences of the state that are inevitable; for, unless they can do that, they ought to desist from resisting a measure that must become necessary, unless what will be infinitely worse takes place, namely, a complete bankruptcy.

I do certainly think that every possible economy ought to be made, and every sinecure abolished, before the lawful creditor is reduced in his interest; but then how short a way will such abolitions go towards reducing a diminution of expenditure that will materially alter the case—I mean, sir, that will materially diminish the deficiency.

Those persons who are eternally crying out about pensions and placemen, exaggerate the evil of which they complain; and I highly approve of what Mr. Sheridan said on this subject about seven years ago.

“I agree,” said that able man, “with those who would abolish useless offices, and withdraw unearned pensions; but I will not join with them in making the people hope that this measure will bring any effectual relief; the whole sum that would be saved by such measures would not amount to three days’ expenditure.” The manly mind of Mr. Sheridan disdained to deceive the people by leading them to expect relief when it could not be obtained, and there is certainly a considerable degree of criminality in leading them into such an error; but let us see, by figures, what could be done by straining every point, that is, by making all the economy possible, and seizing on the Sinking Fund.

Permanent taxes as	
they are	£30,000,000
War taxes now existing	6,000,000

Carried forward . 36,000,000

Brought

Brought forward	36,000,000
Income Tax restored, supposing that to be possible . . .	9,000,000
Sinking Fund appro- priated to annual expence . . .	12,000,000
Total means . . .	57,000,000
<i>Expenditure.</i>	
Interest of debt fund- ed and unfunded	33,000,000
Annual expenditure, estimated at 29 mil- lions, reduced to	24,000,000
	<hr/> 57,000,000

The seizure of the Sinking Fund would itself be the worst act of breach of faith possible towards the fundholder, and even with that we come but to a level, supposing that the taxes should continue productive to the immense amount here stated, which I do not believe they would.

I said in my first letter on this subject, that after a reduction the fundholders would find themselves in a better situation than before; to prove this is scarcely necessary, because, security for their capital, and a reduction of prices of the articles of life, would both operate in their favour: but let us see how in former times reduction operated.

In 1717, the interest of the then debt, amounting to about fifty millions, was reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. Ten years after, that is, at Midsummer 1727, the interest was farther reduced from 5 to 4 per cent. and the funds rose very considerably on the occasion.

In 1749 there was a farther reduction still, the capital being at that time 57,703,475*l.*; and, though it was optional, very few resisted, and they were paid off by the Sinking Fund, which only amounted to 600,000*l.* This last reduction was from 4 to 3 per cent.; so that, on the whole, from 17 to 49, the interest was reduced one-half; yet there was neither the necessity to do it that there is now, nor did any other possessors of real property contribute an equal proportion towards diminishing the burthens of the state.

I proposed all men of real property being subjected to a payment by instalments, to reduce the debt; and all this to prevent bankruptcy and a revolution, the event of which will depend on unknown circumstances, and therefore ought to be deprecated by all lovers of their country.

In the former cases of the reduction

of interest, the conviction of the wisdom and expediency of the measure led to it; now a conviction, not of the wisdom, but the necessity, ought to operate with still greater force; and the stockholders themselves would do wisely to propose the measure, for, if it is not adopted, they run the risque of losing all.

WILLIAM PLAYFAIR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following hints have been suggested from the perusal of the small work (the Botanists' Companion,) mentioned in your last number; and which having been submitted to the consideration of some of our most eminent characters, noted not less for their scientific researches than for promoting the general welfare of society, and it having so far met their approbation as to merit the patronage of part of the royal family, who have not only offered it that honour, but who are endeavouring to establish an institution to further the object it presented; I am induced to offer it for a place in your Magazine, considering it an object highly worthy the public consideration in the present season; and, as soon as the plan is matured for its completion, I shall also do myself the pleasure of communicating it to you.

A FRIEND TO THE POOR.

Hints relative to Domestic Economy, intended for the Purpose of drawing the Attention of our Cottagers, &c. to the Advantage of converting to Use many of our Wild Plants, not at present generally understood.

The variety of plants indigenous to this country are about 1300, one-third part of which are of considerable use in the arts, agriculture, &c. and, if the attention of the poor were directed to this purpose, it would give them considerable opportunities of turning to good account their time, when better employment is not to be had.

The grasses of which our best meadows and pastures are composed, are, in many places, the spontaneous produce of our waste lands; and the seeds of which, if collected and properly prepared, would afford, for several months every season, a great source of gain, not to the collector only, but to our agriculture in general.

Also the seeds of many leguminous plants, as vetches, trefoil, birds-foot, ladies-finger, &c. which are very common in our hedges, and other places;

and

and, although much in demand, are not to be purchased in this country.

There is no department in the husbandry of this country, in which we are so deficient, as in having selected seeds of our grasses, for improving and laying down land to meadow and pasture; such being in great demand, both by our own farmers and persons abroad.—A man gathered as much of cock-foot grass, and also of fescue grass, on a piece of waste land last week, in three hours, as was worth nearly four shillings.

Many wild plants produce hemp and texture of a similar kind, and which, if more generally known, might become a source of wealth to the poorer classes, who could turn it to advantage.—Hop-binds, nettles, bean-stalks, and a large variety of wild plants, produce this article; and, if not in such great quantities as the hemp plant, yet it would afford something towards the maintenance of persons in time of need, like the present.

The article Tannin is also to be found in considerable quantity in many plants that are abundant on common heaths, &c. Oak-bark is almost the only thing employed for this purpose; many other vegetables are known to contain this principle in considerable quantity, and only requires labour in its preparation.

Dyeing Drugs are mostly brought from abroad; we have nearly fifty plants growing wild that are known to contain fine colouring properties. Weld and Woad are the only two plants of this description used in the dyeing trade; yet the country people who dye their own yarn, &c. find many plants from which they obtain the finest colours they want.

Medicinal Plants.—These are now becoming very scarce in the neighbourhood of London, and would therefore be a subject very well worth the notice of persons who reside where they are to be found.—These are in considerable numbers, and would no doubt be used in preference to many foreign drugs, if they were both collected and better prepared than they usually are.

Rushes for making Candlewicks may be collected in large quantities on the waste lands near London, the preparation of which is very simple. These grow on land that is of little value to the proprietor, yet this article, so noxious to the land, is rendered by labour alone worth 2s. 6d. per pound, and the article is in great demand; this would afford a source of immediate employment. I

have some fine samples already prepared, from Wimbledon and other commons.

Several sorts of small woods are capable of being converted into baskets, and other things of a similar nature. Some families, who have left their homes from distress, have taken up their abode on the commons near to London. I have a basket made by a woman under such circumstances, which she sold for 3s. 6d. and it was made out of a piece of stick which was cut from the common, not worth more than one halfpenny for any other purpose.

The cultivation and collecting of leeches is also a subject that will be worthy attention. Leeches are now imported from abroad; this useful animal, owing to its being so much in demand, is almost extinct in this country.

Rushes for matting and packing-baskets are common in this country, but these articles are generally imported from Holland and other countries. If these were collected in the autumn, they would afford labour and profit to many hundreds of people, even during the ensuing winter.

In the year 1815 rushes were imported to the amount of near ten thousand pounds.

I have samples of matting made both of the imported rushes, and also of some of English growth, and the latter will prove equally good. Of the articles that matting is made, I have found one that is better than the rush imported, and have a specimen to produce for comparison; the substitute is to be met with in such quantities as to supersede the necessity of the imported rushes altogether, and thus might the money be wholly saved to the country.

If the cottager were instructed in the art of gardening, he might much improve his means of living; a few cabbages or potatoes are generally the whole of the produce of such pieces of ground; when, if five shillings was laid out annually in garden-seeds, properly selected, and given him with the necessary instruction for their management, it would yield him many dainties, which would be worth as many pounds, but to which those useful people are in general strangers.

Bees would also prove a valuable source of profit if they were instructed in the management of them. I knew a man in Sussex who used to keep stocks of bees at cottage-gardens, by paying

small sums for their staying there; and he had many hundreds, by which he made an independance, and died rich.

The above, if properly managed, might prove a considerable source of national wealth; and, if a proper institution were formed, a general knowledge of such minor arts might soon be diffused throughout this country; and thus many articles that are now altogether neglected would turn to good account, by affording employment to poor children, and persons who are incapable of more laborious employ; and, at the same time, that it affords great inducement to early habits of industry, would soon supersede the use of a number of articles, for which we are wholly indebted to foreign countries.

It may be worth notice, that the Society of Arts have, for many years past, offered premiums for discoveries of various articles similar to the above; and many good things have been, by such means, produced to that society; but the advantages of their being brought into practice yet remains to be reaped by the present age.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. JOHNSON somewhere remarks on the great number of agricultural and veterinary Tracts published in the reigns of James and Charles the 1st; and, in truth, from that period to the present, the British press has been abundantly supplied with that species of literature. With whatever degree of propriety we are designated as a commercial nation, we possess nearly, or altogether, an equal right to be styled agricultural. The *res rustica et veterinaria*, the culture of the earth, the management of domestic animals, and the whole body of rural economy, have, during the last two centuries absorbed, and most profitably too, an extensive share of our national attention. This mental employment has naturally enough divided itself into the solid and practical, and the purely scientific and conjectural; the former making the most ample returns in substance, the latter in promise. It is with the latter only, that my present business lies.

From the conclusion of the fifteenth, to the middle of the seventeenth century, there subsisted among the learned upon the Continent, an enthusiasm, or rage, for chemical experiment in natural philosophy and agriculture, with which our late chemic-agricultural

mania can bear no kind of comparison, in respect to extent, popularity, or extravagance of pretension. Every science, indeed, in turn, has had its insanities; and the human mind finds no protection in the most laboured education. But the transcendental pretensions of the continental chemists of those times, are absolutely without parallel, and cannot fail of some effect on the risible faculties, even at a period of so sombre a cast as the present. On the other hand, some persons, on a perusal of the grave details of such astonishing facts, will be ready to remark—surely, in former days, there could be neither public nor private madhouses, or such hosts of lunatics would never have been suffered at large. Others, perhaps, may be tempted to retort, that the extensive modern foundations of that kind, but too clearly evince our enormous need, and even to speculate on the necessity of addition; in such dispute, I am, probably, not qualified to bear a part, for especial reasons. There is, however, a very material feature, in which the philosophical conjurers of former times differed from their successors, who have flourished nearer to, or within, our own: the former appearing to have been actuated by the most genuine and distracted disinterestedness, whilst the latter have invariably had the main chance in view, the pocket furniture, the coals and the candles. Few of the moderns play—they work, and never gratuitously, if they can help it: such has been the case with the *illuminés* of Germany, of *Mesmer*, *Cagliostro*, of *De Mamadue*, in England, and of the American inventor and manufacturer of the *Metallic Tractors*, no longer in existence; whilst rheumatism still exists, in company with mildew. It is here an appropriate remark, how little is known or recollected by the existing generation; of all, whether of a merely curious or really useful nature, which has passed and retired in the world of science, has had its day; has come like shadows and so departed, in times, not only distant, but immediately previous to their own, notwithstanding the dusty coverlids and bindings of such an immense body of records staring them in the face. Hence it is, that we have so much ancient novelty; so many resurrections from the dead, which we implicitly accept as new creations; and that we so often sit down, as we suppose, to a fresh and first-hand meal, which, on a close investigation, would prove to

be nothing more than a *hachis* from the leavings of former days, handsomely garnished, indeed, tossed up in a variety of forms, seasoned with a more modern and captivating *aroma*, and recommended on the authority of the most fashionable cooks.

Palingenesia, the vegetable and animal *Phoenix*, or the miracle of the regeneration or resuscitation of plants and animals, from their ashes, a favorite pursuit of the learned, was the cotemporary, or worthy successor of alchemy and the elixir of life. It was held by the chemists as the basis or principle of this art, that not only were salts the grand constituents and cementers of all elementary bodies, but that even the elements themselves, in embryo, were specifically contained in salts; and from them, chemically operated upon, might be obtained the resurrection, *ad infinitum*, of defunct or departed substances and forms; at any rate, of forms. They even adduced this hypothesis as a collateral evidence of the resurrection of the dead, and the reality of apparitions and ghosts! These processes, or modes of operation, were both by oxidation, or calcination to ashes, and by putrefaction.

The far-famed Paracelsus is supposed to have been the original discoverer of the principle of *palingenesia*, or resuscitation; at least, the first among the moderns, by whom it was revived. He was succeeded by a whole host of learned disciples. *Olaus Borrik*, a German chemist, and a distinguished member of this school, writes, that, having for a whole year together tormented quicksilver by repeated fires, even to its reduction to water, turbit, and ashes, it re-assumed its first form, by the attraction of salt of tartar; also that, lead being reverberated into minium, melted into glass, reduced to ceruse, and burned to litharge, re-assumed its pristine form in a moment, on the skillful application of lixivial salt. And the celebrated Robert Boyle, long afterwards, discovered by experiment that nitre would resuscitate and restore itself, whole and intire, even weight for weight, after having been carried through the complete tour of chemical operations and changes.

Hereafter follow the names of some of the most eminent palingenesists, or resurrectionary philosophers, from the era of their master Paracelsus, but without any very strict attention to chronological order—*Hannemannus*; *Libavius*;

Quercetan, physician to Henry IV. of France; *Mayenne*; *Coxes*; *Davisson*; *Kircher*; *Daniel Major*; *Ferrari*; *Faber of Montpellier*; *Ratsay*; *Mersenne*, a friar; *Christostom Maguan*; *Bary*; *Harsloffterus* of Nuremberg; *Scotus*; *Balthazar Conradus*; *M. Dobrzenski* of Negropout, an experimental naturalist of the highest reputation in his time; *Planis Campeus*; *Gaffarel*, who meditated a palingenesian experiment upon human bodies, with a view of causing the *manes*, *animæ*, or spirits of the dead to appear, in transparent bottles of a corresponding size.—*Du Chene*, one of the ablest chemists of his age, who was an eye-witness of the wonders of palingenesia, and *Du Claves*, his equal in reputation, who exhibited them daily, to all who desired to witness them; *Kennerus a Lowenthurn*; Sir Kenelm Digby, and Boyle. The two latter, our countrymen, seem to be among the last eminent supporters of this extravaganza.

I have selected this long bead-roll of names, out of a far greater number; most, or all of them, men eminent for learning and scientific acquirements, and of distinguished reputation, in order to demonstrate to what a tremendous height scientific absurdity may ascend. But that is not all, mere nothing, indeed, to an inseparable and lamentable fact; namely, that if we do not believe in the truth and actuality of their experiments, it inevitably results that, we must conclude the men to have been notable impostors, and class them with

Sir Agrippa, for profound

And solid lying much renown'd.

They appear in the character of eye-witnesses, and pretend to have exhibited facts in a living and visible state, to numerous other eye-witnesses; during the course of two or three successive ages.

The fruits of the human intellect, as well as those of the soil, seem generally to have been transplanted in this country, from the original stocks of the Continent; among the rest, the palingenesian science; and a chemist of the name of *Coxes*, appears to have been among the first who experimented in that curious line. He tells us, he obtained a dissolution of the salts of a quantity of fern, which he inclosed six weeks in a glass bottle, at the end of which period, real fern plants were seen to rise up in great numbers, the greater part of the salts subsiding to the bottom, and assuming a brown colour, a white crust remaining upon the surface. He more-

ever conjured up the ghosts of a forest of pines, oaks, elms, and other trees, of which he knew not the names. This he effected by mixing, *secundum artem*, an equal quantity of potash and sal-ammoniac, from the volatile salts of which arose specimens of the original trees, the wood of which had been used in the manufacture of the potassia. He subjoins the following reflection, "There is not a more faithful image in the world of the resurrection of the dead, and I am persuaded that nature and art can never offer to our eyes a more divine spectacle. All the learned speak of it alike, and each of them is astonished with admiration."

Marseme calcined a plant between two crucibles, and, extracting its salts, sowed them in prepared earth, and thence sprang up an immense number of the same plants. And *Hannemannus*, in his *Nov. Method. Cognos. Simp. Vegetab.* thence draws this conclusion—*Salem plantæ, si terra purissima inseveris, statim ille in eam plantam, ex qua extractus fuerat, repullulabit.*

Kircher, it seems, had been sceptical as to the success of these experiments, until the year 1657, when, at Rome, he made his successful essay, by the resuscitation of a rose from its ashes, which rose he preserved, hermetically sealed, in a long-necked phial, like a mattress, in his closet, during ten years. Scotus the Jesuit, and afterwards Christina queen of Sweden, who was a resident at Rome, saw with enthusiastic admiration this rose in the most beautiful luxuriance and bloom, corked up, like the devil Asmodeus, in a bottle; and which was afterwards released much in the same manner as was that communicative and social devil; for the phial was, on a certain night, accidentally broken to pieces. It is asserted, without the smallest hesitation, that they caused the spirit of this rose to rise from the grave of its ashes, as often as they pleased, by the application of a little heat. An account of this and other experiments may be found in Kircher's works, with a plate of the rose; also a figure of the ghost or resuscitation of a sparrow in a bottle.

Here we have a specimen of the philosophic ratiocination of this learned chemist—"The seminal virtue of every compound body is centered in its salts, and, as soon as heat puts them in motion, they forthwith ascend and circulate like a whirlwind, around the con-

taining glass vessel. The salts in this suspension, being set at liberty, dispose themselves spontaneously and mechanically into order, placing themselves in the same situation, and forming the same figure which nature originally gave them; they assume the real order and arrangement of the plant itself. Naturally retaining the inclination to become what they were, they follow the impulse received, each original corpuscle of salt returning to its primitive determination; those appertaining to the foot of the plant convey themselves thither, and assume their proper place; and those which composed the summit of the stem, the branches, leaves, and flowers, perform the same part."

But our renowned and *sympathetic* Sir Kenelm Digby leaves all his learned brethren at an immense distance, as his noble method of supplying a fish-market will fully evince. As to the reproduction of plants, he held it easy and cheap, and in no degree comparable with his successful experiments of the resuscitation of animals from their ashes, for one of which he gives the following as his usual process. "Take some cray-fish, and wash them well, to remove all grittiness; boil them two hours in a good quantity of rain water. Keep this decoction. Put the cray-fish into an earthen limbeck, and distil them until nothing rises any longer: preserve this liquor. Calcine the residuum at the bottom of the limbeck, and reduce it to ashes in a reverberatory; extract the salt from these ashes with your first decoction; filtrate the salt, and deprive it of its superfluous humidity. Upon the salt that remains fixed, pour the liquor that you draw by distillation, and put it into a moist place, for example a dung-hill, that it may putrify. Such is my method; and in a few days I have seen little cray-fish, no bigger than millet seeds, moving up and down in that liquor. They must be fed with ox-blood, until they come to be as big as a hazle-nut, and then are to be put into a wooden trough, filled with river water and ox blood; the water to be changed every three days. By such means cray-fish may be had as large as you please."

This is an undoubted proof of Sir Kenelm's superiority over all competition, in as much as solid, living, and edible substances are superior to ghosts and shadows, which some of the above-cited experimenters modestly acknowledge their resuscitations to be. But Boyle demurred (*Tentamin. Physiologicæ*)

gia) to these miraculous pretensions of his countryman, nevertheless, in the same pages, putting in a pretension of his own, little less miraculous, namely, raising up the manes or representations of perfect vines from a solution of verdigris, which contained a quantity of the saline particles of the husks of pressed grapes. On which Dr. Wallis piously remarks, "I leave it to them who, in philosophizing on the works of nature, are chiefly desirous to adore the greatness of God, to give their opinion concerning this zeal, this inclination, this emulation, that matter always retains, to dispose and replace itself as near as it can, in the same figure which the Author of Nature originally impressed on it." Surely, then, the Doctor must have been in earnest on this subject.

In conclusion, I must acknowledge that the curious experiment of *M. Benedict Prevost*, on the material of the smut in wheat, brought to my recollection the perhaps analogous transactions of former days, a small part of which I have detailed; it impelled me to rummage among them, and to rake up the ashes of the long-since deservedly dead and forgotten. Sir John Sinclair, in his late publication on the Netherlands, thus describes *M. Prevost's* process. "By frequent experiments he ascertained, that the globules of the smut are organized bodies, or, to speak more correctly, the seeds (*gemmes, gemmules, gongyles,*) of a microscopic plant, and this plant is the cause of the disease in the grain. After having placed these seeds in water, or in some very moist substances, which might be favorable to their vegetation, he saw them produce small cylindrical stems of different sizes, often articulated, sometimes simple, and at others assuming at the extremity the form of small stars, the rays of which, though at first very short, became afterwards long, like straight, narrow leaves. Often, also, the extremity spread itself into a thick mass, which appeared composed of small filaments, interwoven with each other, and, as it were, twisted like cotton. Two or three days after vegetation had commenced, he remarked upon the congregated stems, some small, oblong, pediculated bodies, which were the real fruit of the plant, and in which he thought he sometimes saw particles of an astonishing minuteness. The sprigs which shoot out from the blown and conglomerated stems, often grew to a considerable length; they twisted to-

gether, and sometimes produced new ramifications. The fructiform productions which were found upon the same stalks often remained fixed together after the latter had disengaged themselves, and they changed their respective positions like flowers or fruits, upon branches which continue to increase in growth. After some time the whole disappears, and there remain only some detached globules, which would, probably, have become seeds, similar to those from which they originated, if they had been in a convenient position, that is, in the embryo of the grain of some young blade of corn."

I leave it to the scientific reader to determine, as to the analogy which may subsist between the principles of the old and of this recent experiment; and of the degree of influence which the heated imaginations of the experimenters may have retained over their judgment. A correct repetition of the process, with smutty powder, used by *M. Prevost*, fully satisfied me as to the activity of his imagination, but at no rate of the accuracy of that judgment which he has so confidently formed, as the basis of his subject. He has, indeed, afforded me an additional evidence that the learned, as well as the unlearned, will now and then very complacently and collectively accept of effects under the guise of causes; an error, however, much to be lamented, since it serves to divert enquiry from its proper path, and to promote the cause of spurious and fallacious science. Strange appearances, it is true, are beheld in this new operation, and much in the recorded style of the *palingenesia*; but the same phenomena also result from the dropping of almost any other powder into water; the same shooting and ramification of the matter may be observed on its admixture with the water, the consequence merely, I suppose, of chemical action. May I, in fine, seriously ask, whether, from motives of curiosity, it can possibly be worth while, at this time of day, for our chemists, or rather for our phantasmagorists, to repeat any of the old *palingenesian* experiments? There can, indeed, be no plea of utility in the case, of which I am aware; but neither can we yet transmute charcoal into diamond, although we can carbonize that precious gem, and prove it to be charcoal. Nor am I about to recommend seeding our lands, by the cheap process of sowing the ashes only and salts of grain, nor the raising up genuine and high-formed

red Devon oxen, long and short horns, new Leicester and Merino sheep, by a similar easy operation, notwithstanding the common assurance that—"there is no knowing to what a vast pitch of improvement agriculture may be yet advanced, with the assistance of chemistry."

JOHN LAWRENCE.

Somers Town.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE works of Lord Byron, Walter Scott, Campbell, Southey, and the other narrative poets of the present day, have formed a new, and, in my opinion, a splendid era in the history of English poetry. The narrative school (if I may use the expression) is distinguished by its rejection of all those rules which have no foundation in nature or in reason, but which owe their celebrity to almost immemorial prescription, and the authority of some great names of antiquity. We have at length, it may be hoped, shaken off our classic buskins, and begun to think and feel for ourselves, without losing any due reverence for the masters of ancient literature. Critical faith, like religious, is best when founded on conviction, not accepted from the authority of others; and, whenever our admiration of former masters impels us to emulate their celebrity, let us remember the aphorism in your last number: "the less we copy the ancients, the more we shall resemble them."

I have been led into these remarks by observing an attack in your last on the poetry of the narrative school in general, and of Lord Byron in particular. Your correspondent W. N. considers the writings of this popular poet as neither natural nor pleasing, abounding with plagiarisms, and being withal "a mere jumble of affectation and common-place." These are bold assertions; and W. N. would have done well, before making them, to have so far overcome his aversion to "long poetical narratives" as to have read the poems he criticised. Nothing can be more captious and idle than the objections which he makes to the characters, introduced in his lordship's poems. Lord Byron paints from nature; and, therefore, critics who seek for those pretty, meek, unspotted characters,

"Those faultless monsters which the world ne'er saw,"

but with which the writings of our novelists and milk-and-water poets abound, will find themselves disap-

pointed. The charge of uniformity, though a trite one, is quite groundless. Nothing can be more dissimilar, for instance, than the characters of the Giaour and Selim, of Lara and Otho; and, even where some similarity may be traced, as in Conrad, the Giaour, and Childe Harold, the uniformity is only in *character*, for the *situations* are totally distinct.

Lord Byron's finest female character is Gulnare. Young, and lovely, and intelligent, irreconcilable in her hatred, but unshaken in her love; she is stained with crimes of the deepest dye, but they have "left her woman still." Her love is natural, it has its origin in gratitude, it is disinterested, its object is in misfortune and captivity; it is constant, for she procures his release, accompanies him to distant lands, partakes his sorrows, follows him in battle, receives his dying breath, and at length

"———lies by him she loved,
Her tale untold, her truth too dearly
proved."

And yet this is one of those who, according to your correspondent, "neither say or do any thing to mark their characters."

The detections which your correspondent thinks he has made of his lordship's plagiarisms are curious. They are in the very spirit of Lauder, and will remind your readers of that correspondent of the Mirror, who charges him with plagiarism, and informs him that his last number "is to be found, every word of it, in a book called Johnson's Dictionary."

Whether Lord Byron is indebted to "the capricious dominion of fashion" for any part of his present popularity, I shall not enquire; for, if such be the case, it only proves that fashion and good sense are for once, at least, in conjunction. That many pieces of no real merit receive "sudden and tumultuous approbation," is undoubted; but it does not therefore follow that all pieces which receive sudden and tumultuous approbation are of no real merit. But your correspondent is probably one of those,

"Who so much hate the crowd, that, if the
throng

"By chance go right, they purposely go
wrong."

In my humble opinion, it is long since England has possessed a writer so well entitled to the name of poet, as Lord Byron. He displays a power of language, and a choice of imagery, an intensity of feeling, and a profundity of

thought, to which our fashionable poetry had been too long a stranger; and his style I will boldly pronounce to be the most nervous and expressive rhyme in the English language:

“’Tis musical, but sadly sweet,
Such as when winds and harp-strings meet,
And take a long unmeasured tone,
To mortal minstrelsy unknown.”

H. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF, in compliment to a frequent correspondent, you should think the following essay deserving a place in your valuable miscellany, I hope it will not be misunderstood as opposing the desire all must have for the abolition of war; but as an attempt to shew that war is one of those evils to which man must be subject, to avoid greater.

H. R.

From an Arabic Fragment.

In those days all the neighbouring nations were vexed with great calamities—Pestilence or Famine had destroyed half the inhabitants of the earth, but health and gladness revelled in Jerusalem, and plenteousness was within her palaces. Now, the heart of Solomon the king delighted in the welfare of his people; and he said, “By the wisdom of my counsellors my kingdom flourishes, and, by the knowledge of my learned men, health prevails;”—and the king’s heart smote him as he retired into the innermost chamber of his palace. On a sudden great darkness overspread the chamber, and a voice, as of an angel, spoke these words, “Wisdom is only from on high, but the knowledge of good and evil belongeth not to man—look and understand:” and the king beheld, as in a large mirror, a nation of decrepit and infirm old men, some blind, others deaf, some lame, and all feeble, helpless, and bent down with age. The voice continued, “Man waxeth old, as doth a garment, and life prolonged is but vanity and vexation of spirit; know, therefore, that the mercy of Providence has ordained various means to counteract the natural and gradual decay of life, and its gloomy termination. There be three genii which minister to the Angel of Life, these are called, *Health, Plenty, and Love*; and there be three genii which minister to the Angel of Death, these are, *Famine, Disease, and War*.” Now, the

king beheld in the mirror that Famine and Disease had dominion over all ranks and conditions, sparing neither age nor sex; he saw the good and bad, the guilty and the innocent, alike fall victims to these ministers of death. No courage could avail, no prudence counteract, no caution could defend; but all alike were mingled in one mass of destruction by premature death, and snatched from the impending horrors of decaying nature and decrepit age. And the king said, “Verily, if Famine and Disease are dreadful, how much more so is War, by which man is destroyed by man;” and behold, as he looked in the mirror, he saw an army of heroes; and, as he could read the inmost recesses of their thoughts, he was surprised to find that the nature of man became totally changed under the influence of War: that it taught mankind to seek pleasure in dangers, glory in difficulties, and satisfaction in the agonies of death; that it taught them to resign with cheerfulness the great prerogative of man—his thinking faculties to become part of a machine to be put in motion by others; and that it could change the natural benevolence which dictates the preservation of a fellow creature into the most ferocious desire to destroy, by fire and sword, by force or cunning, those from whom they had received no injury, but who, like themselves, are paid for spreading death to anticipate the decay of life. Yet such was the effect of War, that it could rouse the spirit of glory and honour, and magnify the sense of shame; that death lost all its terrors; and those were most honoured, and deemed happy, who died in the field of battle.

And the king exclaimed, “Now of a truth do I perceive that, of the three genii who obey the commands of Death, War is the most merciful; and, but for these, life would become an intolerable scene of old age and decrepitude. The genii of Health, Plenty, and Love, furnish life; and life must necessarily be followed by death; happy then is that nation which is exposed to War, rather than to Pestilence or Famine; for, blessed are those who exchange life for glory and honour, above those who perish in need or sickness, or those who linger under helpless decay.”

And the king, bowing his head to the ground, repeated, “Wisdom is only from on high, and the knowledge of good and evil belongeth not to man.”

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE melancholy and unparalleled catastrophe which lately occurred at Rochester-bridge, occasioned by its unscientific construction, of fourteen persons having lost their lives in passing underneath it, although attended by a sober and skilful waterman, has given rise to the following reflections:—*viz.* the bridge at Rochester is almost a facsimile of the old bridge of London, which, as well as the former, has caused the loss of many lives; and those who are equally informed on this subject know, with us, that it also stands on wooden sterlings, like the disgraceful pile of London-bridge; with an almost equal fall of water during ebb-tide, so injurious to the navigation of the river. The approach to the bad and imperfect bridge of Rochester, not presenting a straight line as the roads do, renders it necessary to go up the river bank, and down again, before you can cross it. The bridge, in fact, is not durable, on account of the river-worms, so common in the Medway, eating the wooden sterlings it stands on; and how the bridge-wardens could think of repairing it, instead of building a new one, in the straight line that it ought to be, I cannot conceive. Had they done the latter, and left a sufficient water-way, without, as at present, stopping it up with wooden sterlings, and so preventing the tide flowing up, they would have saved the expence of building the river-lock above it, as the tide would have flowed freely up, beyond Maidstone, of a sufficient height, and thus have saved the taxation of the trade to that town, arising from goods in craft passing up and down the lock. The principal consideration, however, now is, how a new bridge is to be procured, for this ancient city of Rochester, and high road to the Continent; and, of course, to suffer the old one to stand until the new one is built. Also, what sort of a bridge it ought to be? how it is to be paid for? and whether it would be most advisable to have it erected of stone or iron? I must confess that, on this subject, I should like to have the opinion of the ingenious Mr. Dodd, whose taste, elegance, and judgment in bridges, surpasses, in my opinion, all his competitors. My opinion is grounded on what he has done for the Select Committee of the House of Commons in that superb work, their Report on London-bridge, elucidated by those beautiful en-

gravings found therein; and a late gigantic design of his, for an iron-bridge to cross the pool, for ships to pass underneath. Also, his two other bridges, just finished, for the metropolis; particularly that of the Strand, (now called Waterloo,) which will hand down his name to posterity, as it is to him we are indebted for the plan and design, and not to the engineer who has been employed to look after the contractors. Whatever deviation has been made from the original plan in the landing-stairs on each shore, in my opinion, only evinces bad taste in those who adopted it.

But the price of stone bridges, in the present day, if we are to judge from what I am informed this will cost (upwards of one million), is alarming to think of, especially if the management thereof is left to those that apparently care nothing about the expediture of money, the saving of which, in public works, is, in my opinion, of the first importance; as is also the ingenuity of the engineer or architect employed. For, certainly, where economy is considered of no importance, any weak-minded man, or person of small talents, may carry on any public work, particularly if he has for his guide and direction the plans produced by a man of experience and ability. As the bridge at Rochester has estates belonging to it, I imagine that that revenue, with a small toll, would soon clear the expence of a new one, particularly if built of iron, and it might remain a free bridge, as it is at present. I understand the new principle upon which those iron bridges are constructed is executed at nearly one-third of the expence of stone, and in much less time, and also without the use of centres, or obstructing the navigation while building. I am informed that Mr. Dodd, the engineer and artist alluded to, is at present executing an iron bridge, for one of our West-India islands, on the principles of tenacity, of more than one hundred feet span, that will not cost more than 2,000*l.* Surely, if this be correct, he ought to make the world acquainted with it, as in this case they would be cheaper even than wooden bridges, and, unquestionably, of much more durability.

There are two things to be guarded against in iron bridges;—first, as much as possible to prevent their oxidation or rusting; next, to give them sufficient play or room for contraction or expansion, by heat and cold. I see from actual

tual experiment, by my thermometer, that an 18-inch rod, or bar of iron, from a degree of heat to cold, or the reverse, will vary one-tenth of an inch by expansion or contraction.—What must this be, in those tremendous curved iron ribs, that, on the old principles of gravity, go from buttress to buttress, or from pier to pier, without the possibility of effectually providing for this expansion or contraction? No doubt this has been the cause of some of our former iron bridges giving way. But, if this is prevented, or provided for, in the new principle, I would by all means recommend one of them for Rochester, as, in addition to the many advantages it would possess, it might also help to afford some temporary relief to the iron trade, of which it stands so much in need. B. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BELIEVING that your correspondent W. N. page 8, will cheerfully contribute his practice and recommendation to promote mechanical chimney-sweeping, if he is aware of the evils attending the old practice, and of the probability of a general adoption of the new one,—I present the following catalogue of some of the distressing consequences—a fearful exhibition of misery and crime:—

Child stealing.

Child selling.

Torture in teaching to climb, by pricking with pins, and burning straw under them.

A dreadful disease, generally fatal, called chimney-sweeper's cancer.

Sticking in chimneys, which sometimes ends in suffocation.

Suffocation by soot in the chimneys they are sweeping, and by smoke from an adjacent chimney.

Burning by being sent up chimneys on fire for the purpose of extinguishing.

Burning to death, in indescribable agony under different circumstances.

These evils, and others that might be stated, are not imaginary; the sad detail of most of them is to be found in the Report of their proceedings recently published by the committee for superseding climbing boys, which report also contains a list of chimney-sweepers in London and its vicinity who adopt the new plan. This plan, I am happy to say, is now gradually extending, and must in a little time be as successful as its best advocates can wish; for it is not possible to suppose, that, when the cruelty

of the old measure, and the facility of the new, are proposed to the people of this country, they can hesitate which to chuse. MISERICORDS.

London; Sept. 13.

P.S. There can be, perhaps, no better proof of the increasing progress of the new plan than that some of the hostile master chimney-sweepers have thought it necessary to have a meeting, and to pass resolutions for the purpose of stemming this tide of humanity. As to the assertion of impracticability, let those philanthropists who have had their chimneys swept for the last twelve years by the machine be a sufficient answer.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is of some importance to the progress of Craniology, occasionally to compare the ancient observations on that science with those which are now confided in; that, if they in any marked manner disagree, a new verification of native phenomena may be undertaken. For this purpose, I extract, from a scarce book, the *Physiognomie of Richard Sanders*, 1653, the seventh chapter of the second part, which treats of the *Head and its Judgements*,—p. 158.

“The learned and knowing Hippocrates, in the sixth book which he wrote concerning ordinary diseases, says, that, by considering the head of a man, it may be judged of the whole body: the head being the most apparent of all the parts of the body, and is not covered nor masked; and especially the face, which at the first sight is seen of all, that so may be judged of the temperament and actions of the person.

Now, in our science of physiognomy, the form, proportions, and dimensions, of the head are to be considered, for, by it, and its form, we judge of the mind contained therein, which is what distinguishes us from beasts, and makes us know the breath which is said to have been blown into us by the Perfection of all things. That, therefore, we may come to this discovery, it is thus.

A little head is never without vice, and commonly is guilty of little wisdom; but is rather full of folly, which is naughty and malicious.

A great head doth not signify any perfection of manners, though there may be sometimes, but not often, goodness of nature. The most perfect is the round head, which is somewhat depressed on both sides, after the fashion of a sphere compassed about with its zodiac.

The

The best form of a head is moderate as to greatness and thickness, and of a decent and convenient roundness, which, before and behind, is tempered with a little compression.

The reason why some have little heads, and so, consequently, no great plenty of sense, is, as the physicians say, lack of matter; and the great head is caused through the abundance and superfluity of seed in the formation. But, if there be sufficient matter with the force of the first formative power, the head will be of a decent form, and not much malicious. For malice is represented in a man by some deformity or monstrousness.

The brain, one of the noblest parts of the body, is according to the form of the cranium or skull; for, if the cranium be corrupted, the brain is so too. The head of man hath proportionately more brains than in any other living creature; and men have more brains than women; and the head of man hath more joints than any other creature's. So the well-formed head is like a mallet, or sphere, there being some eminency, before and behind. The form of the middle ventricle should be a little compressed; so the cogitative faculty is the more notable.

If the fore part be depressed, the man is of no judgment; if the hindmore, he hath no memory, having a great weakness in the motion of the nerves, and consequently of all parts of the body. The strength of the brain is demonstrated by the strength of the body and nerves, as also by the breadth of the shoulders, the breast, and the lateral parts, called *hypocondres*, which are the junctures of the liver to the spleen.

The head which is of a handsome and decent form, augments the sense and virtue, and denotes in the man magnificence and honor; but, if deformed, the contrary.

The judgements we shall thence draw are these:

1. A head, not beyond measure great, denotes persons fair, wise, and well-conditioned, studious, having a strong and great memory, given to the reading of good books.

2. Those that have the head out of measure big, are commonly foolish, indocile, not far from a little madness; they do nothing that speaks any gentility of spirit, but live sadly, in a perpetual melancholy, or haply gluttony.

3. When the head is proportionate to the body, the sinews of the neck big, and

the neck itself strong, it is a sign of strength, lust, cholera, magnanimity, and a martial humor.

4. When a man or woman have the head long and sharp, like a pyramid, or sugar-loaf, it denotes a man shameless, who in his youth had a vivacity of spirit, which by the age of twenty vanished away. Many such heads may be seen among us, such persons are gluttons and great eaters, rash and bold, which proceeds from dryness of the brain.

5. A head well-composed, and of a good form, according to the dimensions of the body, and if the ventricle before be well-formed and well tempered, signifies goodness and wisdom: for the apprehension of species proceeds from heat and moisture, and the retention proceeds from the draught in the hind part.

6. A head having the middle ventricle somewhat compressed toward the sides denotes the cogitative faculty to be natural, quick, diligently comprehensive, ratiocinative, and eloquent, which proceeds from the union of the spirits that are in that place. Those who have the head thus are learned and knowing.

7. A head that is altogether spherical, signifies mobility, inconstancy, forgetfulness, little discretion or wisdom.

8. The head very little is necessarily an evil sign; and the less it is the more folly there is. The person is subject to sickness, because of the small quantity of brains, the ventricles being narrow, the spirits therein are pressed, and cannot exercise their functions, but remain shuffled together and smothered: hence it comes, that their imagination is neither free nor good, and their memory is slippery. Such persons are very choleric and hasty in all their actions, and are more like Saint Mathurin than Socrates. They are commonly vertiginous, and exceed not the age of fifty-six years.

9. A head out of measure long, and oblique in the organs, denotes impudicity and imprudence. They are like the swine, as Porta says, wearying themselves in the defilement of venereal actions.

10. A head that is low and flat denotes impudence and dissoluteness; a head high before, folly and stupidity of spirit.

11. A head that hath, as it were, a ditch behind, and is depressed and hollow, denotes a man subject to wrathfulness, being of a melancholic humour. This head hath some likeness to that of a camel.

12. A big head with a broad forehead is like that of an ox, having a large gigantic face: it denotes a man slow, gentle, yet laborious, and extremely indocile.

13. When the head is straight, and almost flat in the middle, and of a middle size, it denotes a man of strong understanding, who is courageous, and fears nothing, as to the affairs of the world; who is indefatigable in the vicissitude of fortune, so that afflictions happening to him cannot make him quit his post. If he have a high forehead he is perfectly martial."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your correspondent Q. (page 107, of Magazine for September,)—Gibbon, in his account of the invasion of Gaul by Maximus, who assumed the purple in this island, A.D. 383, notices the legend of Saint Ursula and the Virgins, and refers to Archbishop Usher as an authority. The following is a verbatim extract of the note:—

“Archbishop Usher (*Antiquitat. Britan. Eccles.* pp. 107, 108,) has diligently collected the legends of the island and the continent. The whole emigration consisted of 30,000 soldiers, and 100,000 plebeians, who settled in Bretagne. Their destined brides, St. Ursula, with 11,000 noble, and 60,000 plebeian, virgins, mistook their way, landed at Cologne, and were all most cruelly murdered by the Huns. But the plebeian sisters have been defrauded of their equal honours; and, what is still harder, John Trithemius presumes to mention the *children* of these British virgins.”—See *Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, vol. 5, pp. 8, 9, and 13. *Seco. edit.* 1807.

S. U. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent Q. requests information concerning the legend of Saint Ursula and the *eleven thousand* virgins, which he may find in the “*Dictionnaire de Moreri*,” under the article *Ursule, Sainte*. A. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I was lately walking in a garden, I noticed some bees busily employed upon the blossoms of some scarlet-runner kidney-beans; I was surprized to find that, instead of burying themselves within the blossom, as is their usual manner with other flowers,

they alighted on the outside, and thrust their proboscis into an opening, which appeared to be formed by nature for that purpose, and which was found only in those flowers whose petals were fully expanded. I examined the blossoms of some dwarf beans, but could find none of them perforated in a similar manner. As I have never met with a notice of this fact, I hope you will favour it with a place in your Magazine. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

IT is a cause of congratulation, that one of the works of our periodical press, devoted to the support of the existing government in church and state, and distinguished for the ability with which many of its essays are written, has taken up the consideration of a great question, which has lately interested the public in an extraordinary degree—the present situation of the English poor. It is a cause of congratulation in a more particular manner, because, from its well-known attachment to the political creed of our present rulers, it obtains a wide circulation among men, who, professing themselves contented with things as they are, are ready to condemn all innovations as dangerous—to educate the poor is dangerous—to alter the system of the parish-poor laws is dangerous—to give the Bible at home, or send missionaries abroad, is dangerous! The influence of this journal must have a tendency to remove these childish fears. I am not about to pass an unqualified eulogium on this work, as a guide of public opinion on politics and morals—many prejudices deface its texture, many inconsistencies deform it—but I may venture to state that an abler *exposé* of the advantages of a liberal public policy towards the lower classes than that contained in its last number, under a professed review of the Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, has rarely appeared. Abating a few errors which common sagacity may detect, and here and there a little incongruity of reasoning, which such errors naturally superinduce, it may be recommended as an admirable production. The writer of it deserves well of his countrymen, and, although unknown, must, as Pope observed of Dr. Johnson, when he anonymously published his *Vanity of Human Wishes*, soon be *déterré*. He not only elevates the mind of the reader, by directing it to the considera-

tion of the moral and physical welfare of the people at large, and of the poor in particular, and affects it by touching the tenderest chords of sensibility and compassion, but, at the same time, improves the taste, by his easy, yet classical and flowing, style. In this latter respect alone, he is not undeserving of praise. He who refines the public taste is a public benefactor; and it were much to be wished that our Edinburgh critics would follow the example of their English rivals, and become more attentive to the graces of composition. If any apology be due to the editor of the Monthly Magazine for requesting his insertion of this communication in his miscellany, it may be found in the propriety of our bestowing commendation on the useful public labours of literary men.

“What we admire we praise; and when we praise

Advance it into notice, that, its worth
Acknowledged, others may admire it too.”

Earnestly do I wish that the objects recommended by the Quarterly Reviewer in this essay—universal education—the reducing of large farms into small ones—improved religious instruction—banks for savings—and an amelioration of the code of our poor laws—may be kept steadily in view by the thinking part of the community; and that no attempt to improve the condition of the poor may ever be abandoned from a lazy belief that improvement is impracticable. It is this belief which, oftener than once, has damped the energies of a nation. Educate the whole body of the people; suffer none any longer to go on in the paths of ignorance, moral feeling uncultivated, and the social world a wilderness. Give every man, however poor, an interest in the sweat of his brow, which shall cause him to look forward with hope beyond the day that passes over him; enable him to lay by for himself and his family some comforts in reserve as an alleviation to sickness and sorrow, when Providence shall please to dispense them; teach him to feel, by acts of friendly consideration and assistance, that the rich and the poor are bound together by one general tie of brotherhood. Do these things, and the melancholy magnitude of public delinquency, as certainly as effect succeeds to cause, will gradually diminish, the religious face of the land will brighten, and something more consoling to the labourer than the prospect of a parish poor-house, as the last stage

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on his way to the grave, will animate his humble steps as he moves along through life.

J. C.

Chelmsford.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT (A. Z.) in your Magazine for the month of July, 1815, has proposed some questions on “the extent of the claims of lords of manors on what is generally termed the Waste,” and has requested a reference to authorities on the subject: I am not aware that any reply has been made to those questions, and therefore take the liberty of submitting the following remarks.

By the law of England, all lands have some legal and determinate owner; and it is a maxim of that law, that the king is the universal lord and original proprietor of all the lands in his kingdom, and that no man doth or can possess any part of it, but what has mediately or immediately been derived as a gift from him, to be held upon feudal services. 2 Bl. Comm. 51. All lands therefore which are not appropriated to individuals, are vested in the crown, or in its grantees, being usually the lords of manors.

But the lords of manors are not intitled, of *common right*, to the land lying between ancient inclosed lands and a highway. All roads are supposed to be made through the lands of private persons. Bac. Abr. iii. lit. Highways (A). The *presumption of law* therefore is, that the soil and freehold of the highway, and of the land on the sides thereof, lying open thereto, belong to the owner of the adjoining closes on each side thereof. Ib. (B.) 20, Viner’s Abr. lit. Trees, (B.) pl. 5. The same doctrine has been holden by Lord Mansfield, in a case reported in Lofft’s Reports, 358, and I have seen an opinion to the same effect by an eminent lawyer now on the Bench. This presumption, however, like every other, may be repelled by evidence; and, by immemorial and undisputed usage, the lords of manors may acquire, and, in many places, probably have acquired, a right to the open lands between the inclosures and the highways. But still the presumption of law is as I have above stated, and that presumption must prevail until the contrary be proved.

W. W. jun.

Birmingham; Aug. 10.

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To

For the Monthly Magazine.

SELECT NOTICES of ITALIAN LITERATURE, comprising ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE, ANECDOTES, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, POETRY, &c. &c.

OTTAVIO RINUCCINI.

A DRAMATIC writer of great celebrity, flourished at the commencement of the seventeenth century, and was the first to give that high polish to the musical heroic drama, which has led to the perfection it has since attained in Italy. He had likewise the merit of introducing into his own country the ballets, accompanied by music, invented in France. He is thus mentioned by Arteaga, in his learned work on the revolutions of the Italian musical theatre. "Distributing therefore the praise which belongs to each, in the invention of the serious opera, it will be seen that, in the city of Florence, Giovanni Bardi and Jacobo Corsi were the Meccenati; Girolamo Mei and Vincenzo Galilei the precursors in the theoretic art; Emilio del Cavalieri pre-eminent in that of noting down the melodies; and Giulio Caccini and Jacobo Pesi great in the execution. The praise is, however, principally due to Rinuccini, who, by the harmony and beauty of his verses, admirably adapted to the views of the composer, and still more by his authority, by his study of the ancients, and by the dependence in which he kept those with whom he was associated, became the inventor of a new species of dramatic composition, which has shed so high a lustre on poetry, on music, and on his country."

His Euridice, which was considered at the time as a prodigy of the dramatic art, and was represented with so much splendour and magnificence as to become one of the completest spectacles then seen in Italy, was set to music by Giulio Caccini, who, as he himself observes, employed no other art, in the composition of his music, than the imitation of the sentiments of the words, touching those chords more or less forcibly, which, in his judgment, best accorded with the grace more especially to be consulted in good singing, &c.—Beside his dramatic productions, Rinuccini was the author of a variety of odes penned in the anacreontic style, and displayed the extent and fertility of his genius in a great variety of poetic compositions.

GIOVAMBATISTA STROZZI.

There were several distinguished lite-

rary characters of this name, belonging to the same family. The subject of this notice was styled the younger, and also the blind, on account of having been deprived of his sight. He was the most celebrated among them, and may be considered as one of the principal literati of his age. He was patronised by the Medicean family, and drew up a Description of the obsequies of Francis of Medici, the second Duke of Tuscany—a work which is considered as the model of that species of composition. He was afterwards employed by the Grand Duke Ferdinand to compose a brief History of the House of Medici, to the end that its lustre might be made known to all the potentates of Europe. In 1583 he drew up, for the instruction of the young princes of Tuscany, his observations on the Tuscan Dialect, as it ought to be written and spoken. The fame of his wisdom and prudence reached all the cultivated nations of Europe. He constantly promoted, with the utmost zeal, the advancement of the *belles lettres*, assisting in various modes the youth who, rich in talents, but poor in fortune, displayed an earnestness to cultivate letters. To animate them still further, and for the advancement of their studies, he founded in his house, which might rather have been styled an university than a private study, the celebrated Academy of the *Alterati*, which, in conjunction with that of *la Crusca*, brought the Tuscan dialect to so great a degree of perfection. His transcendent merits procured him the high esteem and favour of four Grand Dukes of Tuscany, from Francis to Ferdinand II., from each of whom he received not a few honours and benefits. He was also beloved and esteemed by the three popes, Gregory XIV., Innocent IX., and Urban VIII., by the latter of whom he was invited to reside in his pontifical palace, and was beside honoured with a brief addressed to the Grand Duke, in which his great literary attainments were recapitulated. This learned pope also wrote a poem in his praise. The number of men of letters with whom Strozzi was united in friendship was very considerable; and his counsel was often sought by them on subjects of literature. His scientific attainments, and the incomparable fondness he displayed for the *belles lettres*, to the advancement of which he had himself so much contributed, while he became the patron of all those who were engaged in similar studies, acquired him a credit, universal as it were,

which

which few literary characters have attained.

FILIPPO BALDINUCCI.

Among a variety of interesting works on the fine arts, this author published the Life of the celebrated sculptor, architect, and painter, the Cavalier Bernino, dedicating it to Queen Christina of Sweden, at whose request it was composed. This great protectress of letters, and of those who cultivate them, was so much gratified by the compliment paid her, that she addressed the following letter to Balducci in return. It is extracted from a variety of original documents respecting this writer, and highly flattering to him, contained in the Poggiali collection.

“Signor Filippo Balducci.—The Life of Cavalier Bernino, written by you, has been received by me with all the satisfaction which so valuable a work deserves. Your pen has displayed the virtues, and recorded the memorials of this great man, in a style, and with an order and arrangement, such as I was expressly led to expect from the strength and vivacity of your genius. Setting aside therefore the part which relates to me, and of which, by the grace of God, I know and feel how much is to be credited, all the rest appears to me to be worthy of applause and esteem. I thank you, in the name of the public, for the work you have completed, assuring you that I hold in my particular remembrance the service you have thus rendered; and may God preserve and prosper you. Dated at Rome, this 18th day of April 1682. THE QUEEN.”

The above accomplished sovereign, under date of the 4th of October of the same year, likewise transmitted a brevet to Balducci, declaring him her *familiar*, and one of her *virtuosi*, with all the honours and prerogatives belonging to such a character.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for last month, I observe an article on the inconsistency of classing oratory and poetry with the principles of music; I have taken the liberty to submit a few remarks on the subject, although, at the same time, with the greatest deference to your intelligent correspondent.

I believe it may be possible to produce harmony without melody, but should conceive it utterly impossible to effect melody without harmony; indeed, melody

seems to be the natural offspring of harmony; at any rate, they evidently must be so intimately connected, that, for the sake of perspicuity, it would not be extravagant to consider them as one; and embrace all the constituent parts of music in one general term, which we are accustomed to call harmony. If then harmony is the only fundamental principle of music, I think we may be able to apply it very reasonably to oratory or poetry.

It would be equally absurd to suppose, that an individual note had more music in it than an individual word; but I am aware harmony is not produced in the same relative application by words as in tones, for words seems to embrace it in a more extensive sense, in as much greater proportion as it affects our sensibilities. Music only affects the faculty of hearing primarily; whilst oratory claims the attention of all our noblest capacities, therefore it is not to be wondered at if the musical part should become comparatively inconsiderable to common observers.

An analytical inquiry into the nature of our feelings on hearing a good orator, would convince us, a great portion of our pleasure was derived from harmony; but not merely of words considered only as such, but of parts, of sense and general sound, managed in subordination to, and in connection with, each other, so as to produce that pleasing effect only to be performed, or justly appreciated, by what is called a musical ear. It might be possible to teach any person, totally insensible to the charms of music, to speak critically correct; but how far such an one might be from being a good orator, every day's experience proves, as we frequently find the highest classical scholars bad orators. To speak correct is one thing, to be an orator quite another. What the qualifications necessary to form one is the point on which I rest, which appears to me to be no other than that delicacy of sensibility, or chastity of conception, that pervades universally all the sensible organs.

Poetry seems more nearly to partake of the musical qualities, or, at least, is more apparent to the generality of capacities; as some light air, to persons unused to music, frequently appears, at first, more agreeable than pieces of a more scientific nature.

As to Pope, Prior, and others, I cannot for a moment suppose they could possibly be insensible to the powers of harmony; although they might not have

taken

taken pleasure in it in any but a poetical form.

If every one of common sense can be taught the mechanical construction of poetical numbers, surely any one of common sense may be taught the relative quality and significations of musical tones, and thereby be brought to be a very correct performer, or critic; yet might such persons be very far from possessing what is called a musical ear, or, in other words, that innate and natural purity of feeling, which must ever be requisite to mark the man of genius, in whatever pursuit he may think proper to adopt. To carry the subject still farther, harmony, though perhaps more generally understood as relating to sound, surely cannot be so exclusively. The painter, the sculptor, and the architect, are each influenced by its power; indeed nothing is more common in speaking of a picture or building, to dwell particularly on the harmony of parts, light, and shade, colouring, solid, and space, &c. In short, harmony seems to be the physical source of every thing that is delightful; and all persons, more or less, are alive to its effects, though comparatively few are aware of the nature of their own feelings. It is the pre-eminent possession of this sensibility that distinguishes the man of superior intellect; all persons have some, but few to that extent as to manifest itself as a natural or peculiar gift.

If then I should maintain this position, that harmony is necessary to every thing that is pleasing, I cannot think it chimerical to suppose, that oratory and poetry, which, from their nature, seem to stand next to music (as being conveyed through the operation of sound), should derive their properties from the same source. He might be asked, according to such a system, why every great painter or poet were not musicians, or professors alike of each of the sciences? To this I would reply, that the want of inclination, not ability, was the reason; a sort of indefinable sensation, which some people have called sympathies and antipathies, have induced them to adopt some, to the exclusion and neglect of others.

Melody seems exclusively the property of sounds, but harmony is an universal principle, and, as I have before said, is the only means by which melody can be produced.

Perhaps some of the above remarks may appear rather extraneous, but I have been anxious to establish the universality of harmony, as a basis for that

analogy which, in my humble opinion, exists between oratory and poetry and music; nor should I conceive any other doctrine could support such a proposition.

Undoubtedly there is a material difference between words and musical tones: a musical interval is a simple sound; a word, a compound one; an interval is but a modulation of a tone, but words frequently contain several distinct sounds. As according to the different arrangements of music so is the different quantity or quality of notes required to make the harmony complete; in like manner, why may not certain quantity of words, measured partly by purport and partly by quantity, be equally formed into divisions or bars, subservient to the immutable laws of harmony, although on a more widely extended scale than music in general?

To conclude, if then harmony is the main principle alike of music and poetry, and sounds in all their varied modifications the constituent parts, I should humbly presume, such relationship sufficient to ground an analogy between the two.

J. H.

July 24, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HEREWITH you have some anecdotes of the battle of Waterloo, never published. It appears plain, that Bonaparte, by dint of his cannon and cavalry, (whose attacks compelled formation of squares, and prevented an earlier charge of bayonets,) expected that he should so thin the British troops, as to render final resistance unavailing; but he lost so many of his cavalry in this attempt, that his guards were cut to pieces in the final attack of the English by the bayonet and Lord Uxbridge's dragoons.

CLERICUS.

Copy of a Letter from JOHN LEWIS, a private in the 95th Regiment of Rifle Corps, to his Parents at Arminster.

France, and not only that but in Paris, thank God. July 8, 1815.

Dear Father and Mother,

I make no doubt but you have heard of the glorious news, and I suppose you thought I was killed or wounded, but yesterday is the first day we have halted since the beginning of the battle on the 18th of June, and my hands are swelled so with walking day and night, that I scarce can hold my pen. I do not know what the English Newspapers say about

the

the battle, but, thank God, I am living, and was an eye-witness to the beginning of the battle—to the ending of it; but my pen cannot explain to you, nor twenty sheets of paper would not contain, what I could say about it; for, thank God, I had my strength and health more on the days we was engaged than I had in my life; so what I am going to tell you is the real truth; but I think my brother Tom, as he is such a scholar, if he was to look in the Newspapers, he might see what officers was killed and wounded of the 95th regiment; we have but six companies in the country, and after the battle we were only 255 privates; 2 colonels, 1 major, 15 officers, 11 serjeants, and 1 buglar, were killed; my first-rank man was wounded by part of a shell through his foot, and he dropt as we was advancing; I covered the next man I saw, and had not walked twenty steps before a musket-shot came side-ways and took his nose clean off; and then I covered another man, which was the third; just after that the man that stood next to me on my left hand had his left arm shot off by a nine-pound shot, just above his elbow, and he turned round and caught hold of me with his right hand, and the blood run all over my trowsers; we was advancing, and he dropt directly. After this, was ordered to extend in front of all our large guns, and small arms was firing at the British lines in our rear, and I declare to God, with our guns and the French guns firing over our heads, my pen cannot explain any thing like it; it was not 400 yards from the French lines to our British lines, and we was about 150 yards in front of our's, so we was about 250 yards from the French, and sometimes not 100 yards; so I leave you to judge if I had not a narrow escape of my life: as I just said, we now extended in front; Boney's imperial horse guards, all clothed in armour, made a charge at us; we saw them coming, and we all closed in and formed a square just as they came within ten yards of us, and they found they could do no good with us; they fired with their carbines on us, and came to the right about directly, and at that moment the man on my right hand was shot through the body, and the blood run out at his belly and back like a pig stuck in the throat; he dropt on his side; I spoke to him, he just said, "Lewis, I am done!" and died directly. All this time we kept up a constant fire at the imperial guards as they retreated, but they often came

to the right-about and fired; and, as I was loading my rifle, one of their shots came and struck my rifle, not two inches above my left hand, as I was ramming down the ball with my right hand, and broke the stock, and bent the barrel in such a manner that I could not get the ball down; just at that time we extended again, and my rifle was no use to me; a nine-pound shot came and cut the serjeant of our company right in two, he was not above three file from me, so I threw down my rifle and went and took his rifle, as it was not hurt at the time. We had lost both our colonels, major, and two eldest captains, and only a young captain to take command of us; as for Colonel Wade he was sent to England about three weeks before the battle. Seeing we had lost so many men and all our commanding officers, my heart began to fail, and Boney's guards made another charge on us; but we made them retreat as before, and, while we was in square the second time, the Duke of Wellington and his staff came up to us in all the fire, and saw we had lost all our commanding officers; he, himself, gave the word of command; the words he said to our regiment were this—95th, unfix your swords, left face and extend yourselves once more, we shall soon have them over the other hill;—and then he rode away on our right, and how he escaped being shot God only knows, for all that time the shot was flying like hail-stones. This was about four o'clock on the 18th June, when Lord Wellington rode away from our regiment; and then we advanced like Britons, but we could not go five steps without walking over dead and wounded; and Boney's horses of the imperial guards, that the men was killed, was running loose about in all directions. If our Tom had been a little behind in the rear, he might have catched horses enough to had a troop or two like Sir John Delapole. Lord Wellington declared to us this morning, that it was the hardest battle that he had ever seen fought in his life; but now, thank God, all is over, and we are very comfortable in Paris, and I hope we shall remain here and have our Christmas dimer in Paris, for London cannot compare to it; I hardly know how to spare time to write this, for I want to go out about the city, for it is four o'clock, and the letters go off at five; but I must say a little more on the other side:—We was all very quiet in quarters till the 15th June, when the orders came all at once, at twelve o'clock

at night, for every man to be ready in one hour, and march at one o'clock; there we was all in a bustle, and off we goes, and it was not light, there was no moon: the orders was, that the French was making different movements on our left, about twenty-two leagues from us; mind the days of the month.—I say this day, the 16th, we marched till eleven o'clock that night, which was twenty-two hours march for us the first day, and we walked thirteen leagues in that time, or thirty-nine English miles; being dark, General Clinton ordered us to lie down on the road-side for two hours; so we halted, and every man got half pint of real rum to keep up his spirits; we set off again at ten o'clock in the morning on the 17th June, and marched nine leagues, about four o'clock in the afternoon; then we was in front of the enemy, but the rain fell so hard that the oldest soldiers there never was the like in their life, I really thought that heaven and earth was coming together. There was a few shots fired on both sides that night, but the guns would not go off. We was on one long high hill, and the French on another, facing us; there was a large wood behind us, and Lord Wellington told us to get wood, and make us large fires and dry ourselves, and get our guns fit by day, as the enemy could not hurt us. So we made large fires, and they was about four miles in length; and when the French saw it, they did the same, and it was one of the most beautiful sights I ever saw; and the next morning, as soon as it was light, we went at it ding-dong, and drove all before us, till yesterday, the 7th July, that we entered Paris; but ever since the 15th June, till 7th July, we have only laid down on the ground with our cloaths on; so leave you to judge if I am not fatigued out.

Blucher rode by the side of Lord Wellington yesterday, when we entered Paris. As we was on the advance after the French army, every town we came to the people was all fled to Paris, and had taken away what they could; and British, Prussian, and Russian army, broke their houses open and plundered what was most good, and set fire to some. Wine was more plentiful than water, for all their cellars was full of wine, the same as Tucker's is full of cyder, and that was the first place the soldiers broke open. I have often been in cellars, and what wine we could not drink and carry away, broke in the heads of the casks and let it run about.

We marched through towns as large as Exeter, and not a person to be seen, but all locked up and window-shutters fastened. There is, at this time, upwards of 700,000 soldiers in Paris and the suburbs: but, as for Boney and his army, it is gone, God knows where; when I have my answer to this, shall write you again. Hope to sleep sound to-night, so no more from your affectionate son,

JOHN LEWIS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES in a TOUR from BRISTOL to the VALLEY of ROCKS, during the Month of August, 1813; by ROBERT WILLIAMS.

LETTER IV.

My Dear Friend, *Huntspill.*

UPON a review of the rules of the school, mentioned in the former part of this letter, a liberal mind will perhaps object; but, as a good politician must adapt his laws to the nature and dispositions of the community for whom those laws are designed, so, in the framing of those rules, as there have been, and still are, many persons here who oppose the introduction of a school of gratuitous instruction altogether, from the misconception that such instruction will be injurious to the interests of agriculture, it has been necessary to frame them, as much as possible, without giving room for invective; not, I am informed, that invectives are not even now heard amongst a certain set of grasping scramblers, but, as they must be ill-grounded, they cannot be very lasting. The advantages of instruction amongst every class of the community are now sufficiently well perceived to want no arguments to enforce them amongst the liberal and well-informed; but, as there are, I understand, persons of some influence here who assert, most roundly, the doctrine, *that it is necessary to keep a certain class of the community in ignorance*, we are not to wonder if these rules partake, in any degree, of the spirit with which some part of the population appears to be possessed.

Joannah Martin, of whom the Rev. Mr. Warner has drawn so lively, and, in fact, interesting, a portrait in his "Walks through the Western Counties," still resides in her cottage here, and still continues the same kind of trade as she carried on when Mr. Warner saw her at the Shoulder of Mutton in 1800. I understand that her real name is *Pain*, and not *Martin*; *Pain* being

being the name of her last husband, for she has had three. *Martin* was her second; and, as she had most of her children by *Martin*, and lived longest with him, she has been more commonly called by his name. I have also had the pleasure of seeing and conversing with this lady; she does not exactly approve of all *Mr. Warner* says of her; he has not described half what she has suffered! I have learnt, however, that the facts of her life, as related by *Mr. Warner*, are too much huddled together: it is not correct that she was a widow with young children when she built her house; her children were all grown up, and perfectly able to take care of themselves, before that period of her life. *Mr. W.* might not be to blame in this, but the fault lay most probably in *Joannah's* rapidity of grouping. *Joannah* did not tell *Mr. W.* that she was a poetess: it is a fact that she once composed a song, had it printed and circulated, and sang it about the neighbourhood. Were I to give you a copy of it, or even a stanza or two, you might think perhaps that poor *C. G.* was returned again; I must however do her the justice to say, that it is conceived with more spirit than the productions of *C. G.* appear to possess. I am informed that *Joannah*, even now, in some of her evening moods, will not hesitate to gratify the curious with the song in the same style in which she formerly sang it; and, to those fond of rustic originality, it is no mean treat. She has amassed property, in all probability, to the amount of many hundred pounds.

It is now, I think, more than twenty years ago that I passed through this place, and I cannot avoid remarking the great difference in the appearance of the houses, and the increase in the population; it still continues a country village; but I think that I can discern symptoms of an approach to what, it seems, it once was—a market-town. The country here is a complete flat, but it is tolerably well wooded, and, perhaps for a few summer-months, is by no means unpleasant for an occasional residence; but who of any taste could like a complete flat country? Give me the mountain brow—the dashing cataract—the wild wood dell. However, so it is, that many persons seem to have preferred *Huntspill* for a country residence. The convenience of many stage-coaches passing through it daily, is, of course, great; and a post, now established here three times a-week, contributes to bring

the metropolis, and other large cities, somewhat nearer; and one is not displeased to find, even in this odd corner of the world, that any degree of mental culture finds advocates.

Before I close my letter, and my account of *Huntspill*, I must bring you acquainted with one character more, of whom I have gleaned a few particulars during the day or two which I have passed here.

I know not whether you have read an Account of Poland, published a few years ago, by *Mr. George Burnett*. This gentleman was a native of this place, and has relations still residing here. His father was a respectable farmer, and his son *George*, evincing rather more intellect than the rest of his family, was destined for a university education; and ultimately, after a suitable introduction to classical literature, under the care of a clergyman in the neighbourhood, was sent to *Balioi-college*, Oxford, in order to become a clergyman of the established church.

Perhaps there is no error more injurious than that which a country farmer often makes when he picks out, what he supposes, the best and most valuable branch of his family to become a clergyman; for an error, and a great one too, must it be, if, after such education, the father has no means of providing a portion for his son in that way of life in which he has taught him to move. However, two or three years' residence at the university brought the young student acquainted with some minds of superior endowments to his own; and, dazzled, in all probability, by the splendor of the talents of his associates, he fondly imagined that, as his society was courted by them, his talents must be equal, if not superior, to theirs. A lamentable and dangerous delusion this! It must, and does, frequently happen, that men of genius associate with minds of a much lower gradation than their own; one reason no doubt is, that they feel themselves more at ease in such persons' company; they feel no sense of competition; and hence perhaps their society is more often sought than one who has more independence and originality of his own. Unfortunately for *Mr. Burnett*, he could not distinguish here. About the same time too, that great moral convulsion, the French revolution, had shaken the sentiments and unmoored the opinions of almost half the people of England; and no wonder if young men, ingenuous and full of ardour,

adopted

adopted those liberal notions of society and government, which, although perhaps true in the abstract, yet, from the present constitution of human affairs, and the prepollency of previously received opinions, cannot be brought into practice in the present age at any rate; and, if they should be attempted hereafter in any future period of society, from what we know at present of human nature, considerable modifications will be required. From these associations and views, Mr. Burnett became disgusted with a college life, and in conjunction with his college friends, and a few more minds, of the same apparent cast and ardour with his own, formed a plan of emigration to America upon one of the best Utopian schemes of policy, could it have been realized, which the world had ever witnessed. It was shortly this: *individual property was defined to be a great evil: all the evils and the errors in our civil institutions arise from the system of individual property: ergo, if individual property be done away: all the evils and errors in our civil institutions will be done away.** It is rather surprizing that the minds of these young men possessed not sufficient acuteness at the time to detect the egregious fallacy of the minor proposition of this syllogism. But so it was, after a fervour of some months' continuance, the parties could not agree amongst themselves; emigration to America was ultimately abandoned, and the young men had their several professions and pursuits in life yet to choose. One or two were already in the high road to poetical pre-eminence, where they have since arrived; but, as Mr. Burnett's talents were not of the melodious kind, he was obliged to attempt ascending by a different road; but he could not go back to the University for that purpose, his principles would not permit him; he, therefore, after lingering about for a year or two, dependent upon the supplies which he drew from his father, whose patience and purse were by this time nearly exhausted, sought a situation more congenial to his feelings and opinions, and got himself admitted a student in the dissenting college at Manchester. After some time he was appointed pastor of a congregation at Yarmouth; but, what credit or success he had amongst

the Dissenters, I have not heard. But he did not remain long here. He afterwards became, for a short time, a student of medicine at the University of Edinburgh; but either his finances would not enable him to finish his studies, or his fickleness of disposition prevented him; probably both. From this desire of change, although many efforts were made for him by his friends amongst the literati, with whom he associated, who were very desirous of assisting him all they could, not one line of life did he adopt which procured for him a permanent support; or, indeed, any degree of respect amongst those very friends who had constantly evinced that they had his welfare most deeply at heart. He was at one time appointed, through their influence, domestic tutor to two sons of Lord Stanhope, and, instead of setting about this employment in good earnest, idled away a month or more in a needless excursion to the country, so that Burnett had scarcely entered upon his charge when both his pupils left their noble father's house: it is, however, I believe true, that the young men would not submit to the plans of instruction which his lordship had designed them to pursue; and justice compels me to declare, that, in this affair, Burnett had no hand; nor could there be time for either the development of his talents or his temper, to produce any personal dislike. Lord Stanhope, with his accustomed liberality, paid Burnett immediately two hundred pounds, being the salary for the year, at which sum he was engaged.

He afterwards became an assistant surgeon in a regiment of militia; How long he remained attached to the regiment of militia I have not learnt; but, soon after he left it, he went to Poland with the family of Count Zamsyska, as English tutor. In less than a twelve-month he returned again to England, quite without employment. His father had been, by this time, dead some years, and as so much had been spent in his education, in the disposal of his property at his death, no part of it descended to George.

Soon after his return from Poland, his book concerning that country, of which I have before spoken, appeared. He afterwards published, by the assistance of the booksellers, his "Specimens of Early Prose Writers," in three volumes, which were tolerably well received. He also wrote the preliminary introduction to the Universal History, published

* The abolition of individual property, and the distinctions arising therefrom, formed the grand hinge upon which their emigration to America turned.

published under the name of Mavor; and this is, perhaps, as good a specimen of his talents as can be found. His last production, consisting of "Extracts from the Prose Works of Milton," was compiled here in the course of the years 1808 and 1809. Soon after its completion he left this place, but his relations here never received any letter from him afterwards; so that, how he subsisted from November 1809 till his death, which took place in the Mary-lebone Infirmary, in February 1811, is not known; but there is much reason to fear, that he sometimes wanted the common comforts, not to say even the necessaries, of life. He dedicated his Extracts from the Prose Works of Milton to Lord Erskine, who wrote him, a short time previously to his death, a handsome complimentary letter. In justice to Lord E. it ought to be observed, that Burnett's circumstances were wholly unknown to his lordship till after his decease.*

The death of this young man, at the

* We knew this interesting young man; and, thinking our correspondent a little severe, take the liberty to subjoin a commentary. He had no vices besides those which are generally ascribed to poverty. He embarked in the trade of an author without pecuniary capital, and felt what all traders feel who are deficient in the same requisite. Being obliged to earn his bread generally after he had eaten it, labour became irksome to him, and an irksome life beget peevishness and morbid feelings, of which he subsequently became the victim. With an independence of a single hundred pounds per annum, his talents would have raised him to the first rank in literature; but his necessities stunted every exertion of his mind, and sunk him among weeds and briars, though he was qualified by Nature to soar among the loftiest of her productions. Till we read this narrative, we did not know that he finished his career in the Infirmary of a parish-workhouse—nor can we associate kindred feelings with our own in considering the circumstance, unless we could introduce to our readers a living portrait of the elegant person, the dignified manners, and the perspicacious mind of this amiable and accomplished young man, such as he was when he was introduced to us only sixteen years ago, on his *début* in the metropolis. His fate, and that of others within our knowledge, leads us to curse the fraud of the Literary Fund, which absorbs the patronage intended for men of letters; but, for want of practical arrangements, suited to their actual circumstances, leaves them to perish as irretreiv-

age of about thirty-five, adds another name to the list of unfortunate writers with which the annals of England are already too much swelled. R. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT may be gratifying to those of your readers who have not been in France to be made acquainted with, what appeared to me (on a late visit to that country), one of the most interesting spectacles in it—I mean the burial-ground of Mount Louis. And the reason which induces me to trouble you with this short account is, that, though I visited France in 1814, and again a month since, yet it was only by chance, and that a day or two before quitting Paris, that I heard of this place.

Le Cimetière de Mont Louis, dit la Maison du Père la Chaise, is one of the four burial-grounds of Paris (all on the outside of the city); the others are—*Montmartre, Vaugivard, and St. Catherine*. The cemetery of Mount Louis is on the east of Paris, in front of the barrier d'Aunay, and on the north side of the boulevard of that name, near the road to Montrenil. Louis XIV. built a handsome house on this spot for his confessor, *le Père la Chaise*, a jesuit, who for the long term of thirty-four years had the keeping of this monarch's conscience.

This burial-ground is not like those in England, and in other countries, which are literally fields of the dead, and have nothing to distinguish them from other fields, but a great number of square smooth white stones standing upright upon them; for it has in reality a most beautiful and interesting appearance. Over the ground, which is very much broken and hilly, are scatter-

ably as though no such patronage had existed. If some noble friend of letters had not considered himself as fulfilling his duty by his subscription to this impotent fund, poor Burnett might have found a patron who would have rescued him from the anguish of pining away his life in the last asylum of the base and vicious. Our habitual readers have not forgotten Mr. Burnett's Letters on Poland, which adorned our pages a few years since, and which he afterwards printed in a separate volume. That work, his anonymous introduction to Mavor's History, and his literary selections, prove, that, if this author died in misery, social arrangements are still wanted to secure such men from so melancholy a fate!—EDITOR.

ed various kinds of fruit-trees—the remains of the garden and orchard belonging to the “*Maison du Père la Chaise*.” The principal entrance, where funerals are admitted, is through a handsome gate, opening to a fine broad road, planted on each side with a double row of linden trees, at the end of which is a wood, with another avenue of lindens through it; under their foliage is appropriately placed the tomb of De-lille, the poet of gardens. Groves of acacias and sycamores, and avenues of lindens and poplars, frequently occur in these grounds.

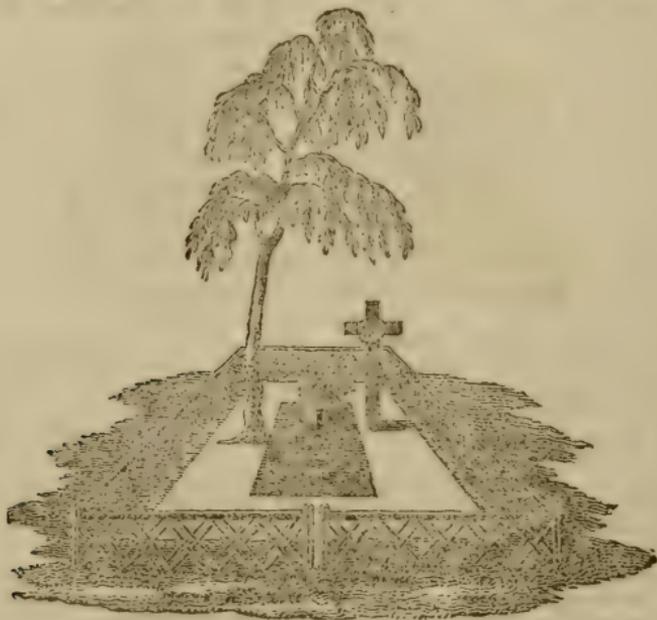
From the west platform, near the southern wall, the *coup d'œil* is strikingly grand, for, the eye of the spectator being on a level with the heights of Montmartre and Clichy, Paris, and the vast extent of country beyond it, are brought into the view. Beneath your feet are tombs of various kinds, most of them of elegant forms, each encircled with funereal or other trees, according to fancy; and all, even those which are in a ruinous or neglected state, having sweet-scented flowers and shrubs growing on or near them. Many have roses, myrtles, jasmines, geraniums, and mignonette, planted round them. The truly classical idea of hanging garlands of flowers on the tombs of friends and rela-

tives is here most completely realized; many of these tombs have the appearance of being recently thus adorned. The choicest and most scarce flowers are generally selected to form these garlands—tube-roses, and other greenhouse plants, are common in them.

The grandest monument on the ground is the sepulchre of the family of Gref-fuhl; it is a chapel of Gothic architecture, situate on the north side, and near a beautiful range of sycamores. In different walks you perceive the tombs of Chenier—of Fourcroy—of Gretry—of Mademoiselle Contat—of Mad. Raucour (the actress, who was refused a grave by the pious curate of St. Roche, in the *twenty-second* year of the reign of *Louis le Desiré*.)

Towards the east is a small platform, formerly called “The Belvidere;” it is a shady square, formed by eight linden trees;—in the midst of the tombs occupying the space is a fine monument to Mestrezat, the Genevan pastor; and near it a plain flat stone covers the remains of Madame Cotin. From this place is also a fine view of the capital. The protestants have selected the ground about here for their burial-place.

A little to the south of this is—“The honoured grave of Labedoyere.”



It is enclosed with stakes, nearly as rough as when cut from the hedge. Roses and mignonette grow profusely in the borders, and in the middle of a

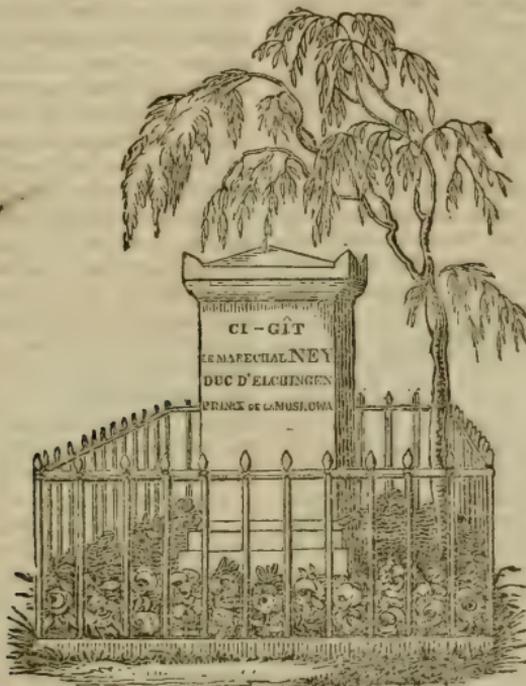
little grass-plot is a myrtle in full blossom, placed there, no doubt, by his disconsolate widow, as an emblem of her *unfading* love. A wooden cross, painted

ed black, stands within the inclosure; and when I saw it, a garland of flowers hung over it. It is shaded by a weeping willow. No monument or stone marks the spot where lie the remains of worth and valour; but some one has scratched upon the wooden cross—"Honor aux braves."

North-east of this, at the farthest extremity from the entrance, is the tomb of, "the bravest of the brave," the gallant Ney. It is a small elegant cenotaph of white stone, standing in a square inclosure, surrounded by a neat wooden railing, painted olive-green; a weeping willow hangs over it, and roses are planted within the space. The inscription is simple, but enough for every purpose of a monument:—"Ci-gît le Marechal

Ney, Duc d'Elchingen, Prince de la Moskowa."

While standing over this grave, I could not avoid hoping that it may be the last spot a certain great military commander will visit before he leaves France, which of course he will do with his army at the time appointed by treaty (for treaties, whether made with enemies or friends, are, among men of true honour, always sacred and inviolable): as it may afford him matter for reflection during the remainder of his life—for he may rely upon this, that, though his bones may lie in an abbey, and a high-sounding epitaph may be correctly engraved upon his finely-sculptured monument, yet (in the last words of this victim)—"POSTERITY WILL JUDGE HIM."



Having thus, Mr. Editor, given you an account of the graves of two of the victims to the policy of *Louis le Desiré* and his allies; I can only rejoice that I have not to add that of a third: *Lavallette* was saved by one of those events, the contemplation of which is so refreshing to the friend to humanity, and which allows him to hope that even the affair of Waterloo has not been attended with the effects so much desired by the conquerors—that of crushing for ever the spirit of liberty.

London; Oct. 20.

N.B. The general description of this cemetery is extracted from a little book,

intituled, "*Le Guide du Voyageur Sentimental au Cimetière de Mont Louis, dit du Père la Chaise.*" Paris, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SEND you some extracts, which I think are particularly apposite to the present times, when the doctrine of divine right has been openly avowed and acted upon, and the ministers of the crown have told us, with unblushing impudence, that it is as notorious as the sun at noon, that they procure seats in Parliament for their dependants by bribery and corruption. The work from

which they are taken I strongly recommend to every person as one of the very best that was ever written on the nature of a free constitution. A much-lamented friend of mine intended to have published the "Discourses" separate from the letters which are attached to them in the quarto edition, and which, it is much to be regretted, he did not live to perform. If you should think this worthy of insertion in the Monthly Magazine, it may perhaps be the means of exciting the attention of some persons to so useful an undertaking.

Clapton; Sept. 1816.

T. H. J.

France under the Bourbons.

"France, in outward appearance, makes a better shew [than some other countries]; but nothing in this world is more miserable than that people under the fatherly care of their triumphant monarch. The best of their condition is, like asses and mastiff-dogs, to work and fight, to be oppressed and killed, for him; and those among them who have any understanding, well know that their industry, courage, and good success, is not only unprofitable, but destructive to them; and that by increasing the power of their master, they add weight to their own chains."—*Discourses concerning Government, by Algernon Sydney, p. 416, chap. 3, quarto; London, 1763.*

Parliaments.

"Though experience has too well taught us, that parliaments may have their failings, and that the vices which are industriously spread amongst them may be too prevalent, yet they are the best helps we have, and we may much more reasonably depend upon them than upon those who propagate that corruption among them, for which only they can deserve to be suspected."—*Ibid. p. 446, chap. 3.*

Kings.

"They [kings] who know the frailty of human nature, will always distrust their own; and, desiring only to do what they ought, will be glad to be restrained from that which they ought not, to do. Being taught, by reason and experience, that nations delight in the peace and justice of a good government, they will never fear a general insurrection whilst they take care it be rightly administered; and, finding themselves by this means to be safe, will never be unwilling that their children or successors should be obliged to tread in the same steps."—*Ibid. pp. 416, 417.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is my intention to offer your readers some well-authenticated anecdotes of sagacity in brute animals, or

of singular changes in their natural propensities; and I shall beg leave to conclude the facts by inferences that enforce the dictates of humanity to every creature that can be gratified by kindness, or affected by pain.

About five-and-twenty years ago, a cat, that had been robbed of all her young, conceived a wonderful tenderness for a chicken, which lay among some wool in a basket, to recover of a broken leg. Puss crept into the same warm retreat, cherished the little sufferer in her breast, and, when it recovered, followed wherever it went, and protected it from two playful kittens belonging to another of her own kind.

About twenty miles distant from the place where the cat adopted a feathered nursling, a lamb that lost its dam was nourished with milk; and three young puppies, whose mother was killed by an erring shot, were fed by the dairy who took charge of the lamb. He was older and stronger than the canine orphans, and sometimes invaded the portion of milk, but no other spoiler dared to approach their tub. When they grew up, so great was the attachment of the young ram, that he attended the companions of his early days to the kennel, and actually kept the whole pack of hounds in great awe. If any individual became unruly, Willie, the ram, sprung up, and butted the offender with his horns. The huntsmen said, they found no trouble in managing the most refractory if Willie but shook his head.

Captain Mc. N—, of D—, had a very sagacious Newfoundland bitch, and at the time she was suckling two whelps, her master's boatmen caught two young seals; by dint of threats and caresses, he prevailed with Coaxer to nurse the amphibious strangers. Her own young were sent to a neighbouring gentleman's house, and in a few days she became quite reconciled to the seals. They lived six weeks, but never seemed to thrive; their nurse moaned over the first that died, and redoubled her anxiety about the other. When deprived of it, she pined till her master took her some weeks from home.

A common sea-gull, in the possession of a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Elgin, in Morayshire, has this season laid three eggs, from which were produced two birds; the female has been domesticated nearly ten years, and the male which paired with her has been resident near five years. Both parents

are extremely sedulous in feeding their young, and will allow no one to approach them.

A gentleman had a grey-hound, that made a practice of going out unattended in search of hares, and never would deliver the game, except to him or one of his children. One day returning home after an absence of a week, he stopped at the door of a friend who lived near, when the dog, rushing from an adjoining field, presented herself with a hare in her mouth. The gentleman who had come out to receive Mr. M. seeing the dog, and aware of her purpose, hastened to the dining-room, and returned with a piece of meat to entice the dog to give him the hare; but hunger could not overcome her fidelity, her master had remained on horseback to try how she would behave; and, rejecting all the offers made by her tempter, she put up her fore-foot on the horse's flank, holding out the hare to her master.

A gentleman, attended by an aged she-dog, took up his quarters at a crowded inn, where he could get no bed but in the same room with another traveller. Both the gentlemen had saddle-bags, and each laid his own property near his bed; they were entirely unknown to each other, and being very tired hardly exchanged a word, when they fell asleep. Early in the morning Mr. K. was awoken by his companion, who begged him to call off his dog: the faithful guard would not suffer the stranger to depart till his master ordered him to stand back from the door.

A gentleman who had many years rode the same horse, coming home late one night, fell fast asleep; his horse came to the door and neighed repeatedly; but the family, believing it must be some strayed animal, did not get up. Next morning early, when the servants went out, they found the horse quietly pasturing, and their master still in profound sleep on his back.

Geese have been branded with the imputation of stupidity; but the writer knows a gentleman who has a gander that punctually attends him some miles when he goes from home, and as he returns meets him near the same spot. Another gentleman's servant was very liberal in feeding the poultry; an old gander shewed his gratitude by following the ploughman even to church; and he spoiled the gravity of a procession at a burial, by solemnly marching beside his friend. After two years' absence

he recognized the object of his attachment.

A pair of carriage-horses that had been six years driven together, became so inseparable, that, if the gentleman drove himself in a garden-chair with one of the comrades, the other invariably attended, and kept exact pace by the side of his associate; one of them, when at grass, snuk in a swamp, the other found a firm footing on the brink, held up his friend's head above the marsh, and by his neighing brought assistance just in time to save him. TH. N. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS surprised at observing in your last Magazine, a passage quoted from another Journal, of brick-water being deleterious for culinary purposes; and confess, I should have been more satisfied if it had explained what its pernicious qualities were; for, after all the detail of Dr. Percival's experiments upon the subject, and the different tests used, it indicates nothing more than the presence of an alkaline or calcareous matter,—substances which may be detected in all spring-waters, in a greater or less degree. To demonstrate it, I was induced to repeat his experiments upon brick-water, and which produced all the effects described by him, the result of which was as above, the presence of an alkali; and, by applying the proper tests, I found the alkali to be both sulphate and muriate of lime, which, in the small proportion that bricks can give out, is totally inert. I own, I am not sufficient chemist to know what result could have been drawn, or change taken place, by using the *tormentile* root as a test. I presume it is either a typical error, or that your correspondent copied it for turmeric-root, a test used to discover the presence of an alkali by its change of colour. On the whole, I do not conceive any ill effects can arise from constructing, in the usual manner, wells or reservoirs for water of brick, being persuaded they are as free from pernicious qualities, as Mr. Scott may be in recommending Stourbridge fire-brick as a substitute from interested motives, and, although one will answer the purpose equally with the other, we are all, upon similar occasions, liable to say, "There is nothing like leather."

Query—Was the singular effects of the nitrous oxyd gas ever tried upon an

insane patient? As it produces a temporary madness on sane persons, why might it not have an opposite effect in restoring the dawn of reason to those labouring under this dreadful malady; the excitability produced might, in some cases, cause subsequent debility; but, as all constitutions are not similarly effected, so as to produce violent exertion under its influence, surely it is worthy trial; in hypochondriac cases in particular, where stimulus is required, I should think it more likely to be successful.

ISAIAH DECK.

Harwich; Oct. 18, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your intelligent readers to inform me the most economical and convenient mode of constructing a drying-stove, on a small scale, where the heat required is above 212° Fahrenheit.

What is the degree of heat applied to the drying of malt? And what for the drying of wheat, now much practised in consequence of its unripe state?

What is the most economical and convenient construction of an oven for baking of bread; and to what degree of heat should it be raised before the dough is inserted? Is it important that it be air-tight for the baking of bread, and that a stream of air pass through for the cooking of meat?

What is the most approved construction of a steam-apparatus, (or steam-kitchen,) on a small scale, calculated for a laboratory, or kitchen; and can such apparatus be obtained, ready fitted up, in London, and of whom?

Has any chemist pursued and extended the excellent plan of Guyton Morveau; of denoting the chemical attractions by numbers, which Kirwan has illustrated by applying the terms quiescent and divellent; and from what work may the latest and best information be obtained on this subject?

October, 1816. O. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARISIAN ANECDOTES of 1815-16.

NAPOLEON AND TALMA.

ONE evening when Talma, the Kemble of France, played Nero, the Emperor sent for him to his box, and said to him, "You have played the part well, Talma; but you use too much gesticulation; a tyrant would use but few

gestures. For example, Nero would often have this attitude"—(here the Emperor thrust one hand in his waistcoat, and elevated the other perpendicularly, which was his own way of presenting himself to his troops). "Or thus—," crossing his arms on his breast, and darting a meditating sombre look upon the actor. Hence Chateaubriand was mistaken when he asserted that Napoleon took lessons of royal attitudes from Talma.

LOVE OF LIBERTY.

In the commencement of the revolution, such was the enthusiastic love of liberty, that, if there was only a rumour of a defeat, the young men, the aged, and even women, volunteered, and insisted on marching against the enemy; so that 200,000 or 300,000 men were raised without trouble in a fortnight; and, on their march, the volunteers forced all the young unmarried men in the towns they passed through to accompany them.

PROPHECY OF LOUIS XV.

The King one day entering the apartments of Madame de Pompadour, after having held a council, where he was plagued about the pretensions of priests and parliaments, he said, with much bitterness, "You will see, Madam, that these fellows will bring my successor to the scaffold."

FRENCH GRENADIERS.

Frederick the Great said, "If the god Mars were to select his body-guard from the inhabitants of this world, he would choose the French grenadiers."

Theophilus Malo Carres de la Tour d'Auvergne made the campaign of Savoy in 1792, at the head of the grenadiers of the regiment of Angoumois. In the army of the Western Pyrenees he commanded all the companies of the grenadiers who formed the advanced guard of the army; and this column, surnamed the *Inferral*, generally gained the victory before the body of the army came up. In 1793 he commanded a reconnoitering party; on a sudden they found themselves before 10,000 Spaniards; fearless, they instantly began a destructive fire; but, ammunition failing, he ordered them to cease firing and halt. Some instantly cried out, "He is an old royalist and will betray us." "Soldiers," he instantly exclaimed, "you know me, I am your comrade and your friend, despise these foolish cries, I will bring you off." He waited till the enemy

enemy came within pistol-shot, as they fancied he had surrendered; he then ordered his men to fire and instantly charge; the Spaniards were dispersed, and several prisoners taken. After the affair they begged him to punish the seditious; "I neither know them, nor wish to know them," he exclaimed, "this lesson will be a warning to them; they will be more docile and have more confidence another time."

The government, informed of this, and several other heroic acts, gave him the rank of colonel of another regiment. On receiving it, he assembled the grenadiers; "My comrades, (said he) I want your advice and counsel:" they smiled. "It is very true" (said he,) "I have often given you good advice, and I now ask it of you. The government has sent me the brevet of colonel, shall I accept it; my lads, what think you?" Melancholy sate on every countenance; at length, one said, "Certainly captain, for even a higher rank is due to your merit; but pardon our tears, we shall lose our father!" "Then, my boys, you are satisfied with me?" "Satisfied is too weak a word," was the reply.—"And I, too, my brave lads, I love you like my own children; I wanted to have your opinion, I know it, I will send back my commission." "But, captain—," "Not a word, I will do it; you must all dine with me to-day." After the frugal dinner, "Now (said he) let us swear never to quit each other." He hobnobbed with every one, and the oath was repeated with the most tumultuous joy.

He was modest as he was brave; the first consul specially created the title for him of first grenadier of the French army. He alone was afflicted at the event; the word "considering," in the brevet shocked him. "I am only proud (said he) of serving my country; I care not a straw for praise or honors; and thus to be praised to my face, I don't like it; this 'considering' will be the torment of my life."

On the cessation of hostilities he retired to Passy; but, the son of one of his friends being drawn as a conscript, (the son of M. Lebrigant,) he insisted on supplying his place, and as a private grenadier carried his musket and knapsack, carefully concealing who he was. On the 21st June, 1800, at the head of the 46th demi-brigade of grenadiers, he charged the enemy on the hill of Oberhausen; and, rushing before the rest to cut down a Bhulan, who bore the colours, another stabbed him through the heart.

For three days the drums were covered with crape, and on the 1st Vendémiaire his sword of honour was suspended in the church of the Invalids, and the 46th demi-brigade carry his heart in a little leaden box, suspended to the colours of the regiment; and on every muster his name is re-called in these terms—*La Tour d'Auvergne, mort au Champ d'Honneur.*

BONAPARTE'S RETURN FROM EGYPT.

Bonaparte has been generally accused of having deserted the army in Egypt; the fact is not so—being too powerful for the Directory, he was sent there to find a grave. In this it was disappointed; and the friends of Bonaparte organized his return, and prepared the public mind for it. Even three months before it took place, they caused to be cried in the streets pretended extracts from journals announcing the arrival of Bonaparte at Genoa, on-board of the frigate "the Immortality." The people collected in crowds to purchase the news, and several even cried, *Vive Bonaparte.* There is no doubt but the chiefs of the party sent for him instantly to return; and a common expression then circulated in Paris, "The republic must assume the form of a pyramid;" this expression was attributed to Bonaparte, and the premature proclamation of his return was evidently an essay of his party to ascertain the state of public feeling; and, if it was favourable to their views, to raise Bonaparte on the ruins of the republic—a measure fully borne out by the event.

TALLEYRAND AND MARET.

The contempt of Talleyrand for Maret, duke of Bassano, was supreme; he said he had but one talent—servile adulation; and, when Talleyrand wished to express his sovereign contempt of any person, he used to say, "*Il est sot comme Maret et bête comme Bassano.*"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

YOUR goodness in having given publication to my first letter, and that so soon after I forwarded it to you, shews how earnest you are in communicating to the public whatever may come to you calculated to be useful to it.

In pursuance of this enquiry on the dry or fungus rot, facts arising from observation will make the leading feature. This rot is known to builders by the prodigious quantity of the fungus plant which

which is formed on every part of the decaying wood. Its appearance often varies, depending almost entirely on the situation in which it is engendered. That fungi which is most commonly found is fleshy to the touch, adheres firmly to the wood, walls, and every contiguous substance, and branches out into apparently strong fibrous roots. It occasions a gradual decomposition of the wood, beginning at the surface, and finally proceeding through the whole mass. If any portion, however, remain exposed to the atmosphere, the destroying principle of the fungus is arrested. Hence, floors and other wooden work frequently appear perfect to the eye, when nothing but its surface is left undestroyed. Wood-work, which is painted on one of its sides, is wholly decomposed; the paint preventing the spontaneous oxydation of its surface. All wood exposed to the light and air undergoes a slow combustion, (if not prevented by being covered over with paint, &c.) This arises from the burning of its escaping hydrogen by the oxygen of the atmosphere, and which gives it a brown colour. A chapel, near Grosvenor-square, was found in a rapid state of decay, arising from this rot. On a removal of the boards which composed the flooring under the pews, the whole exhibited a complete area of fungi, the wood of which remaining only in the condition of fragments. It emitted a strong odorous scent, which so much affected the workmen employed in clearing it away, that they became faint, complained of head-ache, with painful respiration, and were finally forced to discontinue their labour. Approaching the spot, I myself experienced similar sensations; upon letting fall some lighted shavings, the combustion instantly ceased. A lighted candle, having been forced into the void under the floor, was soon extinguished; and upon following it with the hand a considerable heat was felt; particles of water were perceived upon the surface of the surrounding wood. As these effects undoubtedly proceeded from a state of fermentation, and from the fungus being formed only on those parts which were immediately in that state, it is evident, that, if in the construction of buildings fermentation could be prevented from taking place, fungi would not be formed nor the dry-rot appear. Taking, then, that this rot arises from a previous state of fermentation, I conclude, that the

liberated gases are the essential materials from which the germination and fecundation of the fungus-plant is produced; as it is formed only when circumstances have combined to produce this phenomenon. This chapel was completely repaired, adopting the mode explained in my former letter; it has now been finished more than five years, and is perfectly free from any appearance of fungi, or dry-rot.

The fungus-plant having destroyed all the wooden work which was upon the walls surrounding the inside of the chapel, which, on its restoration, was found not of sufficient substance to admit of oxydating by scorching with a common fire; the sulphuric acid was had recourse to for the purpose; this may be purchased at any chemical depôt, and is about five or six shillings a quart, wine measure. It may be diluted with one-third of water, and put on the surface of the wood with a flat hog-hair brush. If the surface to be oxydated be slightly planed over, it will create a great saving in the use of the acid, as it will allow of its acting more powerfully on the wood than it otherwise would do. Its rough surface, when left from the saw, prevents the action of the acid without a useless waste of it, for which this little additional labour will not be found to be an equivalent. The expence of oxydation, by means of sulphuric acid, if done by a careful man, will not exceed a halfpenny per foot superficial; and the additional painting over with the solution of the sulphate of iron, will not, as before stated, exceed a fraction for the same measure; hence, the cost is but trifling, whether the oxydation is done by fire or acid. But no other than the acid mode will be found to answer the purpose for slight wood-work, as the violence of fire warps it so much, as to render it unfit for its intended purpose. The indestructibility given to wood, by this operation, arises from its absorption of oxygen, in which state it will resist the combined action of sun, air, moisture, and fungi, for an almost endless time; and there cannot exist a doubt, that, if the oxydation be properly applied to the rot in wood, however anticipated or expected, that it may be entirely prevented. In the charring, or oxydation by the acid process, what renders it of more importance in practice is, that it may be used for timbers that are already in a building. Consider-

dering this advantage, it must be evident that a great saving in labour may be made in the repairs by a judicious selection of such as are not seized on by the fungi, as these may, without removal, readily be oxydated by the diluted acid. The æther evolved from which too, may produce the best effects, as it prevents germination; and, as there is always some disengaged in its separation and fixation in the wood, it is calculated that this disengaged æther may produce the best effects in repairs for dry-rot.

Fitzroy-square;

Oct. 9, 1816.

J. RANDALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DIPPING lately into two of Nat. Lee's plays, viz. "Theodosius" and "Alexander the Great," I perceived a coincidence of thought and expression which I recollected to have met with in that popular poem, "Blair's Grave." Being induced to examine the latter, I was led to a conclusion, that Blair had been guilty of plagiarism, in converting to his own use some ideas, I might say almost whole lines, written by the mad tragic poet.

I will furnish a few proofs—

"By glimpse of moonshine cheq'ring thro'
the trees." *Blair's Grave.*

"Where scarce the twilight of an infant
moon,
By a faint glimmer, cheq'ring thro' the
trees."

See Theodosius, Act 5, Scene 1.

"A fit of common sickness pulls thee
down." *Blair.*

"A surfeit, nay, a fit of common sickness."
Lee's Alexander, Act 1, Scene 1.

"In that dread moment how the frantic
soul

Raves round the walls of her clay tenement,
Runs to each avenue, and shrieks for help."

Blair.

"Drives the distracted soul about her
house,
Which runs to all the pores, the doors of
life,"

Till she is forc'd for air to leave her
dwelling."

Lee's Alexander, Act 4, Scene 1.

"The common damn'd shun their society,
And look upon themselves as fiends less
foul." *Blair.*

"While foulest fiends shun thy society,
And thou shalt walk alone forsaken fury,"

Lee's Alexander, Act 5, Scene 1.

If you will have the goodness, Mr. Editor, to devote a niche in your instructive miscellany for the above quotations, perhaps some of your intelligent correspondents, who may have access to the rest of Lee's plays, will furnish some more passages which are coincident to some part of Blair's Grave.

Haverhill;

JOHN WEBB.

Oct. 5, 1816.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on SAFETY LAMPS for COAL MINES. By WILLIAM REID CLANNY, M. D.

AT the request of my friends, and from a desire to comply with the wishes of those persons who have been using for some time the original safety lamps, the steam safety lamps, and the gas light lamps, I am induced to publish these concise directions: and, if I shall have occasion to advert to some other particulars connected with the subject, I trust the reader will find an excuse for me, when I inform him, that explosions in coal mines have occupied my unremitting attention for the last eight years.

The original Safety Lamp.

These lamps have been known to the scientific world, and to those concerned in coal mines in this district, for several years. The first printed account of them appeared in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society for 1813; since which time all the respectable journals and periodical publications have given most satisfactory reports of their value; partly drawn from authenticated sources, and partly from their actual practical utility in coal mines, where fire-damp abounded. For this lamp, in an improved state, I had the honour to receive, December 3, 1813, the unanimous thanks of the Society for preventing Accidents in Coal Mines.

I had the pleasure, in October last, accompanied by J. H. H. Holmes, esq. and Mr. Patterson, of the Herrington Mill Pit, to take the first light into a field of fire-damp at the exploding point, which before that time was considered by most persons concerned in coal mines as an impossibility. This lamp has been in constant use wherever great danger was apprehended from fire damp since the above period. In a word, the originality and priority of my idea of an insulated light for coal mines, the construction of a safety lamp, and the establishment of the safety and utility of that

T t

lamp

lamp in coal mines greatly infested with fire-damp, are now universally acknowledged.

It was for a *modification* of this original safety lamp that the Society of Arts, with their usual munificence, voted to me a medal in May last, which was the more gratifying, as in 1813 the *original* lamp had been presented by me to the Royal Society.

The Steam Safety Lamp.

Several persons concerned in coal mines, for whose opinions I entertain much respect, expressed a desire that a safety lamp might be constructed, which should feed itself with atmospheric air for combustion without the aid of bellows; and in order that such a desideratum might be supplied, I had the pleasure in November last (1815), to discover, when experimenting with the original safety lamp, in an atmosphere of fire-damp at the Herrington Mill Pit, that, when I accidentally used hot water, the fire-damp burned silently at the wick of the oil lamp, and did not explode within the original safety lamp as formerly, which was the principle of its safety. I accordingly instituted a series of experiments, and invariably found, that by the intervention of steam the fire-damp might be burnt, without explosion, to any extent, at the wick. This extraordinary and unexpected discovery induced me to turn over the leaves of the seventh edition of Dr. Henry's Elements of Experimental Chemistry, in which I observed a reference to some experiments by Von Grothuis upon hydrogen gas, the original of which are therein stated to be inserted in the 82d vol. of the *Annales de Chimie*; and by the kindness of a distant friend I was afterwards enabled to peruse that volume, in which I found a complete corroboration of my experiments upon steam and hydrogen.

In the month of December of the same year, after many tedious experiments, I constructed my steam safety lamp, which I then shewed to the Society for preventing Accidents in Coal Mines, for which I had also the honour to receive their unanimous thanks. I intimated to the society at the same time, that in this lamp the light was given partly from oil, and partly from the fire damp when used in the mines.

The steam lamps are constructed of the strongest tinned iron, with flint glass in front, 3-8 of an inch in thickness; from which it will readily be understood, that these lamps will bear any sort of usage.

The steam safety lamps require no trouble or particular attention from the miner when he is using them, and are by no means expensive, and exceedingly durable; and I will venture to assert, that with these lamps no accident whatever can arise in any place, or under any circumstance, let the state of the mine be ever so deplorable from fire damp.

In the steam safety lamp, the atmospheric air of the coal mine passes in a current through a tube, and is mixed with steam before it can possibly arrive at the light: by this means the fire-damp burns silently and steadily at the wick of the lamp alone, for any length of time. Should it exceed the due proportion of atmospheric air for supporting combustion, the light of course goes out; but in this lamp such an event will seldom happen. It has also the valuable quality of keeping cool throughout every part, and under all circumstances, by reason of the steam, which is constantly extricated and kept in motion within the lamp. And, as steam is merely water 1800 times expanded, there is no cause to dread the want of a sufficient supply of this useful agent.

No current of air containing fire-damp, and suspending coal dust, gunpowder, or pyrites in powder, can do any mischief, which may at once be understood by a slight examination of the steam safety lamp, whilst the light is always uniform, steady, and bright. It is now well known, that this lamp burns most brilliantly in an atmosphere of fire-damp, after the wire-gauze lamps go out, and even after the original safety lamp has had the fire-damp exploded within it, as acknowledged by Messrs. Watkin and Wood, viewers, and Mr. Patterson, to have occurred not long since at the Engine Pit in this county. For without my safety lamps, the workmen must have been left in darkness in that *well known* pit.

No lamp supplying itself with air can be considered as perfectly secure without steam; and it is a curious circumstance, that as water was the medium of safety in the original lamp, so water in the form of steam has since become most useful for our present purpose, in affording a permanent light, wherever there is a sufficient quantity of oxygen to support combustion.

My steam safety lamps have been much used in the Herrington Mill Pit, the White-field pit, and the Engine pit, where their value is duly appreciated.

I beg it may be understood, that my letter, No. V. at page 130 of Mr. Holmes' book on Coal Mines, was a *private communication*, and never intended to meet the public eye; but by a mistake on the part of the publisher, it was inserted unknown to me, for which I am truly sorry, as I never intended to wound the feelings of any individual. Mr. Holmes of his own accord has expressed his determination to leave this letter out, in the next edition of his work.

Upon the 6th of this month, I had the honour to receive spontaneously and unanimously the thanks of the Society for preventing Accidents in Coal Mines, for my general services.

From the increasing confidence with which my steam safety lamps are received by those gentlemen who are concerned in the management of coal mines, I have reason to expect, that in a short time they will be universally employed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

WE, whose names are undersigned, being persons who composed the meeting held at the Assembly Rooms, Newcastle, on the 9th of September, 1815, observing that Mr. Ryan has affixed the resolution of that meeting, with our signatures, to his "Letter to the late Secretary of the Society of Arts," on "his method of ventilating coal-mines," feel ourselves called upon to declare, that no part of that method was then explained to us, but simply an application of the inverted siphon to the clearing away of collections of carburetted hydrogen gas, which may have accumulated in cavities in the higher levels of a coal-mine; which he illustrated by the common experiment of a bended glass tube, immersed in two fluids of different densities.

In consequence, however, of this general explanation of Mr. Ryan's principle, the particular application of which, at the same time, he expressly declined communicating, we thought it right to give our testimony of general approbation of it, "as consistent with the principles of philosophy; and, in consequence of his assurances of its successful application in certain coal-mines in Staffordshire, recommended the propriety of its adoption to be taken into consideration by persons interested in the coal-mines."

On the merit or demerit of the plan now pointed out by Mr. Ryan, we do

not feel ourselves called to give an opinion: our only object is to state, that no communication of it was made to us at the meeting above alluded to.

R. W. GREY.	JOHN HODGSON.
T. H. BIGGE.	CHRIST. BENSON.
WM. TURNER.	WM. CLARKE.
N. J. WINCH.	WM. ARMSTRONG.
JOHN CARR.	R. W. BRANDLING.

Newcastle; Oct. 5.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS written during a SECOND TOUR
in NORTH WALES; by MISS HUTTON,
of BENNETT'S-HILL, near BIRMINGHAM.

LETTER XII.

Chester; Oct. 7, 1797.

My dear Brother,

WE left Caernarvon last Wednesday; and left it with the pleasing conviction, that the climate is not always so inhospitable as we found it at first. Settled fair weather is settled there also, but stormy weather falls there with tenfold vengeance. Multitudes of people go to see Snowdon; but it is the lot only of a few to say that they have seen it; many, in climbing it, have been overtaken by torrents of rain and gusts of wind, that have obliged them to creep on their hands and knees, or to cling to the rocks or the guide, to prevent their being swept down the precipices. I believe that the reasons of the imperfect accounts given of Snowdon are, first, that few can see it when they get there; and, secondly, that those few think of nothing but how they shall get down.

We returned to Conwy, where the best harper I ever heard made me afraid to use my teeth at dinner, lest they should interrupt the office of my ears.

We crossed the river, and rode up a narrow marshy vale: formerly, a great promontory, called Penmaen Rhôs, was to be crossed, at the end of this, on a road more formidable and dangerous than Penmaen Mawr itself. This is now avoided, by an easy road cut among the hills, on the right. Our way from thence lay near the shore.

At eight miles from Conwy we passed through a village: I asked its name of a man whom we met, and we were not a little surprised to hear him answer, "Black-and-Blue." We concluded that he was a Welsh wit, who had a mind to divert himself at our expence; and we rode on. We repeated our question to the next man we met, who answered, "Llandulas," and there remained,

mained no doubt of the genius of our first informer. On mentioning the circumstance at Abergelen, we discovered that *dû* meant black, and *las* blue, in Welsh; and that our Welshman had been exhibiting his English learning instead of his Cambrian wit. If Llandûlas takes its name from the patron saint, as all the villages beginning with Llan do, it is reasonable to suppose that *Black-and-blue* must have been some distinguished pugilist.

At eleven miles from Conwy we came to Abergelen, situated in a flat country. Hills rise behind it that are not intitled to the name of mountains. It is frequented by sea-bathers, but the town is a mile distant from the sea. The shore is low, but the view is grand. We seem in the centre of a capacious bay, formed by Penmaeu Rhôs on one hand, and the farther boundary of the Vale of Clwyd on the other. The town and castle of Rhyddlan are plainly seen, under the latter, at the distance of four or five miles. At Abergelen we quitted the coast, and, soon after, entered the Vale of Clwyd.

The Vale of Clwyd is about twenty-six miles in length, and six in breadth. Mountains rise at the upper end, the sea opens at the lower, and the sides are inclosed by a chain of hills, with different summits, but not divided at the base. I am told that the whole eastern side has only one narrow outlet, without rising the hills.

There are four market towns in the Vale of Clwyd:—Rhyddlar, St. Asaph, Denbigh, and Ruthin. The villages I cannot enumerate; gentlemen's houses meet the eye continually; and the dwellings of the farmers look comfortable and convenient. The fields are beautiful, the woods are fine; the surface of the ground is variegated, the soil is a rich dark mould.

I was informed that land in the Vale of Clwyd lets, on an average, at 2l. an acre; that one large farm is even let for 3l. 10s. and the occupier has made a fortune; that small pieces are frequently let as high as 6l. an acre; and that, when land of any description is to be let, it is sought after with avidity, and obtained with difficulty.

The inhabitants of the vale are said to consume about a sixteenth part of its produce; the hills that inclose it are cultivated to nearly two-thirds of their height. In one point only the Vale of Clwyd is deficient, and that deficiency is an exuberance in all other parts of

Wales which I have seen; the vale itself is scantily watered, and the towns, being built on hills rising out of it, have no water at all.

The mountains that inclose the Vale of Clwyd are respectable, though not sublime. Over the eastern range of these, and towards the head of the vale, lay our road from Ruthin to Mold, and such an escalade never before fell to my lot. The ascent is two miles, and very steep; the mountain is cultivated high up, and there is even a gentleman's house and park in a place where I think no wheel once set a-going could be stopped; yet this is the road on which coal is carried to Ruthin, and upon it we met two loaded carts. The manner of conducting them is ingenious, but, to me, not very satisfactory; and they approached so nearly to ungovernable, that I was glad when we had passed them. They were small and lightly loaded, drawn by one horse conducted by a boy, and dragged by two horses, fastened behind, forcibly pulled up the hill by a man; and, notwithstanding all their holding back, crossing the road, and dexterity of steerage, I expected every moment that the carts and horses would escape from their pilots, and overwhelm every thing they found in their way.

I rode up till I pitied my poor horse, and was not without some fears of sliding down over his tail. The road now overhung a bwlch or chasm, and, with much toil, I reached the top on foot. The pass is called Bwlch Pen Barras. On the right rises the summit of the mountain, Pen Barras, from which the pass takes its name, and on the left, beyond the gulph, that of the still higher mountain, Moel Famma. In the vale the air was warm, but the climate altered, as we travelled upwards: before we gained the top of the pass, the air was piercing, and the wind was high. When I hear the roaring blast and beating rain from my sheltered chamber at home, I shall congratulate myself that I am not at the top of Bwlch Pen Barras. The whole Vale of Clwyd should have appeared to us, from this elevated situation, with the towering mountains of Snowdonia beyond its western hills, but the haziness of an October sky hid the glorious prospect from our sight.

On the other side of the pass the descent was trifling, but we had not only another climate, we had another world; we exchanged, in a moment, the rich landscape of the Vale of Clwyd for mountains covered with heath no longer purple,

purple, and fern already brown: the cottages and their inhabitants partook of the poverty of the soil. We pursued our way, environed by rocky mountains, one of which was encircled by rows of stone like walls. All was wild and dreary, and we could not conjecture, round or over, which of the mountains our road must lie; when, at a sudden turn, I saw at a distance, and far below me, a level country, with inclosed fields. Though glad of such a prospect for my lodging, I looked with regret on the country I was leaving behind. One small scene of enchantment remained,—the village of Llanverras, with a river, a bridge, and a mill, surrounded by mountains and hanging woods; and a long descent brought us to the town of Mold, in Flintshire, situated on a small hill in the flat country we had seen from the mountains, and, like Denbigh and St. Asaph, fetching all its water from the plain below.

The ancient and modern limits of England and Wales appear to me altogether arbitrary; they were probably fixed by the sword. The ancient dyke is about a mile and a half beyond Mold; the stone that now marks the boundaries is about a mile and a half before we reach Chester, but the natural barrier is Mold Mountain.

Our entrance into England was along the worst road that ever England presented to my view: it was of soft sandy rock, that innumerable carts had worn into holes as large as their own bodies. We saw twenty of these carts at once, with each of the men driving, leading, pushing, and exerting every effort of cartmanship, to avoid the holes. Had a wheel gotten into one of them, praying to Hercules, as the carman did of old, or putting his shoulder to it, as that sagacious god advised, would have been equally fruitless.

Chester is still surrounded by a wall: it is entire, and is one mile, three quarters, one hundred and one yards, in circumference. The top of the wall is a

public walk; it is continued over the city gates, and the view from hence down to the busy streets is singular. The principal streets have two rows of shops on each side; the lower ones projecting from the houses, and the upper being on the first floor. The flat roofs of the former are the gallery which leads to the latter. These galleries are secured with balustrades, and communicate with the street below by flights of steps, at short distances. It appeared to me that Chester might contain as many shops as its inhabitants required, without placing them upon each other's shoulders.

The most impressive object in Chester is the cathedral, which is massive and grand; we went in, not at the principal entrance, but at a smaller one, and found ourselves in a dirty, dark, and shabby church; the communion table covered with a carpet that looked as if it had been seven years trodden under foot, at an inn: I exclaimed, "What a cathedral!" but a moment's reflection convinced me that this was not all so fine an edifice must contain. We went out, in search of another entrance, and found that the precept, in holy writ, which enjoins us to "enter in at the straight gate" did not extend to Chester cathedral; the "wide gate" brought us into a noble church, divided into three aisles by two rows of pillars. The ornaments of the choir are extremely beautiful, and the bishop's throne, an ancient stone pulpit, adorned with arches, pinnacles, and small statues of the kings and queens of Mercia, is particularly curious.

In answer to my inquiries respecting the dairies of Cheshire, I was informed that they generally consist of from thirty to sixty cows, and that there are a few of fourscore. A dairy of fifty cows will make two cheeses a day, of from fifty to sixty pounds weight each. Farms are let from thirty shillings to three pounds an acre, and the candidates for them are so numerous, that they are commonly let by auction.

CORNUCOPIA.

PHAGESIA.

THE Gastronomy of Archestratus, a poem on good eating, was translated into Latin by Ennius, with the title Phagesia. No doubt it was a metrical art of cookery, adapted to help a poet to his dinner, whether he had to buy it, to cook it, or to visit for it.

POLITICAL POWER.

The consent of mankind, united in society, is the foundation of power. He who only establishes himself by force can only subsist by force, which can never confer the title of legitimate, and the people preserve always the right to protest

protest against it. In establishing communities, men have only renounced a portion of the independence which they inherit from nature, to secure the advantages arising from a submission to a reasonable and lawful authority. They have never pretended to surrender themselves without reserve to arbitrary masters, or to acquiesce in tyranny and oppression, or confer on others the right of rendering them miserable.

The object of all government is the well-being of the society governed. To prevent anarchy, to cause the laws to be executed, to protect the people and support the weak against the enterprizes of the strong, it was necessary that every community should establish sovereigns endowed with sufficient power to fulfil all these objects. The impossibility of foreseeing all the circumstances that might happen in society, determined nations on giving a greater or less extent of power to those charged with the cares of government. Several nations, jealous of their liberties and their rights, have affixed limits to that power; yet they felt that those limits ought not to be too confined. Thus, the Romans, in the time of the republic, nominated a dictator, whose power was as extensive as that of the most absolute monarch. In some monarchical states, the power of the sovereign is limited by the laws which fix bounds which he is not permitted to pass; thus, in England, the legislative power resides in the King and the two houses of parliament. In other countries, the monarch exercises, with the consent of the people, absolute power, but it is always subordinate to the fundamental laws of the state, which afford a reciprocal security to the sovereign and the subjects.

Howéver unlimited may be the power that sovereigns enjoy, it never permits them to violate the laws, oppress the people, or trample reason and equity underfoot. Upwards of a century since, Denmark furnished an unheard-of example, of a people who, by an authentic and solemn Act, conferred unlimited power on their sovereign. The Danes, wearied out with the tyranny of the nobles, chose to surrender themselves without reserve, and as it were, bound hand and foot, to the mercy of Frederick III. Such conduct can only be regarded as the effect of despair; fortunately, the Kings of Denmark have not been inclined to abuse that power, they have chosen rather to reign by the

laws, than exercise that destructive despotism which the steps of their subjects authorized them to make use of.

The Cardinal de Retz, speaking of Henry IV. said, "that he never trusted the laws, because he always confided in himself." Good princes know that they are the depositaries of power, merely for the happiness of the state; far from wishing to extend it, they have often, of themselves, sought to fix limits to it, for fear that less virtuous successors might abuse it. Such sovereigns as Titus, Trajan, and Antoninus, used power for the happiness of human kind. Such as Tiberius and Nero abused it for the misery of the universe.

UNITARIAN MARTYR.

Francis I. King of France, had a bastard son by Madame Curcau, of Orleans, who was brought up and sent to college by the name of Stephen Dolet. He published *Commentarii Linguae Latinae*, in two volumes, folio, which were beautifully printed at Lyons in 1536. He also wrote *De Re Navali*, and a poem on his father's gests. Unfortunately he got acquainted at Lyons with the celebrated Serveto, became a zealous propagandist of his opinions, sent heretical books to Paris, incurred first an imprisonment, and, after relapsing, the condemnation to be burnt alive. This horrible sentence was executed at Paris in 1546, and was the model and precursor of that which Calvin inflicted on Serveto at Geneva.

Calvin mentions Dolet in the same phrase with Agrippa, and Serveto of Villanova, as follows:—*Agrippam, Villanovanum, Doletum, et similes vulgo notum est tanquam Cyclopas quospiam evangelium semper fastuose sprevisse*. This is a singular figure of vituperative oratory, to represent the Unitarians as one-eyed, and to call them Cyclopes.

BANISHMENT, DEPORTATION, EXILE, RELEGATION.

Banishment is the lot of him, who quits his native country under a *ban*, or sentence of the law to that effect. The banished man, who is transported at the expense of the state, incurs deportation. Exile is a voluntary flight, or jumping over the frontiers, (*ex silio*), in order to prevent legal banishment, and the consequent confiscations which usually accompany such a sentence. Relegation is an order to retire, which a man executes himself; it does

not imply leaving one's country, but only a compulsory situation in it.

RELIGION OF AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS.

Ammianus Marcellinus was born at Antioch about the year 345, and began his military career under Constantius. He accompanied Julian's expedition into Parthia, and retired finally to Rome, where he composed a continuation of Tacitus, extending to the death of Valens in 370. Gibbon, in the xxvi. chapter, observes, that he composed the history of his own times without indulging the prejudices and passions which usually affect the mind of a contemporary. And, in fact, he alternately blames the anti-christian mysticism of Julian, and the Christian mysticism of the orthodox Constantius, of whom he says, *christianam religionem absolutam et simplicem a nili superstitione confidens, &c.* This passage implies in the writer some attachment to a simpler form of christianity than that of Constantius, and indicates the disciple of Paul of Samosata.

SAINT URSULA.

Our correspondent Q. in vol. 43, p. 107, enquires for the legend of Saint Ursula, and the eleven thousand virgins. In Usher's Antiquities of the British Church, p. 107 and 108, he may find references to his purpose, which are

commented in a note to the xxvii. chapter of Gibbon.

VINCENT DE PAUL.

Vincent de Paul, a French Catholic priest, was born in 1576, and early distinguished for pulpit oratory, and for his zeal and skill in founding charitable institutions. He successfully established a mission for the reformation of galley-slaves; a foundling hospital for forsaken children; and a nunnery of nurses, bound by vow to visit and attend the sick poor gratis. He also preached sermons, and obtained collections, in behalf of the lunatic asylums at Bicetre, and at the Salpetriere. Moreover, to the local infirmaries at Marseilles, and at Saintreine, he rendered repeated and lasting services. Such men are the saints of humanity, whom every church should concur in canonizing for imitation; and an apostle of this kind is now much wanted in our own country, in order to revive that public beneficence, which is silently growing torpid to the interests of several very useful hospitals and infirmaries. Pernicious exertions, to distribute mystical books, and convert heretical nations, are absorbing the subscriptions and industry of ostentatious pietists, and defrauding the sufferer at home of the aid for which he languishes.

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

THE SUSQUEHANNAH COUNTY.

SUSQUEHANNAH county, in the state of Pennsylvania, is situated on the line dividing that commonwealth from the state of New York. It is about thirty-four miles in length, by twenty-four miles in breadth, and contains upwards of half a million of acres; the population is about fifteen hundred taxables, or between seven and eight thousand souls. There is perhaps no county in the state of Pennsylvania that contains a greater proportion of good land—the soil is a loam, about eighteen inches deep: the produce of the land is, in general, abundant, both in grain and grass, especially the latter. The timber is of great variety, but principally beech, sugar maple, hemlock, ash, birch, linden, cherry, chestnut, oak, and white pine. No county abounds more with springs and streams; the water is remarkably good. The country is uneven, being formed into hills and dales, with very little interval or flat land: there are no swamps, no stagnant wa-

ters, no musquetoos. A fever and ague, or intermittent fever, is unknown throughout that part of the state of Pennsylvania in which the beech constitutes the predominant timber.

There is one turnpike finished, and three others commenced in Susquehanna county. The one finished begins at the Great Bend of the Susquehanna river, over which there is a bridge, and extends to Newburgh, on the North River, in the state of New York. Of the others, one passes from the north-west part of the county to Milford, on the Delaware river; this, when finished, will connect the Oswego turnpike, in the state of New York, with the one leading through New Jersey, and form the most direct communication between the city of New York and the western parts of that state. Another road is laid from the twenty-eighth mile-stone on the state line to Wilkesbarré, where it intersects the turnpike road leading to Easton, on the way to Philadelphia. Another turnpike is laid from Wilkesbarre

to the Great Bend turnpike. Besides these roads, the state has laid out one, which commences in Susquehannah county, and passes, in a western course, through all the counties on the northern line of the state.

Montrose, the capital of Susquehannah county, is situated nearly in the centre, and at the intersection of the turnpike leading to the city of New York, with the one leading to Philadelphia. The village is at present but small, containing about twenty houses, together with a neat court-house. When these roads shall be finished, it is expected the village will improve rapidly in consequence of its eligible situation. The fortunate position of Susquehannah county, equally remote from the frontier on the one hand, and the sea-board on the other, appears to ensure its tranquillity; and the losses and disturbances of the late war were known there only by the arrivals of the mail.

Seven years ago, within the limits of Susquehannah county, there were scarcely two hundred families; there are now seven-fold that number. From this small and quiet county we may form some idea of the immense increase of population in the interior of the United States. With what pride may not an American contemplate the rapid march of his country to power! Should that Being, with whom is the destiny of all things, inspire our public councils with wisdom, and teach our citizens to estimate and guard, in a proper manner, the blessings which they enjoy, the mind can scarcely conceive the magnificent spectacle which, before the close of the present century, this country will exhibit to the world.—*Port Folio*.

CHARACTER OF WALTER SCOTT.

From the Portico of Baltimore.

“’Tis not the seraph bard that sings,
And soars to Heaven on Homer’s wings.”

It has been our felicity, or misfortune, as the world may choose to decide, to have invariably dissented from the popular judgment, and differed from the prevailing taste, in estimating the merits, and applauding the beauties of the poetic works of Walter Scott. In thus departing from the beaten track of opinion, and remaining silent amidst the general shout of admiration, we have neither been prompted by the pride of singularity, nor influenced by the vanity of superior penetration. The impression was originally such, as in-

stinct receives from unpleasing objects. We perused his “*Marmion*,” under a total ignorance of the powers of the poet, and with a confident expectation, and a sincere desire of being delighted with the poem. From some parts we felt the glow of rapture, which the magic of genius can so easily kindle in the mind; but from the general mass we derived no pleasure: it gradually tired on the mind. Uniform barbarity, only distinguished by crime, and unvaried superstition, prone to the blackest bigotry, as they stripped the story in which they predominated of its brightest charm, soon relaxed attention, and failed to impart satisfaction. The poet appeared to descend to the barbarous level of the times, and the harsh features of the manners that he described. His sentiments became uniform, and his images alike; the tumult of conflict was mistaken for elevation of fancy, and the gloom of ignorance or passion was frequently intended to produce the effect, and be received as the genuine picture, of sublimity. In the last place, the measure of his verse grew tiresome, and we concluded “*Marmion*” with the expression of a wish for more poetry, and less rhyme, and with a conviction of the genius of the author, of his bad taste, and of his having made an ill choice of a subject for the display of his powers, and the perpetuation of his fame.

A slight acquaintance with this celebrated poet did not, however, induce us to abandon him with the precipitancy of disgust; the glimmering of genius, that occasionally shone throughout the performance, excited our curiosity, and gained on the affections. Willing to judge with candour, and eager to see more of his productions, his “*Lay of the Last Minstrel*,” attracted my attention; but I found my previous sentiments fully confirmed; without feeling an equal portion of pleasure to compensate the labour of perusal. In this work the evidence of his bad taste was still more complete. An acquaintance with his more recent productions did not remove the unfavourable impressions so deliberately formed, and so firmly corroborated.

Such was the simple process of a singular opinion. The world admired, applauded, and caressed him; the critics tolerated what they could not overthrow, and the popular tide of pleasure swelled to a stream, that swept away every vestige of taste, judgment, and reason. By repeated examinations of my judgment,

ment, I have only become confirmed in its correctness, and determined in its defence. By inviting discussion, I am willing to consider opposite opinions, to which I can never become a convert; and refer it for a final decision to the supreme verdict of posterity, by whose neglect or regard Mr. Scott must be tried, and acquitted, or condemned.

None can withhold the praise of ability from Mr. Scott; the natural amplitude of his mind, the fervency of his imagination, the vigour of his judgment, and the fertility of his invention, always bold, daring, and novel in its designs, command our esteem, even in the perversions to which they give birth. As we allow him the power necessary to beget excellence, and refine barbarity, it remains that we should explain the reasons that obstruct his accomplishment of perfection, and display the causes that clog his genius with the weight of imperfection. To alledge so serious a charge without adducing the proof, is an aspersion of which I am not willing to be supposed guilty.

It is a folly, naturally attendant upon uncommon powers, to dissipate their vigour upon schemes of futility, and sport without profit amidst the sun-beams of fancy; to seize every appearance of novelty with eager impatience, and to depart from the track of nature, in hopes of being rewarded by the affluence of pleasure, or the honour of improvement. He who once sets out upon so dubious an enterprize cannot hope to escape the mazes of a labyrinth, nor avoid the introduction of strange modes and fallacious sentiments; and, if he ever becomes convinced of the extent of his errors and the corruption of his taste, he must owe it more to the felicity of fortune than to the candour of his mind, or the quickness of his sagacity.

By a rash desire of indiscriminate novelty, Scott has been driven to the absurd fictions and barbarous events of the middle ages for subjects on which to exercise his powers, without considering whether they were adequate to his genius or worthy of embellishment. Unhappily for the poet, and the age whose taste he has corrupted, the subjects he selected partook so largely of the barbarism and absurdity incident to the times which produced them, that they fell below his own powers, and failed to reward the labour that was consequently lost in adapting them to poetry. The genius of the bard being compelled to stoop to the nature of his materials, he

soon became divested of all those nobler emotions of refined knowledge peculiar to the present age; he contemplated absurdity without disgust; adorned superstition in the brightest colours of fancy; that cherished deformity, at which reason revolted; he aggravated ferocity with needless horror; and displayed ignorance with ridiculous precision and contemptible parade. By such imprudent arts he contracted the faults that he pourtrayed; and, instead of rendering his story more interesting and agreeable by softening the defects of antiquity with the beauties of recent refinement, he clouded his own fancy, and impaired his works, by passionately embracing the most repugnant qualities of those remote ages. The natural influence of their adoption extends to every faculty; it discolours the purity of the sentiment, enfeebles the interest of the action, deforms the propriety of the metaphor, and destroys the beauty of the catastrophe. To shine with polished grace, or preserve majestic dignity, under the influence of such baneful aberrations, required greater caution than ambition can exercise, and taste exalted above the temptation of the seductive glitter of empty charms.

The force of this mischievous admiration for barbarous peculiarities also induced him to adopt a method of versification destitute of elegance, and incompatible with harmony and vigour, majesty, or grace. No English poem of considerable length can please long that is not written in the heroic measure. The style of ancient ballads, the offspring of rude invention, is ill fitted to delight the fastidious taste of modern readers, or to narrate, without becoming tedious, a connected series of complicated actions. Scott is most admired in those pieces in which he has followed the English heroic of ten syllables; and I believe his other poems are never perused a second time by his most devoted admirers and strenuous supporters. What is so soon forgotten, or generally forsaken, can possess no standard excellence or superior charms, but must be recommended to attention, for the moment, by the glare of novelty, and the aid of adventitious embellishments; I mean those embellishments that are independant of style, and that appeal to the passions for a favourable reception.

To deny him great copiousness of fancy would be unjust, but he seems too prolific to allow of discrimination; his store of images is exhaustless, but

they are not always such as a correct taste can admire, or a judicious poet would make use of. He writes much, and yet his great resources always keep him from being tiresome; his variety is endless, but his variations are not always happy or beautiful; he is capable of harmony, and yet he is frequently harsh and rugged; always a master of the pathetic, he is not equally successful in the sublime, in attempting which he too often degenerates to turgidity. In depicting bad characters and horrid scenes he is without a rival; but I am not disposed to infer unfavourable qualities from his failure in opposite tasks.

When Scott adopts the measure of eight feet he dwindles to the pigmy gingle of a rhymster, and scarcely avoids the contempt of a manly and full grown taste, formed on the classic models of English poets. This limited measure does not afford room for bold expression; the rhyme too often breaks in upon the sense, and tires the ear by satiety of music. No measure is so suitable to narrative as the heroic, and Scott, as well as every other poet, pleases most when he adopts this old-fashioned strain.

For the same reason, the stanza of Spencer is objectionable, as well as all those irregular measures occasionally used by Mr. Scott. There is too much sound between the sense, and frequently too great a space between the sound; and I am convinced that the sooner our fashionable poets renounce these redundant trappings of rhyme, the sooner will they attain that immortality for which they tune their notes and exercise their genius. Let the voice of experience, echoed through many ages, tell them of this obvious but important truth; and let their vanity or their arrogance, their genius or intrepidity, stoop for a moment to receive that advice, which aims at the perpetuity of their name, and the perfection of their powers.

I cannot relinquish the invidious task of an adviser without pronouncing a still more unpleasant truth, which I thoroughly believe the march of time will solemnly confirm. Subjects remote from familiar incidents and daily passions can never live in the minds of posterity; their novelty may at first procure them celebrity, but when the curiosity of the moment has been satisfied they will be given to oblivion, and never revived again for repeated pleasure, amusement, or instruction.

The poems which are so easily

wrought by Mr. Scott that they seem to spring up from the force of magic, rather than the toil of industry, are called, in the phrase of the day, the *Idyllic epopee*; these are, strictly speaking, nothing more than novels arrayed in the robe of poetry, and sweetened by the gingle of rhyme. As such, they seem mostly doomed to an ephemeral existence, from which nothing can rescue them, for the inheritance of fame, but the superior taste of predominant genius, steady to the principles of nature, and opposed to the innovations of caprice. The works of a Byron may extort admiration, and transmit him to immortality; but the herd of those productions, which emanate from the perverted minds of Scott, Southey, Bowles, and Lewis, must inevitably perish with the season that beheld their maturity, and resounded with their applause. Such must ever be the fate of perverted ingenuity, unsuccessful in its innovations.

Many plausible arguments may readily be alledged in vindication of the excellence, and in proof of the success, of Scott; but, when they are exposed to the torch of reason, they fade before the sight, and efface the momentary impression that they effected by the aid of partiality, fancy, or prejudice. It may be said, that by securing the chief end of all authors, that of being universally read, and generally admired, he has at once proved the purity of his taste, and evinced the perfection of his writings. But it must be remarked, in opposition to this specious conclusion, that present applause is neither a test of merit nor a passport to fame; and that the diffusion of a book may be caused by circumstances unconnected with perfection, and independent of beauty. No production has become more universally spread, or is more incessantly perused, than the *Pilgrim's Progress*, yet no book is so little embellished with the beauties of style, or polish of sentiment; on the contrary, it is owing to its familiar diction and trite phraseology that it has grown to be so eminently popular, and the sacred nature of the subject has saved it from that oblivion which it would otherwise have fallen into. Mr. Scott must pardon a comparison not intended to disparage his abilities, but we think he has succeeded in the same manner, by the efficacy of a popular charm—I mean the romantic interest of his subject, abstracted from poetic beauties, and the old ballad measure has

has adopted in some of his poems, and the uncouth, yet pleasing, fictions in which he has dressed out the whole of them in the exuberance of a rich imagination. Neither of these qualities, however, can excite continued admiration, or rivet lasting attention; but they possess those fleeting attractions that ensure a *nine days' wonder*, and then expire, never to be revived by the breath of fame, or the voice of praise; whose ashes, even when trodden on by envy, fail to emit a spark; and whose grave is not bedecked by a single blossom of natural poetry, that can flourish in perennial bloom, and outlive the vicissitudes of ages and the tempests of criticism.

A better illustration cannot easily be given of the true character of his poems than by placing them in direct opposition to those of Goldsmith, Thompson, or Parnel. The latter are the bards of nature, who paint the feelings of the heart, under the influence of probable circumstances, and the control of common passions. Scott is the poet of preternatural appearances or marvellous events, ever on the watch for monstrous prodigies, enchantment, magic, and superstition; every thing out of the order of nature delights his fancy, and sets his pen in motion; while he overlooks or despises every attracting emotion of the heart, chaste sentiment, or obvious image. As his pictures, therefore, are not copies from nature, nor his scenes in unison with the common emotions of the breast, he can only hope to be admired while curiosity is fresh, and wonder still gaping with surprise; he cannot presume to awaken the sympathies of the heart, through endless generations, and build a secure fame upon the com-

mon principles of human nature, and the ordinary incidents of human life; he must attend to the elegant embellishment of his topic, as well as the strong interest it excites, by affecting our most vivid passions.

I have been thus incited, to expose some of the errors of Scott, errors into which he has been seduced by a romantic imagination, an impatient ambition, and an eagerness after novelty, by the pernicious influence which the celebrity of his writings has exercised over the purity of our taste. Scott will be imitated long after he has ceased to be read; and perhaps there cannot exist a stronger proof of his want of standard merit and his departure from the track of nature, than the facility and success of such imitations. The sudden neglect into which he has already fallen in this country, is not a slight corroboration of the above remarks; nor an unfaithful token of the judgment of posterity. Yet every mind of sensibility must contemplate with sorrow, the fruitless labours of perverted genius; and indulge in the hope, that a poet of such vigorous powers, will yet retrieve his reputation, and establish his renown, by the splendid production of a standard work, free from the blemishes that now deform and disgrace his mind. We wish to see him become perfect, as well as popular; solid as well as brilliant, and durable as well as modish; we wish to see him so reformed, that
 "Seers, lovers, legislators, prelates, kings,
 "All raptur'd listen, as he raptur'd sings.
 "Sweetness and strength his book and lays
 employ,
 "Greet smiles with smiles, and ev'ry joy
 with joy." N.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ORIGINAL LETTERS between DR. EDWARD YOUNG, *Author of Night Thoughts*, and MR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON, *Author of Clarissa, Grandison, &c.*

LETTER CV.

April 27, 1756.

My dear and very kind friend,

I REJOICE to hear from you, and shall rejoice more to see you; and, therefore, when in my power, shall gratefully accept your invitation, and think myself happy under your new roof, which I hope you find as convenient as your former.

Miss Colborn may rely on my self-love for doing for the young gentleman all that is in power; for nothing could give me greater pleasure than do ought

that would be welcome to her most worthy father.

As Juvenal says of a boxing-match, I think it is a blessing, *paucis eum Dentibus*, to escape out of the hands of Galleni; mine have been distempered ever since, and rather worse than before. I am very, very sorry, for the bad account you give of your's. And your saying that your friend Watson innocently betrayed you into it, makes me think that, what Solomon says of enemies and friends, may be applied to fools and the wise—"Separate thyself from fools, and

take heed of the wise." Though integrity is but scarce, yet is there more integrity than infallibility in the world.

I beg Mrs. Richardson and your whole fire-side would accept my and Mrs. Hallows's most affectionate good wishes and respects. We are both in debt at Salisbury-court, but more particularly, my dear Sir,

Your much obliged humble servant,
April 27, 1756. E. YOUNG.

LETTER CVI.

Allow me, rev. and good Sir, to gratify the wishes of Major Hohorst, captain of the Grenadier Guards in the service of the King of Denmark, a worthy and pious man, before he quits this kingdom, to be personally acquainted with the author of the *Night Thoughts*, the *Centaur*, &c. &c. whom he, and his countrymen of taste and seriousness, very greatly admire for his works. He sets out for Welwyn on purpose, and will return in a day or two, after he has given himself this very great satisfaction; that he may have the pleasure of saying, when he is abroad, that he has seen and conversed with Dr. Young.

The loss I have sustained of two dear friends, and the illness in my own family, have obliged me to take more time than it was otherwise necessary for me to do, with regard to the favour you intrusted me with: a favour indeed! I will soon have it ready for your commands; and am, with fervent wishes for the return of many happy seasons, and my respects to good Mrs. Hallows, dear and rev. Sir,

Your greatly obliged and faithful
humble servant,

London; Jan. 7, 1757. S. RICHARDSON.

All mine join their best and kindest respects, &c.

LETTER CVII.

January 13, 1757.

How am I struck, dear sir, with the sad, sad news you send me? What are we? How close our affections cling to this earth, which will so soon return the fond embrace, and take us into its cold bosom. I am by no means in haste with regard to what you mention; the longer the papers are in your hands the kinder and the better.

I am obliged to you for bringing me acquainted with Major Hohorst; he is a very agreeable, and, I believe, a very valuable man; he has promised to send me news from abroad, which I am to communicate to you.

That all the complaints in your family may entirely cease, and the new year bring you new blessings and comforts, is the warmest wish of,

Dear sir,

Your most affectionate and obliged
humble servant,

E. YOUNG.

Mrs. Hallows desires all the good family to accept her very best wishes, and regards, and respects.

I will write to my friend Colbourn very soon.

LETTER CVIII.

January 14, 1757.

My dear and good Dr. Young, I am sure, will forgive me the following humble suggestions, with regard to the admirable piece he has entrusted me with.

"What favours have I received at your hands?" At the hands of the author of *Sir Charles Grandison*! Dear sir, has not the account been more than balanced? Surely, this is beyond the merit of this author, and, as well here as in many other passages, you do him too much honour.

"An antient of the greatest antiquity." Would you not choose to name him at the bottom of the page?

"O my friends! there is no such thing under Heaven;" as what, dear sir? Mean you not, as a friend—as a true friend? In which addition, suppose instead of "O my friends," to avoid the repetition of the word, it were, "O sis!"

"It is become a common prostitute, often enjoyed by those that are unworthy of that sacred name." The idea of a *prostitute*, and the word *enjoyed*, joined to the words *sacred name*, are they connectible? Suppose, after "the word is too common," it were thus—"It is often assumed by those who are unworthy of that sacred name."

Suppose the word *always* were inserted as marked in the margin?

For "*abridgement of the press*," suppose it were *restraint*?

"If legal authority stands centinel," &c. Alas, sir! that it does not, and the press groans beneath infidelity, indecency, libel, faction, nonsense; suppose this small alteration—"If legal authority were to stand centinel at the press, and admit none," &c. And suppose to the word *restraint*, as the subject is a very tender one, were added the words, *licentiousness of the press*.

As you do the writer of the history of *Sir Charles Grandison* the honour of directing to him your two letters, and give him other honours, which modesty will not allow him to claim, will it not look to some that his request to you to write on the two subjects, *Original* and *Moral*, was made to you in hopes of receiving some kind compliments from your friendly partiality

tiality: could not, therefore, some powerful and deserving friend be substituted, as knowing I have the honour of corresponding with his valued Dr. Young, to put me upon requesting you to touch upon these two subjects? And will not the requester be of more proper importance to engage such a pen? I conceive that the alteration may be easily made; suppose like this—"Your worthy patron, our common friend, by putting you on the request you make me, both flatters and distresses me. How can I comply! Is it not late—He thinks the press overcharged, &c. as above.

Page 3.—Would you choose, good sir, to illustrate the merits of authors by an allusion to so sadly solemn a truth, as the fall of our first parent? Especially as it hath too often been sported with by those whose intentions were totally different from yours?

Was not Icarus the person who fell by soaring too high?

Page 4.—Suppose, sir, the Scripture allusion [King of Salem] omitted? And the passage to run thus:—"Excellence which seem to common readers as dropped," &c.

As I presume that Lucretius need not be set up for an example, however original, would it not be enough to quote his words without his name? Thus—a *sequestered path*:

Nullius ante

Trita pede———or here, if you please, to insert *Lucr.*?

Will you, sir, be pleased to reconsider the passage hooked in relating to the *weakly brats*? Or, if it be continued, suppose the whole paragraph be made to run thus—"As for translations and imitations, those echos of another's voice; shadows of another's worth; those weakly brats dropt by the fame of ancient authors at almost every door, and by childless moderns fathered as their own;" the great originals, in whose right we pretend to inherit, are still themselves in actual possession, and, by the art of printing, secured in it from: Goths and flames, and the moulder-ing hand of Time; and, like Saturn, "who was said to have devoured his own children, swallow up the fame of their progeny in the blaze of their own superior glory."

Page 5.—Of strength · · of exertion, that makes imitation, &c.

And "extinguish our own," instead of "putting an *extinguisher* on our own," suppose?

Page 6.—"Might be reversed." What, sir, and the dwarf sink under the weight of the giant? Is not that rather the case when modern giants stunt their own growth by holding up the mighty ancient to view, on the shoulders of a feeble translation or imitation?

Page 7.—"Of those heathen authors," *historical writers excepted*, "who had shone," &c.

"Attentively read," *the lovers of improvement* "will have a school to go to," *whose principal form stands as high as that on which Homer is enthroned.*

Would you choose, sir, to join Adam and Pallas together? Has not Milton too often mingled the Christian and Pagan theologies?

"Infantine genius hath its infancy." Suppose thus, "The former, like *ether infants*, must be nurtured," &c. omitting the words, "has its infancy."

Page 8.—"Tête-à-tête," suppose this were put "*hand in hand.*"

Page 9.—Suppose, dear sir, I should offer the following long passage to your consideration, after the words, "And, in this sense, some are born wise." But here, my friend, let me digress into a caution against the automathers, the self-taught philosophers, of the age, who set up genius above, not human learning, but divine truth. I have called genius wisdom, but let it be remembered, that in the most refined ages of heathen genius, when the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God, by the *foolishness of preaching*, to save those that believed. In the fairy land of fancy, genius wanders wild; it hath there almost a creative power, and may reign over its empire of chimeras. The wide field of nature is also before it, and there, as far as visible nature extends, it may freely extend its discoveries. But can the noblest original painter give us the portrait of a seraph? No: he can give but what he sees, though what he sees he can infinitely compound and embellish. But can genius, human genius, strike out divine truth unrevealed? Be the statuary ever so excellent, he can never produce a diamond statue out of a marble block.

This digression is long. I was frightened, I was shocked, at the thought, that some unballasted mind, warm in the confidence of youth, might possibly be misled by this unguarded pen into the most fatal of all errors. Return we now to warn them against such suppressions of genius, as debase it to the level of dullness.

Some, I have said (and in what sense I have said it will not now be mistaken) "are born wise; but as they," &c.

Page 10.—"Has its share in the charge."

Page 12.—"Joy. The joyous." Suppose the word *joy* changed to the word *delight*? "As ethics, a real immortality." Suppose it be said, "as ethics *christianized*, a real immortality?" In condescension to well-meaning slight objectors?

"Let Homer," &c. Would you not choose, sir, to cite the author who tells this of Homer?

"Not damp our spirits, like a knell, nor incline us *only* to borrow," &c.

Page 18.—“To be the follower of ancient authors.”

“The writer’s own genius,” &c. Is not that which follows these words rather too bold? Might not the paragraph end at the word *worshipped*?

For “the god of song,” suppose Apollo, as the patron of poetry; as, afterwards, Phœbus as the owner of the chariot?

P. 19.—Pope’s, sir, I venture to say, was not the genius to *lift our souls to Heaven*, had it soared ever so freely, since it soared not in the Christian beam; but there is an eagle, whose eyes pierce through the shades of midnight, that does indeed *transport us*, and the apotheosis is your’s. Whether this may suggest any softening, or any improvement to the passage, must be submitted to you; but, surely, an *heroic* poem ought not to be mentioned in these terms, which so exactly belong to a *divine* one. The author of one wishes to have his name swim down the stream of time on the wreck of Bolingbroke; the other dedicates his early muse to *Him who gave him voice*, and consequently *his work is remote from all imitation*. Should there not be here some distinction of *imitators of other authors*, and imitation of nature, in which respect poetry is called one of the imitative arts? The tame imitator of other poets is a copier of portraits, the true genius a noble painter of originals, to whom nature delights to sit in every variety of attitude.

Indeed, sir, I cannot imagine that Pope would have shone in blank verse; and do you really think he had invention enough to make him a great poet? Did he not want the assistance of rhyme, of jingle? What originality is there in the works for which he is most famed? Shall I say, that I wish you would be pleased to reconsider all you say of the creative power of Pope? There is a hasty scratch through some of the lines in this page; excuse it, sir, and let me beg of you to alter, particularly, the same paragraphs, lest you should be thought to degrade, by a too minute allusion, the awful wonders of creation. Suppose, sir, when you ask, What does the name of poet mean? you answer after some such manner as this—“It means a *maker*, and, consequently, *his work is something original, quite his own*. It is not the laboured improvement of a modern cultivator bestowed on a soil already fertile, and refining on a plan already formed; but the touch of Armida’s wand, that calls forth blooming spring out of the shapeless waste, and presents in a moment objects new and various, which his genius only could have formed in that peculiar manner, and his taste only arranged with that peculiar grace. These two enchanting gifts of taste and genius were possessed by *Shakspeare in a surprising degree, in both channels*, &c.

Page 21.—“An infallible receipt against disturbing our passions.”

Considering how very licentious and wretched in every view most of Dryden’s comedies are, can it be said he writ them for eternity? Suppose it be thus altered, “He writ tragedy for subsistence, and his other compositions for fame; and if he had had no other wing to reach even eternal fame but his *incomparable ode*, &c.

“Tully’s assassin found him reading,” &c. Should not the authority for this be quoted?

Page 23.—“Shakspeare, Bacon, Newton,” are great originals. Forgive me for omitting *great men*, because, strictly speaking, Bacon—

The wisest, brightest, meanest, of mankind, Was not therefore, strictly speaking, a *great man*; and, though Shakspeare as an *author* was so far greater than Addison, as more an *original*, yet was he inferior to him as a man; because, in his best writings, *less useful*—for man to man is only great with respect to his fulfilling the important purposes for which man was made. But are not the three originals I have named men of detached excellence, *bordering*, &c.

Pray, sir, may it not be hinted, as a piece of justice, that Addison was sometimes *original*; and, in his Sir Roger, as much so as Shakspeare.

Page 24.—If, sir, you disapprove not of the above criticism on originals, may not what is placed between hooks be omitted?

And may not also what is said of Cain be dispensed with; the passage running thus—“become ancients ourselves; and old Time, that sure weigher of merit,” &c.

Page 24, 25.—How noble, how admirable, is your conclusion! I am inspired by it to offer the following to your forgiving consideration.

“Are not love of vain fame, and forgetfulness of certain death, both to be accounted for from human abuse of divine goodness? On a second review, you will possibly approve the small additions proposed in this view.

Suppose, after the words, “I find it in the marvellous goodness of God,” *abused by the marvellous perverseness of man?* In this point, &c.

Page 26.—“In absolute oblivion of a fall.” This, *as the former case, proceeds from man’s folly and vice*, perverting to his destruction the wisdom and goodness of God. The all-gracious Creator *designed that he should have a certain task*, &c.

“In the next.” But the task of life would be overlooked, and its enjoyments tasteless, *if that terrible proportion*.

After the words *draw its sting*, suppose the following?

Some merit it hath, but, like all human merit, *nothing whereof to glory*. Though our hearts are in mercy hardened against continual

continual fear, they are, in equal mercy, alarmed by calls frequent and loud enough to awaken so much as is needful. Though unconcerned we see the *many* fall around us, when the dart strikes a *friend* it strikes home to ourselves. The *private* fates are overlooked with an unheeding eye, the judgment of nations makes individuals tremble. Though we feel not for others, pain preaches to our hearts, and the languors of decaying nature force upon us leisure and attention. There are who *deafen* themselves to all these calls with the rattle of amusement; but their fearlessness is wilful. There *are* (would they were more!) who *need* them not; but, wakeful in their duty, are never alarmed, because always prepared. These make a due use of both the impelling and restraining mercy, the desire of immortality, and unaffectedness with hourly mementos of death. The gentle slumber indulged to support our frail nature is from Providence, and, as such, they gratefully and temperately enjoy its blessing. The fatal lethargy into which it is so often perverted is the work of man; combined against himself with his worst foe; and, as such, the wise break from it by urging to its utmost the pursuit of *real* immortality. A larum, that whoever suffers to sleep in his bosom, or to delude him by chiming the false jingle of mortal fame, will find, too late, was placed there for the most important purpose.

Thus you see, &c.

THE *two* supreme; were it not better, for obvious reasons, to say, for writing *two* great articles of our creed, &c. The soul's immortality, and the being of a God, are

THE *two* supreme of a Mahometan creed, because they only believe in it.

I submit, as I ought, all the above to your better judgment.

I thank you for gratifying the curiosity of Major Hhorst. He is full of gratitude for your kind reception of him; speaks of you with love, reverence, and admiration, as he before did of your works.

I am, sir, with the most respectful affection,

Your obliged and faithful servant,
S. RICHARDSON.

All mine desire to be your's and Mrs. Hallows'.

LETTER CVIII.

January 20, 1757.

Dear, dear sir,

What pains have you taken? What masterly assistance have you given? What thanks are your due. I think I shall profit by your every remark; and I am sure I shall ever acknowledge a friendship which, in kind and proportion, I shall never be able to return.

We embrace all your good family with the tenderest regard, and pay them our best wishes, which, on many accounts, are so greatly due.

I am, dear sir,

Most affectionately your's,

E. YOUNG.

For the admirable addition to my last poetry all thanks are due.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

PRIZE POEM

AT MR. LORD'S SCHOOL, TOOTING.

"Let me tower like the cedar"
Savage.

YES,—let them boast the peaceful joys,
The "cool-sequester'd vale" bestows;
Where danger ne'er our bliss alloys,
Nor boding fears disturb repose.

Where man, content in lowly ease,
Glides down Oblivion's hateful stream,
Untoss'd by Danger's passing breeze,
Unwarm'd by Fortune's gilding beam.

Be mine the mountain's top to climb,
Altho' expos'd to Fortune's change,
To reach its utmost height, sublime,
And o'er its various wilds to range.

O! genius of that glorious star,
That shone propitious on my birth;
Look from thy glittering throne afar,
And bend thy pitying eyes on earth.

Hear thy votary's ardent prayer,
Nor yet his soul's first wish deny;

O be that wish thy guardian care,
In Glory's beams to live and die,

Grant me renown, not that renown
Ambition's bloodstain'd sword can gain:
Nor that which gilds Oppression's crown,
Which gilds—but leaves a deathless stain.

But that which decks the patriot's brow,
Serenely bright, by nation's bless'd,
Adorn'd by Virtue's pure-t glow,
Of all desires, the noblest, best.

And tell me not what numerous foes
Against me will their force combine;
O tell me not what various woes
Must bend this now light heart of mine.

With resignation I'd endure
Affliction's sharpest, bitterest sting;
The balm of Fame a certain cure
To heal the rankling wound would bring.

For oft tho' Fortune wings her dart,
As oft the wanton twines her wreath;
And, since alternate joy and smart
Must sway the hearts of all that breathe,

Be mine to feel the blast of woe
When I have reach'd the mountain's height,
And may the rays of Glory thro'
Their kindling beam thro' Sorrows' night.

'Tis true, that those who seek the vale,
Are plac'd beyond Misfortune's power;
But, tho' no storms their peace assail,
They cannot bliss on others shower.

If all the good, the brave, the wise,
Supinely sunk in slothful ease,
Ne'er sought in Fortune's train to rise,
And shunn'd alike her sun and breeze;

Vice by Ambition's charms inspir'd,
Alone would seek the mountain's brow,
And, when he gain'd the height desired,
Look down in scorn on all below.

Then Virtue rise, and, nobly bold,
From Guilt's red hand the sceptre wrest;
On Vice be all your thunder roll'd,
O rise! and be supremely bless'd.

They talk of many a torturing care
That racks the man advanc'd on high,
But anguish those alone can tear
Who Virtue's dictates dare defy.

If just, what dangers need ye fear?
And oh! how much have ye to hope!
Eternity a throne can rear
Beyond Ambition's wildest scope.

Tooting.

J. S. CLARKE.

LINES,

WRITTEN AT THE CLOSE OF WINTER
TO A FRIEND WHO WAS QUITTING A
FAVOURITE RETIREMENT FOR THE
PURPOSE OF SETTLING ABROAD.

ERE yet your footsteps quit the place
Your presence long hath deign'd to grace,
With softening eye, and heart, deplore
The conscious scenes your own no more.

When vernal clouds their influence shower,
Expand the bud, and rear the flower,
Who to yon leafing grove will come,
Where the rath primrose loves to bloom,
And fondly seek, with curious tread,
The foremost floret's downy head;
Or, when the violet leaves the ground,
Scent the pure perfume breath'd around?

The garden tribes, that gladlier grew
While cherish'd by your fostering view,
No more disclose their wonted hues,
No more their wonted sweets diffuse!

What sandal'd foot from bladed corn
Shall flush the lark to hail the morn?
Who eye him, warbling up his way,
Till bird and song be lost in day?
Who, the blue gloss of swallow's wing
First mark, or cuckoo greet the Spring?
Unheard, shall then, through glen profound,
The woodsprite's laugh-like note resound;
Unseen his burnish'd plumes, the dove
In rainbow glimpses urge his love;
Unnotic'd, though in lengthening strain,
The bashful nightingale complain.

Where blooms the heath, who now delight,
Led by the lapwing's devious flight,
To see her run, and hear her cry,
Most clamorous with least danger nigh;

Or boding sea-gulls scream aloud,
White gleaming 'gainst the sullen cloud?

Each rite of holy-tide, and freak
In May-day dance or barley-break;
The bat and wicket; bow and butt;
The nine-men's-morrice trimly cut;
The glint of quoit-reflecting sun;
The press that vie in sacks to run;
The ribband trophy swung athwart,
And giglet group in act to start;
With every trait of custom'd lore,
Will quaintly court your smiles no more.

No more you now will, loitering, stay
Where busy rustics ted their hay;
And o'er the field survey asance
The wavy vapour quivering dance;
Or, musing, heed, on watery glade,
A saint-like glory crown your shade.

Who, now supine, with thoughtful eye,
Will tend the sports of noon-day fly;
Or chemist bee from bell to bell,
Where spiky foxgloves edge the dell?
Who, mid the sultry heat, reclin'd
Beneath the poplar, woo the wind,
While to the lightest air that strays
Each leaf its hoar-green side displays,
Or who, by yonder glassy lake,
Will now your favourite station take,
Where trees in reflex bright are seen,
Boughs high o'er boughs, and greens on
green;

While downward gleams the Tyrian hue
Of velvet iris merg'd in blue;
And o'er the margin's verdant gloom
The wilding's blush of sweetest bloom;
Till frolic zephyrs intervene,
And, waving, blot the pictur'd scene?

Who, drawn by Nature's varying face,
O'er heaven the gathering tempest trace;
Or, in the rear of sunny rain,
Admire the wide bow's gorgeous train,
Till all its blending tints decay,
And the dim'd vision fleets away
In misty streams of ruddy glow
That cast an amber shine below,
And, melting into ether blue,
The glistening landscape gild anew;

Who now, alert at crimson dawn,
Will meet the sun on upland lawn,
And there the shades grotesque behold
Of sheep o'er-brightening into gold;
Or filmy night-web, gem'd with dew,
That glittering sheds each diamond hue;
Or clouds, in purpled splendours gay,
Recede before the orb of day;
Who, when his amplest course is run,
Wistful pursue the sinking sun?
To common eyes he vainly shines,
Unheeded rises or declines!

In vain, with saffron light o'erspread,
Yon summit rears its verdant head,
Defining clear the tinted cote,
And tuft of copse, to eye remote;
While down the steep each giant oak,
Outbraving still the woodman's stroke,
Detains, athwart th' impurpling haze,
A golden glance of westering rays.

The rook-lov'd groves, and grange between;
Dark hedge-row elms, with meadows green;

The white church, peeping half through trees ;
 Slopes, waving corn as wills the breeze ;
 The podding bean-field, striped with balks ;
 The shifting sheep-fold ; hoof-trod walks ;
 The road that winds aslant the down
 Thro' whins and fern to distant town ;
 The windmill's scarcely circling vane ;
 The villager's returning wain ;
 The oriel window's radiant blaze,
 That flares obtrusive on the gaze ;
 The eager heifer's echoing low,
 First from her youngling forc'd to go ;
 The dale's blue smokes, that curling rise ;
 The toil-freed hind, that homeward hies ;
 The call of partridge, creak of rail,
 The crow of pheasant, plaint of quail ;
 The throats's wildly-varied lay,
 From topmost ash at parting day ;
 The warning chime and curfew knell,
 That duly day's departure tell ;
 The stilly hum from glimmering wood ;
 The mill-tide rush of distant flood ;
 The streaks of mist that winding spread,
 As winds the brook adown the mead ;
 The plank and rail that bridge the stream ;
 The rising full-moon's amber'd gleam
 'Twixt severing clouds, that, richly dight,
 Let gradual forth her silvery light,
 Till boundless to the view be given
 The azure deep of open'd heaven ;
 No more the onward foot beguile,
 Where pollard hornbeams roof the stile.

Whose look now scans the dusky sphere,
 To watch succeeding stars appear ?
 Who now the flushing dawn descries,
 That upward streams o'er northern skies ;
 Or the wan meteor's lurid light,
 That, headlong trailing, mocks the slight ?
 Who now, in grove o'er-arch'd, require
 The glow-worm lure of emerald fire :
 Or catch from far the merry round
 Of village-bells, whose changeful sound,
 In sudden swing to listening ear,
 So strikes the passing owl with fear,
 That, droop ungrasp'd her evening prey,
 She whoops, and barn-ward wings her way ?

When Autumn sere the copse invades,
 No more you haunt the woodland glades,
 To view the change from bough to bough,
 Or eddying leaf descending slow,
 That, lighting near her calm retreat,
 Prompts the shy hare to shift her seat ;

Or peering squirrel nimbly glean
 Each nut that hung before unseen ;
 Or sitting down, from thistle borne,
 Or coral haw that crowds the thorn,
 Whence oft, in saws, observers old
 Portend the length of Winter's cold.

Wak'd by the flail's redoubling bound,
 When frost o'erspangling crisps the ground,
 No more you break from wildering sleep,
 To climb with health yon airy steep.
 When deepening snows oppress the plain,
 The birds no more their boon obtain ;
 The red-breast, hovering round your doors,
 No more his wonted meal implores :
 Where all that needed found relief,
 No tearful eye laments their grief,
 No lenient hand dispels their pain ;
 Fainting they sue, yet sue in vain.

But, though the scenes you now deplore
 With heart and eye, be your's no more ;
 Though now each long-known object seem
 Unreal as the morning's dream ;
 You still, with retrospective glance,
 Or rapt in some poetic trance,
 At will may every charm renew,
 Each smiling prospect still review :
 Through Memory's power, and Fancy's aid,
 The vivid phantoms ne'er shall fade.
 And oh ! where'er your footsteps roam,
 Where'er you fix your future home,
 May joys attending crown the past,
 And Heaven's blest mansion be your last !

THE OAK AND IVY :

A FABLE.

" Prosperity gains friends, Adversity tries them.?"
 FOR ages past, a tow'ring oak had stood,
 The pride and beauty of a neigh'ring wood ;
 The ivy round its trunk was fast entwinn'd,
 Together ev'ry day fresh branches bind.
 On earth, being felled, the oak constrain'd
 to lie,
 The ivy also seem'd to droop and die ;
 Its branches torn and with'ring, for awhile
 Nothing appear'd its loss to reconcile.
 But grief subsides, and after some few days
 The ivy seems its drooping head to raise ;
 Then stretch'd afar, behold it in its pride,
 It finds another oak, and climbs its side.

FIDELIS.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To DUDLEY ADAMS, of Fleet-street ; for certain Improvements in the Construction of Paper and Vellum Tubes for Telescopes, and in the Optical Parts of Telescopes.—March 7, 1815.

THE first part of this invention is an improved method of making tubes, composed of paper and vellum, of a form perfectly cylindrical, and of sufficient strength to receive and hold metal screws, and other parts necessary to the construction of telescopes of various kinds and sizes in common use, and of

manumting and putting the tubes together in such a manner as that the varnish and ornamental figures or devices of painting or gilding on their outsides may not be injured by drawing out or closing the tubes. The tubes of paper and vellum, are made in the following manner. *First* ; a coat of post or writing paper, which is called the water coat. *Second* ; another coat of post or writing paper. *Third* ; a coat of blue, brown, or bag-cap. *Fourth* ; another coat of post. And, *last*, the vellum ; thus forming a substance,

stance, consisting of four coats of paper, pasted one on the other, and so on, according to the diameters of the tubes, increasing in number of coats as the size may be augmented, applying last of all the coat of vellum. The above-mentioned number of four coats of paper is found to succeed for tubes to the extent of two inches in diameter, beyond which a coat or coats of post or writing paper may be added, as shall be found requisite. The substance so composed is formed into tubes, by being pasted on moulds or treblets made of brass or compound metal, which are adapted to the implement called a draw bench, hitherto used for drawing brass or metal only, and drawing the same through brass holes made for that purpose. The tubes are tempered to a certain hardness by drawing them through one, two, or more holes, which is absolutely necessary to make the tubes cylindrical round, and of a true form. It also renders them, by the correctness of their shape, fit to receive brass or metal rims, rings, and screws.

The side of the first coat of paper, which is called the water coat, *viz.* that which is intended to form the inside surfaces of the tubes, is stained black previous to its being put on the treblet. Any black stain may be used, but Mr. Adams prefers the following preparation, *viz.* Indian ink with common writing ink, in the proportion of a quarter of an ounce of the former to a gill of the latter, to which may be added about half a quarter of an ounce of gum, well dissolved in about half a gill of water. This preparation is laid on the said first coat of paper with a brush; and the said first coat of paper, while wet with it, is placed on the treblet, which is previously greased with suet, or other grease.

The first coat of paper, or water coat may, however, be moistened with water only, previous to its being placed on the treblet; and in that case the inside surface of the tube may be afterwards stained black with the said preparation, by means of a brush dipped in it being drawn through the tube.

The next, or second coat of post or writing paper, is to be well moistened with paste on both sides, and then laid on the water coat. This should be accomplished while the latter is yet moist.

The brown or blue paper is laid on the second coat after the same manner, and there the work ceases till the coats so pasted together are dry and hard enough

to admit of its surface being levelled, which is effected by filing. This process is necessary, in order to correct the inequalities, and remove the gritty substances which are generally to be found in paper, but especially in the brown or blue sorts. When the last-mentioned surface is made smooth, the next coat of post paper should be pasted thereon, and last of all the vellum. Care should be taken to incorporate the paste well with the paper; and in the stiffer sorts of paper it would be proper to moisten them in water, first of all squeezing the same out by pressure previous to the application of the paste: this precaution should be observed with the outside or vellum coat also. The paste is made in the usual manner, with the exception, that a small portion of powdered resin (about a quarter of an ounce to a pint) should be put into it, in order to stiffen it.

The treblets are for the most part made hollow; in the larger sizes they are cored through in the casting; in the smaller ditto they are drilled or bored; and in the smallest of all they are left solid. The reason for their being made hollow is in one respect to reduce the quantity of brass or metal, thereby to save expence. In another point of view, to enable the workman to place therein an iron beater, made red hot, by the aid of which artificial heat the moisture contained in the different coats is dried with tolerable quickness, the same is thereby sooner prepared for the draw-bench, and the whole of the subsequent mechanical process expedited.

The cell containing the object glass or glasses, Mr. Adams forms of ivory or wood for lightness: he omits the cover usually placed at that end for the same reason. The same in some instances is lined with a thin brassing, and the counter screw, which encloses and secures the glasses, he usually makes of brass. The head of the instrument is made also of ivory or wood for lightness; box wood is generally preferred. He has given to this part of the telescope a new form, which he occasionally paints, gilds, varnishes, and otherwise ornaments. He has also discontinued the use of the sliding shutter at the head of the telescope, as it was constantly being out of repair; and from its being retained gave to the head a clumsy appearance.

The second part of his invention consists of the introduction of an additional glass in a new manner into telescopes of small size, usually called prospect glasses,

whereby the extent of view, and also the magnifying power, may be varied to a greater degree than by the instruments of this sort now used; and telescopes constructed upon this principle may be used in the theatres or other public places as opera glasses; and the additional glass is to be so placed in one of the tubes as to be at or about the centre of the instrument when all the tubes of which it is composed are drawn out. This additional or intermediate glass must be a magnifying glass, properly adapted to the focus of the object glass; and it may be either double convex, plane convex, or concave convex.

For viewing prospects, or very distant objects, all the tubes are to be drawn out to a length suited to the eye-sight and the distance of the object. When this telescope is used as an opera glass, the tube in which the said additional or intermediate glass is fixed is not to be drawn out from the largest tube, or that which contains the object glass; nor, in case the instrument consists of more than three tubes, are any of those to be drawn out which are between the tube containing the said additional glass and the tube containing the object glass.

The whole length when all the tubes are drawn out may be about six or seven inches.

The largest tube of this instrument being that which contains the object

glass, may also be used as the lower tube of a longer telescope, and thereby expense will be saved to such persons as may choose to purchase both.

Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.

GEORGE DODGSON, of St. Paul, Shadwell, Middlesex, pump and engine manufacturer; for a method of simplifying and improving the construction of extinguishing engines, and forcing pumps.—May 27.

ISAAC HADLEY REDDEL, of Orange-court, Leicester-square, Middlesex, engineer; for certain improvements in or on the means of lighting the interior of offices, theatres, buildings, houses, or any place where light may be required.—May 27.

ROBERT KEMP, jun. of Cork, smith and brass founder; for an improvement or improvements in the making or manufacturing locks and keys.—May 27.

JOHN HEATHCOTE, of Loughborough, Leicestershire, lace manufacturer; for certain improvements upon a machine or machinery already in use for making hosiery or frame-work knitted, commonly called a stocking frame.—May 30.

JAMES RANSOME, of Ipswich, Suffolk, ironmonger; for certain improvements on ploughs.—June 1.

WILLIAM SHAND, of Villiers-street, Strand, Middlesex, artificial limb maker; for certain improvements in the construction of artificial legs and feet, made of leather and wood, acting by a lever and spiral spring.—June 1.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS
on EDUCATION.

WE have been favoured with a copy of the Report of the Parliamentary Committee for enquiring into the state of education among the labouring classes in the metropolis. The principles it develops are highly interesting to the philosopher; the facts it contains merit the deep attention of the political economist; and the prospects of improvement it holds out cannot fail to gratify the philanthropist. If the energy and intelligence of Mr. BROUGHAM, the chairman of the Committee, did not warrant the expectation that he will render still more splendid services to his country, we should say, that, in originating and conducting this enquiry, he has established a claim to its lasting gratitude; and has acquired, in the eye of reason, more true glory than any military butcher of the age, however wide may have been his devastations, or how-

ever bloody the fields on which he has laid claim to victory. If, by wiser councils it should be the fortune of England to rise out of the difficulties created by the operation of folly on ignorance, we entertain no doubt but these enquiries will lead to improved and effective applications of the opulent funds, which, for this purpose, already pervade every district of the country; and that the final result will be, the education of the whole population in the first elements of knowledge. Of course, no greater social benefit can be performed than to render the population of a country virtuous, as the effect of early habits; learned enough to read the written laws of God and man; and intelligent enough to be able to protect themselves against the artifices of weak or wicked statesmen.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Education of the lower Orders.

Orders in the Metropolis, and to report their observations thereupon; together with the Minutes of the Evidence taken before them, from time to time, to the House; and who were instructed to consider what may be fit to be done with respect to the Children of Paupers who shall be found begging in the Streets in and near the Metropolis, or who shall be carried about by Persons asking Charity, and whose Parents, or other Persons who they accompany, have not sent such Children to any of the Schools provided for the Education of poor Children;—have, pursuant to the order of the House, inquired into the Matters to them referred, and have agreed to the following Report.

Your Committee have examined a great body of evidence, which has been reported and ordered to be printed, respecting the state of education among the lower orders in the metropolis; and they have found reason to conclude, that a very large number of poor children are wholly without the means of instruction, although their parents appear to be generally very desirous of obtaining that advantage for them.

Your Committee have also observed with much satisfaction, the highly beneficial effects produced upon all those parts of the population which, assisted in whole or in part by various charitable institutions, have enjoyed the benefits of education.

Your Committee have not had time this session fully to report their opinion upon the different branches of their inquiry, but they feel persuaded that the greatest advantages would result to this country from parliament taking proper measures, in concurrence with the prevailing disposition in the community, for supplying the deficiency of the means of instruction which exists at present, and for extending this blessing to the poor of all descriptions.

Although your Committee have not been instructed to examine the state of education beyond the metropolis, they have, in addition to what has appeared in evidence, received communications, which show the necessity of Parliament as speedily as possible instituting an inquiry into the management of charitable donations and other funds for the instruction of the poor of this country, and into the state of their education generally, especially in the larger towns: and your Committee are of opinion, that the most effectual as well as least expensive

mode of conducting such an inquiry, would be by means of a Parliamentary commission.

Mr. Thomas Augustine Finnegan.

What are you?—Master of the St. Giles's Irish free schools in George-street.

From your intercourse with the inhabitants of St. Giles's, can you speak to the state of the education and the situation of the lower orders generally?—I have taken a survey of the neighbourhood, and I have ascertained that there are upwards of 6,000 poor Irish in that neighbourhood, in the district of St. Giles's, including the parts of Bloomsbury that are connected with it.

Have you any means of informing the Committee how many children there are?—Nearly 3,000.

In what state are those children generally as to education?—Entirely ignorant and destitute of any information whatever, unless those that are in schools at present.

In what state are they with respect to their morals?—Most depraved; they are exposed to every species of vice with which the streets abound; they generally associate with gangs of pickpockets: they are to be found in every quarter of the town, and particularly that quarter.

Do those children belong to labourers in very poor circumstances?—Generally.

Are the morals of the parents themselves very dissolute?—Very dissolute, generally; on Sundays particularly they take their children with them to public-houses, and the children witness the scenes of riot and sanguinary conflict that happen among the parents in the streets.

Is the whole Sunday spent in those public houses?—Entirely so; while they have a farthing left of their week's wages, they spend it in those public-houses, and the children are left to the parish, for food, during the rest of the week.

You have stated, that you had room for 300 children, in your school, and that only 200 attended; how do you account for your establishment not being full?—From the most unprecedented opposition, by the Roman Catholic clergy, to the teaching the Holy Scriptures.

Is this opposition of late?—It has been ever since the commencement; as soon as the plan and design of the schools were made known, their opposition immediately commenced; one of the priests entered

entered the school-room, and demanded permission to teach the Roman Catholic catechism in the school; this was objected to: the Sunday following, he preached against the schools, addressing a Roman Catholic congregation; and the effect of the sermon was, the windows of the school-house were broken, my wife and I pelted with mud, and a few days after my child so beaten as to become a cripple, and is so to this day; the usual epithet whereby we are designated, is, "The Protestant Bible School," as a term of reproach.

Has your number fallen-off since that time?—At the time, the number decreased from 230 to 38 for one week; but the week following, the parents, satisfied with the mode of instruction, sent their children again; and in the course of six weeks our full number was completed, and it has continued at an average ever since. The violence of the priests is incessant, they go from room to room, endeavouring to persuade the parents not to send their children, and I endeavour to be as active as possible in pointing out to the parents the advantages arising from a moral education, considering there can be no true religion that is not founded on the principles inculcated from the Bible.

What wages do those poor Irish in St. Giles's earn a day?—Some of them have only two shillings a day; but very few exceed three.

What do they work at?—Generally they work at labouring work, as paviors' labourers, plasterers' and bricklayers' labourers; I know very few indeed have more than three shillings a day.

What do the wives employ themselves in?—The greater part of them, in the morning, carry loads from Covent-garden, and other markets, for what they can get.

Mr. John Honeyman.

What are you?—A silk-manufacturer of Spitalfields.

From all that you have seen, do you apprehend that there is a great want of the means of education in your district?—I think there is: there are as many uneducated as educated; there is a great deal of poverty and distress among those persons now; want of clothing is a very serious objection to their sending their children to school.

You reckon this a time of great distress?—I do: I think I could take the

members of this Committee, within ten minutes' walk of my house, and show them 20,000 hands out of employ; there are about 7,000 looms unemployed, and each loom generally employs three hands.

What are the Poor Rates in your neighbourhood?—Five shillings in the pound rack-rent, and they are going to raise them next quarter another shilling; we are relieving now about 1200 poor every week, besides about 500 in the workhouse.

The Rev. Tindall Thompson Wahnsley.

You are Secretary to the National Society?—I am; and have been so nearly from its commencement, except about a couple of months.

Can you tell the Committee how much money you have received from your commencement?—From the establishment of the Society in 1811, to the beginning of June 1815, the whole sum was rather more than 24,000*l.* the greater part of which had then been applied in the erection and enlargement of buildings for schools; since that time we have received an additional 6000*l.* in consequence of a strong appeal made to the public on the exhausted state of our resources.

How many schools have you contributed towards the erection or extension of?—Up to June 1815, a hundred and twenty-two schools have been erected or enlarged by the partial assistance of the National Society, in sums from 15*l.* to 500*l.*; considerable supplies of elementary books have been furnished; 336 masters, and 86 mistresses, have been trained in the principles and practice of the National system, and are now, with few exceptions, conducting important schools in town and country; whilst a succession of masters has also been kept in constant pay at the Central School, for the purpose of being sent out wherever their services were required for the formation of new, or the regulation of old, establishments; and, lastly, besides that great number of children who have already quitted the different national schools after having received a competent share of instruction, more than a hundred thousand children are actually returned to the Committee, as' at this time under a course of education in 570 schools, formerly united to the National Society. Since that period, I should think about 140 schools have been united, in addition to that 570.

Grants of Money made by the National Society to Diocesan and District Societies, and Schools in union with it, since the Annual General Meeting, 2d June, 1813, up to June 1814.

Mary-le-Bone	510	510
St. Dunstan's, West, Sunday School	100	100
Bishopsgate, Daily and Sunday	280	280
St. George the Martyr	(not known)	
Offerty School, St. James's		
Whitechapel Parochial	200	200
Whitechapel (Society)	1000	564
Gower's Walk	260	260
Mile-End Old Town	360	360
Ratcliffe	(not known)	
Limehouse National	360	560
Ditto Charity	350	350
Hackney	Charity School	350
	School of Industry	58
	Stamford Hill School	30
St. John's Chapel		
Ditto	90	90
Farringdon Ward within, about	100	100
Aldgate Ward School	130	130
Bishopsgate Charity School, which the governors think of enlarging	100	100

£.	£
150 Bingley, Yorkshire.	100 Winterborne, near Bristol.
100 Dalton, Yorkshire.	100 Hungerford, Berks.
300 Sheffield.	15 Old Windsor.
50 Moulton, Northamptonsh.	200 St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
25 Sidbury, Devonshire.	100 Chestertield, Derbyshire.
80 Billinghamst, Sussex.	100 Bromley, Kent
50 East Retford.	200 Nottingham.
25 Cowfold, Sussex.	30 Bangor.
50 Mile-End Old Town.	100 Feversham.
50 Nayland, Suffolk.	100 Southminster, Essex.
80 Isleworth.	31 10s. Aylsham, Norfolk.
50 Witham, Essex	200 Macclesfield.
50 Peshurst, Kent	100 Carlisle.
16 Ilton, Somersetshire.	50 Forncet, Norfolk.
100 St. Saviour's, Borough.	100 Acton Burnell.
100 Eltham, Kent	500 Leicester.
100 Deal, Kent.	50 Guilford.
200 Leeds.	300 Halifax.
100 Wandsworth.	20 Yarcomb, Devonshire.
	100 Ratcliff.

What prevents them from educating more?—Want of space.

Is there any indisposition on the part of the parents to send their children?—I believe not: as far as my experience goes, there is a great desire to send them, even among the lowest orders. With the permission of the Committee, I would mention an anecdote: An old Irish barrow-woman, with a pipe in her mouth, came into the girls' school one day, and said to the mistress, "Good madam, God Almighty has got a place for you in Heaven, for you kindness to my child."

Do you perceive any difficulty on the part of the parents in sending their children to school, in consequence of the naked state of some of them?—No, we require nothing else but clean face and hands.

Is there any difficulty on the part of the parents sending them, for want of clothes?—I believe there is; they feel some reluctance to send them, which the gentlemen of the school endeavour to overrule.

How many can one master superintend, according to your system?—I conceive I do not exaggerate when I say one thousand.

What would be the expense?—The room being given, the expenses are, salary to the master, and the expense of books, which, I hope I shall be able to prove to the satisfaction of the Committee, is a mere trifle; say 80*l.* a year.

What would be the expense of such a room, to build it?—That must depend much upon the materials. The quantity

When the Society makes a grant of money to a school, or district society, what conditions does it impose?—That it should follow the national system in teaching, as to mechanism; and the children be instructed in the liturgy and the catechism of the Church of England; and that they constantly attend divine service in their parish church, or other place of public worship under the establishment, wherever the same is practicable, on the Lord's day, unless such reason for their non-attendance be assigned as shall be satisfactory to the persons having the direction of that school; and that no religious tracts be admitted into any school but such as are, or shall be, contained in the catalogue of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

Schools in London united to the National Society.

	Fitted for.	Attended by.
National School, Baldwin's Gardens	1000	800
Westminster ditto	1000	670
Three City of London Auxiliary Schools	900	711
St. Saviour's, in the Borough	113	113
Bedford Girls Schools	100	100
St. Martin's-in-the-Fields	500	500

tity of space we consider necessary for a child is six square feet; some people say seven, but we think six sufficient, allowing for absentees; so that a room 30 feet by 20 will hold 100 children.

According to the plan of the National Society, what is the expense of books for fifty boys?—The total expense of books for fifty children is 1*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* amounting to less than sixpence for each child; but as, under good management, each of the tracts comprehended in this calculation, will serve six children in succession, the real expense for books, for suitable instruction in reading, and in the first rudiments of religion, cannot be calculated at more than one penny for each child.

What is the expense of slates and pencils for the same number?—Not more than two-pence halfpenny a child.

Can you give the Committee an estimate of the expense of teaching 500 children?—The room being given, I conceive four shillings and two-pence a head abundantly sufficient.

What is the longest time that you take a boy for education?—We admit them at seven years old, and they may remain till they are fourteen; I should conceive two years abundantly sufficient for any boy.

What is the time it takes to educate a master?—If a man is clever and active, about six weeks or two months.

How many masters have you sent out during the last twelvemonth?—Masters sent out to arrange schools, 49; boys ditto, 18; mistresses, 33; girls, 16; masters received from the country for instruction, 50; mistresses, 41.

Mr. Thomas Biggs.

Are you secretary to the West London Lancasterian Association?—Yes.

When was that established?—In July 1813.

Uneducated Children.

Section.	Houses.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1.	240	313	366	679
2.	200	174	182	356
3.	260	228	269	497
4.	210	129	146	275
5.	260	68	68	136
6.	220	106	91	197
7.	320	226	195	421
8.	500	75	112	187
	2,210	1,319	1,429	2,748

How did you proceed?—From house to house, and in many instances from room to room, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of those children that were educated, and those that were not; and we found a great number of the children in that place in extreme wretchedness, without instruction, or the means of procuring it; and the result of the investigation, which continued for several days from nine o'clock in the morning until dark in the evening, was, that we obtained this information, that there was a great proportion of children uneducated, as in the above table. Wretchedness and filth were in the extreme; in many places, they had nothing to lie upon; and a great number of them subsisted by making clothes for the soldiers; many, who after they had been employed a whole day about a coat, got fivepence for it; their husbands were gone for soldiers, and that was the only employ they had to subsist themselves and family upon. They were all exceedingly anxious to have their children instructed, and seemed to be highly gratified in being informed that it was likely their wishes would be complied with.

Were they closely packed?—Exceedingly so; in every room of the house was a different tenant, from the ground-floor up to the garret.

To what streets or courts do you refer as the worst part of the district you surveyed?—Short's-gardens and the courts and alleys adjoining, and the courts united with Broad-street, St. Giles's, particularly one filled with Irish, which were packed together in the most miserable state.

Were they in a state of great filth?—Extreme filth indeed; we were almost fearful of entering some of the apartments, but we received the greatest civility and kindness, and no doubt should have received subscriptions from them if they had been able, but they were totally unable to contribute any thing; the amount of subscriptions we received from the decent inhabitants was 6*l.* 6*s.*

Were the children whom you saw in this miserable place, so deficient in clothing that they could not have attended any school, if there had been one?—They could not without being thoroughly cleaned, many nearly without covering, and mostly without shoes.

(To be resumed in our next Number.)

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 56th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the FOURTH SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CHAPTER XLIII. *To regulate the General Penitentiary for Convicts at Millbank, in the County of Middlesex.*
—June 22.

The preamble states, that, by an Act passed in the fifty-second year of his present Majesty, for the erection of a PENITENTIARY HOUSE for the confinement of offenders convicted within the city of London and county of Middlesex, and which Act, by the provisions thereof, was extended also to offenders convicted in other parts of England and Wales, a Penitentiary has been erected at Millbank, in the county of Middlesex, for the confinement and employment of male and female convicts; and that the same is now completed for the reception of a part of the number intended to be confined therein.

Supervisors may make accommodation for 400 male and 400 female convicts, who may be confined in the said Penitentiary at the same time.

The committee which has been appointed by the Privy Council to superintend the said Penitentiary shall not at any time consist of less than ten, nor more than twenty, persons in number at the same time.

The committee, or any three of them, to hold meetings, and make bye laws, rules, orders, and regulations, for the government of the said Penitentiary, and for receiving, separating, classing, dieting, clothing, maintaining, employing, reforming, managing, treating, and watching the convicts during their respective confinement therein, as to the said committee shall seem just and proper; provided that such bye laws, rules, and orders, shall not have force until they shall have been submitted to the justices of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, and until such justices shall have subscribed a declaration, that they do not see any thing in them contrary to law.

The committee, or any three of them, may appoint any one or more of their said members to visit the said penitentiary, during the intervals between the meetings of the said committee, and to delegate, if they shall think fit, power to such visitors, or any of them, to make any order, or give any directions, in cases of pressing emergency.

There shall be elected and appointed by the said committee, a governor, a chaplain, a secretary and examiner of accounts, a surgeon or apothecary, a master manufacturer, a steward, and also, for that portion of the Penitentiary set apart for female convicts, a matron; together with

such taskmasters, and other officers and servants, as the said committee, with the approbation of the principal secretary of state for the home department, shall judge necessary.

It shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, by an order in writing, to be notified by the said Secretary of State, to direct, that any person who may be under sentence or order of transportation, for any offence committed within that part of the United Kingdom called England and Wales, and who, having been examined by an experienced surgeon or apothecary, shall appear to be free from any putrid or infectious distemper, and fit to be removed from the gaol or prison in which such person may be confined, shall be removed to the said Penitentiary, there to remain and continue for and during the term of five years, in case such convict shall be under sentence or order of transportation for seven years only, and for and during the term of seven years in case such convict shall be under such sentence or order for fourteen years; and for and during the term of ten years, in case such convict shall be under such sentence or order for life.

In case any convict shall be removed to the said Penitentiary, who, having been under sentence of transportation for seven years, shall, previously to being removed to the said Penitentiary, have been kept confined in some other gaol or prison, during a part of such term, such convict shall be confined in the said Penitentiary under this Act, for five-seventh parts of the residue of his or her term of seven years transportation, remaining unexpired, and in case any convict shall be removed to the said Penitentiary, who, having been under sentence or order of transportation for the term of fourteen years, shall, previously to his or her being so removed, have been kept confined in some other gaol or prison during a part of such term, such convict shall be confined in the said Penitentiary under this Act for one-half of the residue of his or her term of fourteen years transportation remaining unexpired; and in the case of any convict who, having been under sentence or order of transportation for life, shall be removed to the said Penitentiary for the term of ten years as aforesaid.

When any convict who shall be ordered to be confined in the said Penitentiary shall be brought thither, he or she shall be separately lodged and washed, cleansed and purified, and shall then be examined by

by the surgeon or apothecary, and shall continue in such separate lodging until it be certified that he or she is fit to be received among the other convicts; and the clothes in which he or she shall then be clothed shall be burnt, if necessary, or otherwise shall be sold and disposed of; and such convict shall not be dismissed at the end or other determination of his or her term, if he or she shall then labour under any acute or dangerous distemper, unless at his or her request; and when such convict shall be finally discharged, decent clothing shall be delivered to such convict; and also a sum of money for immediate subsistence, not exceeding 3l.; and if such convict shall procure any substantial housekeeper; or other reputable person, to take him or her into service, or provide him or her with proper employment for one year, he or she having served accordingly, shall be entitled at the end of the year to such other sum of money, not exceeding the like sum of 3l. as the committee shall think fit.

Every governor of the Penitentiary shall, during the term for which a convict shall remain in custody, keep him or her to labour of such kind as the committee shall direct and appoint; and, if the work to be performed by any such convicts shall be of such a nature as may require previous instruction, proper persons shall be provided to give the same.

Convicts shall, during the hours of labour, be separated from each other, or shall work together in companies, composed of more or fewer persons in number; and all convicts, not confined in the infirmary, shall, during their hours of rest, be kept entirely separate and apart from each other, and be lodged in separate rooms or cells; except in cases in which it may be deemed expedient to place two or more prisoners together on account of the health or state of mind of one of them.

Convicts shall be employed in work at the said Penitentiary every day in the year, except Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Ascension day, and any day appointed for a general fast or thanksgiving, and also except such days when ill health will not allow of their working; and the hours of work in each day shall not exceed eight hours in the months of November, December, and January; nine hours in the months of February and October; and ten hours and an half in the rest of the year (exclusive of the time allowed for meals).

The committee to allow to any of the convicts confined in the said Penitentiary, as a reward and encouragement, any part or portion of the profits arising from their labour.

The convicts shall be divided into two

classes, which shall be called the first and second classes; for which purpose, the time for which such convicts shall be severally ordered to be confined, shall be divided into two equal parts, and during the first part of the time of the imprisonment, he or she shall be ranked in the first class, and during the second part of such time, he or she shall be ranked in the second class; and the confinement of such convicts as shall from time to time be ranked in the first class shall be more strict, and the confinement of the convicts in the second class shall be more moderate; which several degrees of confinement for each class shall be settled by the committee.

If the committee shall at any time observe, or be satisfactorily informed, of any extraordinary diligence or merit in any of the convicts under their inspection, who shall be ranked in the second class of convicts, the committee shall report the same in writing to the principal Secretary of State for the home department, in order that he may recommend such convict as an object of mercy.

Every convict shall, during the time of his or her confinement, be fed and sustained with a sufficient quantity of coarse but wholesome food, and also be clothed with a coarse and uniform apparel, with any distinguishing marks which may be deemed useful to facilitate discovery in case of escape; and no such convict shall, during the time of his or her confinement, be permitted to have any other food, drink, or clothing, than such as shall be so appointed.

No person except the officers, or servants of the Penitentiary, or such person or persons as shall be authorized according to the regulations established by the committee, shall be permitted at any time to enter any of the apartments or courtyards allotted to the convicts, or to hold conversation or communication with any of them.

The governor may employ, with the consent of the committee, any of the convicts, who shall be ranked in the second class, as overseers, or assistants, in the management of the works, and the care of their fellow convicts.

The chaplain shall read prayers and preach a sermon both morning and evening, in the chapel of such Penitentiary, on every Sunday in the year, and also on every Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Ascension Day, and on every day appointed for a general fast or thanksgiving; and all the convicts shall attend the said prayers and sermons.

The committee shall, at the beginning of every session, make a faithful report to the king in council, and to both houses of Parliament, specifying the state of the buildings, the behaviour and conduct of

the respective officers, the treatment and condition of the convicts, the amount of their earnings, and the expences of such Penitentiary.

Cap. LXIV. *To repeal several Acts relating to the Militia of Great Britain, and to amend other Acts relating thereto.*
—June 22.

Cap. LXV. *To explain and amend*

the Acts for granting Duties, on the Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices, so far as extend to the due Assessment and Collection of the Duties for past Years; for confirming certain Abatements already made of the said Duties, and exempting Collectors' Bonds from the Stamp Duties.—
June 22.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

THE Royal Geological Society of Cornwall has published a second Annual Report, from which it appears that considerable progress has been made in the construction of a Geological Map of that County. The interesting hundreds of Penwith and Kirrier are already finished, the rocks which constitute their surface are distinguished by appropriate colours, and their successions, relative positions, and various junctions and transitions into each other, are traced and delineated with an accuracy and detail which cannot fail to render it a most acceptable present from geology to agriculture and the arts. The completion of this great desideratum may be confidently anticipated before the next annual meeting. The geological department of their Museum has been enriched by a valuable accession of illustrative specimens, which have filled up the several chasms in the series, and rendered it susceptible of a more perfect arrangement, which has been effected according to the general order of superposition which the different rock formations observe in nature; such an arrangement has been deemed preferable to that which throws the specimens into insulated divisions, according to the different districts from which they were derived, as being less likely to destroy the unity of the collection, upon which its value as a point of reference depends; the latter arrangement is also rendered the less necessary, as the Geological Map records the *habitat* of every specimen by a corresponding number, and furnishes a key by which the products of any particular district may be as easily selected as if they were deposited in regular succession.—Melancholy accidents still occasionally happen from the use of the iron tamping bars, though a simple and unobjectionable method has been devised for preventing them. The testimony of Mr. CHENHALLS, who has the superinten-

dance of many considerable mines, appears so satisfactory, that it is deemed a duty to give it every possible publicity. Within the last month four fatal accidents have occurred at the United Mines, as well as several others in that district. Mr. Chenhalls, in a letter to Dr. Paris, sends an account of the success of the new *Alloyed Tamping Bar*. After repeated experiments, in which Sir Rose Price and Dr. Paris took an active part, the proper proportions of tin and copper were hit upon, a cap composed of which, is soldered upon the bottom of the common iron bar; thus constructed, it is quite free from every objection, and has now, for twelve months past, been constantly used by four hundred miners, to Mr. Chenhalls' knowledge, without an accident of any description having happened. The common bar costs about thirteen-pence, and the safety bar will cost about twenty-pence, which will last a man, in constant use, for eighteen months or more, and can then be re-capped for a few pence. The following papers have been read within the year:—

1. On the Geological structure of Cornwall, with a view to trace its influence upon, and connection with the fertility of its Soils, accompanied with a series of illustrative specimens; by John Ayrton Paris, M. D. F. L. S. &c.
2. Historical Account of Copper and Copper Mines; by Joseph Carne, esq.
3. On a new arrangement of the Objects of Geology; by John Ayrton Paris, M. D. F. L. S. &c.
4. On Elvan Courses, accompanied with a series of specimens; by Joseph Carne, esq.
5. Observations on a remarkable change which Tin undergoes, under peculiar circumstances, and on its partial conversion into a Mixture of Tin; by the Rev. William Gregor.
6. An Account of the produce of the Copper Mines in Cornwall, in ore, copper, and money, for the Year ending June 30th, 1816; by Joseph Carne, esq.
7. An Account of the quantity of Tin produced

produced in Cornwall, in the year ending with Midsummer Quarter, 1816; by Joseph Carne, esq.

8. On the existing evidences of a Catastrophe having at a remote period formed the Mounts-bay; by Henry Boase, esq.

—All of which will appear in the promised volume of the Society's Transactions.

The Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER, of Bath, proposes to publish, *Angals* and a Topographical Survey of the Parish of Sheffield, in the county of York, being the principal portion of the district described in Domesday Book as the Manor of Halun. The work, which will contain many original biographical and bibliographical notices, is intended to form one volume in quarto, and will be published by subscription.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of that good and useful man John Coakley Lettson, M. and LL. D. F. R. S. F. A. S. F. L. S. &c. &c. &c. are preparing for publication, by THOMAS JOSEPH PERTIGREW, F. L. S. They will include a selection from his correspondence with the principal literati of this and foreign countries. Among whom are, Baron Haller, Linnaeus, Lord Lansdown, Dr. Ving D'Azyr, Dr. Barton, Dr. Cullen, Dr. Currie, Dr. Darwin, Dr. Desgenottes, Dr. Benj. Franklin, Dr. Jenner, Dr. Miller, Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Peroival, Dr. Pultoney, Dr. Rush, Dr. Withering, Dr. Zimmerman, Mr. Granville Sharp, and other equally illustrious characters.

A new and improved edition in 8vo. will shortly be published, of Mr. G. CUMBERLAND'S Sketch of Bromley Hill, in Kent, the Villa of the Right Hon. Charles Long; of which a very few copies were printed by Millar in 1811. There will be only fifty quarto copies in this edition, for the conveniency of binding, with drawings and prints, as few places of the size afford so much of the picturesque in varied scenery.

Mr. CUMBERLAND has likewise prepared, with considerable labour, for printing this winter, a work on the Commencement and Progress of the Art of Engraving, as far as relates to the advantages Art has derived from the tasteful productions of the Italian School; chiefly confining his Chronological Catalogue to the Florentine and Roman artists; including only productions, the study of which are eminently useful to those who wish to acquire a distinguished and chastened taste. This work is intended to serve as a guide to print-collectors, and an apology for

that pursuit, when conducted on a refined plan, and with the double view of acquiring correct judgment in the art of design, by only procuring good impressions of the best masters among those who improved composition—and preserving by that means noble designs, which would otherwise be entirely lost, owing to their scarcity. The tract is chiefly designed to assist artists and well-wishers to the fine arts.

A letter just received from Rome states, that few English were arrived in September; but that among the residents were—the late King of Spain, Charles, his Queen, and the infant son; also the never-to-be-forgotten Prince of Peace, his wife and family; the Queen of Etruria, and her son; the still interesting mother of Napoleon; Cardinal Fesch, his uncle; Lucien Bonaparte and his family; Louis Bonaparte, late King of Holland; and others whom the late changes have exiled from France. The vintage is not good this year, and bread is dear. Two hundred English families visited Rome last year. The Venus de Medicis is safe arrived at Florence; the Madonna della Sedia, and other pictures, are replaced in their ancient frames. The Apollo and Laocoon are also at the Belvidere in Rome, without any injury, as is the Transfiguration in its place. Corregio will also be glad again to see company at Parma, &c. &c."

The Rev. J. NIGHTINGALE has in the press, a 4to. vol. to be entitled *English Topography, or a Series of Historical and Statistical Descriptions of the several Counties of England and Wales*; accompanied by a Map of each County. This work will embrace an outline of the ancient and present state of England and Wales, and contain sketches of the name and early history, situation, boundaries, form, extent, divisions, population, air, soil, land, water, natural productions, &c. of the several counties of England and Wales.

Shortly will be published, in octavo, an *Appeal to Men of Wisdom and Candour*; or, *Four Discourses* preached before the University of Cambridge, in November 1815, by the Rev. CHARLES SIMEON, M. A. fellow of King's College.

The National Vaccine Establishment have reported to the principal secretary of state, that within the last year the surgeons in London have vaccinated 6,581 persons, and have distributed to the public 32,821 charges of vaccine lymph. The sixty-eight honorary and corresponding vaccinators in the coun-

try, have vaccinated 42,667 in the course of the year. By the ingenuity of Mr. GIRAUD, of Faversham, means have been devised of preserving the lymph in a fluid state; by which we have just reason to hope that it may be found efficient in any climate, and for any space of time. In consequence of decisive measures adopted in Russia, Sweden, Germany, France, and Italy, small-pox has become a rare disease, and is no longer known at Ceylon and at the Cape of Good Hope. The King of Hayti has also introduced vaccination. In Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Norwich, variolous inoculation is disused, and small-pox is scarcely known; but the reverse is the case in Portsmouth, Bristol, and London; and in the metropolis alone, the mortality by small-pox may still be estimated at a thousand annually; and, perhaps, throughout the United Kingdom, it is not less than ten times that number.

The increasing favour which Malvern is justly acquiring from the salubrity of the air, and the qualities of its waters, the beauty of its walks and rides, and the numerous other claims to notice, have induced a gentleman resident near the place to make collections for a History of Great and Little Malvern. These, being arranged, he proposes to publish in a handsome octavo volume, embellished with designs by artists of celebrity. The work will form altogether a complete historical, statistical, mineralogical, chemical, and general account of these clysiian scites, and prove a useful guide through the rich country in which they are situated.

Mr. BAKEWELL, author of the "Introduction to Geology," is delivering at Cheltenham, a short course of Lectures on Geology, designed to illustrate the natural history of the earth, and its mineral productions, elucidated by numerous drawings, mineral specimens, and chemical experiments.

Miss HOLCROFT'S Novel, *Fortitude and Frailty*, will appear in a few weeks.

Mr. MALLISON has issued the Prospectus of an Institution for rendering assistance to Shipwrecked Mariners, and Vessels in Distress; intended to be carried into immediate execution, under the patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. This plan is submitted to the affluent and humane, for their assistance towards effecting the greatest possible good this summer. By the means intended to be pursued, it will be proved, how certain

and easy it is to effect this long-desired great and national object, by the plan being carried into effect in the manner proposed.

Mr. SALISBURY, of Brompton, recently submitted, to a meeting at the Mansion-house, three plans for the productive employment of the poor, in gathering grass-seeds, in collecting rushes, and in plaiting baskets both of rushes and willows.

The fourteenth volume of the *ENCYCLOPEDIA LONDINENSIS*, just published, contains a very copious treatise on *MECHANICS*, with thirty-two plates, and a frontispiece.

A Gas Light Company has been established at Bristol, and the commissioners of lighting, &c. are agreeing with them to light a very considerable part of the city, having long been sensible that the oil lamps are far inferior, and in many cases of no use whatever.

The Old Bailey Court has recently been ventilated with success by Mr. BENFORD DEACON, patentee for warming, cooling, and ventilating halls, churches, manufactories, &c. By this ingenious invention, halls, libraries, churches, public offices, manufactories, and buildings of every description, however damp, confined, and unhealthy their present situations, can be rendered as agreeable and salubrious as those in the widest streets. This desirable object will be accomplished by the *Æolians* drawing the air from the tops of churches, or from the height of the attic windows, (where in large cities it is in its purest state,) and forcing it through glass or highly-glazed china, tubes, &c.—thus producing it at the atmospheric temperature. But, by immersing these tubes in hot water, an abundant supply, says Mr. Deacon, of that life-supporting element will be rendered comfortably and healthfully warm in winter; and by immersing them in cold water, as refreshingly cool and healthy in summer. In either case the air can, if required for various domestic or manufactory purposes, be accompanied with any degree of humidity or aridity. But the *Æolian* and its tubes are so constructed, that the air can be instantaneously changed from winter's cold to summer's heat, and *vice versa*; or kept at a healthy temperature during the twenty-four hours; so that a church, sessions-house, ball-room, &c. may be comfortably warmed for the reception of company, and as agreeably cooled during their stay; and, although 500 persons

persons come in or go out in one minute, the temperature can, with the greatest ease, be maintained the same. Churches, public buildings, warehouses, &c. &c. on a large scale, can thus be warmed and ventilated by one fire only, and that fire placed, when required, at the safe distance of 200 feet from the building; by which all risk and extra insurance will be saved. But, in manufactories where fires are kept for purposes of business, the wasted heat will be applied; which, for drying-stoves for wool, cloth, paper, &c. will be exceedingly advantageous, as the abundance of warm passing air will carry off the damp as it rises, preserve the texture of the wool and cloth, prevent the running of colours and staining of size in paper, and save from 3 to 500 per cent in coals: its cold application in summer will be of equal utility to brewers, tallow-chandlers, &c. as it will expeditiously refrigerate or cool the wort, &c. 25 or 30 degrees in the hottest weather; thus enabling these persons to carry on their business throughout the year.

In a few days may be expected from the pen of Mr. MONTGOMERY, (author of the Wanderer of Switzerland, &c.) Copies of Verses to the Memory of the late Richard Reynolds, of Bristol.

A Mr. CORBAUX, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury, has begun to publish a monthly work, under the title of The Magnetiser's Magazine, and Annals of Animal Magnetism; but, being ourselves without faith in any of the *occult powers* ascribed to nature, we are evidently disqualified from speaking of the merit of this new journal.

A Discourse on the occasion of the Death of the Rev. William Vidler, is preparing for publication.

New editions are in the press, of the Student's Journal, (for literary purposes,) and of the Private Diary, (for general use,) formed on the plan recommended by Mr. Gibbon, and arranged for containing an account of every day's employment for the space of one year, with indexes, &c. Both works will be ready for delivery with the pocket-books and almanacks for the new year.

Sermons on the Union of Truth, Reason, and Revelation in the Doctrine of the Established Church of England and Ireland, are published by the Hon. and Rev. EDWARD TOURNOUR, A.M. of St. Mary Hall, Oxford.

MR. MALZL, of Vienna, for some time resident in London, has invented an in-

strument from which essential advantages are anticipated to music in general. This instrument he calls a *Metronome*, or *Musical Timekeeper*; the principal object of which is, to furnish composers the means of indicating with precision, and according to an universal standard measure, the degree of quickness required by them for every movement in their compositions; and thereby to supersede the necessity of resorting to the vague and insufficient terms of *adagio*, *allegro*, *presto*, &c. Such an instrument had long been a great desideratum throughout Europe, and many unsuccessful attempts have been made to construct it. The *Metronome* of Mr. Malzl appears to accomplish all that can be desired. Its construction is simple, its scale founded on the division of time into minutes, is universally intelligible, and its audible beats can be regulated to the slowest *adagio*, as well as to the most rapid *presto*. The *Metronome* also holds out the greatest advantages to young musical practitioners, since it beats time with mathematical precision to any degree of quickness, to which the index may be set, and serves as a complete guide to the pupil during the absence of the master.

MR. W. H. YATE, will soon publish, in two octavo volumes, *Free Suggestions and Political Reflections* submitted to the Legislature of the United Kingdom.

MR. S. T. COLERIDGE has in the press, a work under the excentric title of the *Statesman's Manual*, or the *Bible the best Guide to Political Skill and Foresight*.

Memoranda of a Residence in France in the Winter of 1815-16, including remarks on society and manners; and notices of some works of art not hitherto described, will soon appear.

The loss of the good Samaritan, RICHARD REYNOLDS, has literally afflicted the city of Bristol, and every one seems anxious to obtain his portrait. Fortunately he had been persuaded to set to Mr. HOBDAY and Mr. BRANTHWAITE, to gratify some particular friends. The former has now exhibiting a very fine whole length of his interesting figure, remarkably like, as also a half-length, which is to be engraved by the celebrated SHARP. Mr. BRANTHWAITE will also publish, engraved by himself, from his own miniature, a very striking likeness of this excellent man. Mr. PIERCY's model of him is also in great repute, as it well deserves. A society to commemorate his

his birth, has also been established—the leading members of which, no one doubts, will be influenced by his rational example, in living with moderation on their large fortunes, and annually dispensing the overplus of their incomes to relieve their Christian brethren. The two members, and the mayor, will be prominent in this noble institution, and a constellation follows, that gives us ground to hope, that from this generous stock will spring charities unbounded in their extent, whilst they are guided by discriminating justice and humanity.

MISS D. P. CAMPBELL, a resident in one of the northern isles, will speedily publish by subscription, an octavo volume of Poems.

DR. WILSON PHILIP, having shown that there is a radical difference between the *nervous* and the *sensorial* energies, and that *galvanism*, if it be not the very same with the *former*, may be substituted for it, and acts in the same way; thinks, therefore, that *galvanism* can be applied successfully only to disorders of the *nervous* system, and that in consequence of the intimate connection between the *sensorial* and *nervous* systems, it may successfully excite the former to activity. Asthma appears to be entirely a disease of the nerves, the lungs, even in obstinate chronic cases, not being in the least injured; he applied galvanism, and found it of material benefit in eighteen cases in the Worcester Infirmary, and in four cases of private practice. In every one of them immediate benefit was experienced; in most of them it afforded greater relief than any preceding medicine tried, and in two of the cases it produced a complete cure. The method was to apply a piece of tin-foil to the nape of the neck, and another to the pit of the stomach. The wires from the two ends of a galvanic battery were connected with these, and the galvanism was continued for about ten minutes. At first it was very weak, being confined to three or four pairs of plates of four inches square, excited by water mixed with one-twentieth of its weight of muriatic acid; but was gradually increased till it consisted of 20 or 25 pairs of plates, by removing one of the wires along the battery. The galvanism was applied once in 24 hours; but in two cases, in which it produced permanently beneficial effects, it was applied twice in 24 hours.

The Fairlie and James Sibbald, on a late passage to Calcutta on the 1st October, in latitude $16^{\circ} 25'$ S. longitude

84° E.; observed, floating on the surface of the water, burnt cinders, evidently volcanic, and the sea was covered with them the two next days, in $10^{\circ} 9'$ S. lat. $84^{\circ} 20'$ E. long. From the great distance from any land, there can be no other way of accounting for it than the probability of a submarine volcano in the neighbourhood. In the month of July 1814, a similar phenomenon was observed in the gulph of St. Lawrence; the sea was black like ink, and for two days the sun could hardly be seen, the ashes falling on the deck.

MR. MAURICE EVANS announces an octavo volume, called the *Aegis* of England; being a collection of addresses, in which the thanks of Parliament have been communicated to officers of the navy and army, with notes biographical and military.

DR. SPURZHEIM has lately been employed in lecturing on the Anatomy of the Brain, in the University of Edinburgh. The violent opposition made to his system of physiology will be recollected by many who peruse the Edinburgh Review; but it now may be answered by the result of Dr. Spurzheim's Lectures. Nearly the whole body of Edinburgh Professors of Medicine, Anatomy, and Surgery, besides the private teachers of anatomy, &c. &c. have attended the Doctor.

MR. THIELCKE is engraving a set of Six Prints, to be published by subscription, from designs of Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth, under the immediate patronage of Her Majesty and the Royal Family.

MR. T. BYERLEY is circulating an Explanatory Prospectus of his improved Tables of Pedigree, in which are united simplicity, accuracy, and elegance. As most families wish to have the line of their descent distinctly represented, and many individuals have gone to great expence for that purpose, without obtaining the object; this plan, which has deservedly received the approbation of many persons well able to appreciate its merits, recommends itself to such of the nobility and gentry, and particularly the junior branches of them, as may wish to have distinct and accurate delineations of their pedigree at a moderate expence.

Sermons on the Parables are proposed to be published by subscription, by the Rev. W. M. TRINDER.

A much valued correspondent in North Britain, requests we will give place to the following proven receipt for economical

œconomical Washing.—Separate coarse and fine linen into two distinct tubs, and pour over them tepid or cold water. At the end of two days wring them well, and rub out foul spots with a very slight application of soap. To give some idea of the proportion, we shall say, a quarter of a pound common hard soap to two dozen of men's shirts. After rubbing out the spots, set the fine articles on the fire with cold water, in a clean boiler; and, when the water just boils, turn over the cloaths and lee into a clean tub. When cold enough to be touched, take little and little of the lee to wash the boiled linens, and so put them to bleach; or, if they cannot be conveniently spread on grass, wring and shake them out, and pour boiling water over them till they can be handled for rinsing in blue and water. The water which boiled these fine cloaths, will help to boil those of a coarser description, in the same manner; and two ounces of hard soap will suffice, in addition, to wash out the spots. The lee of the second boiling will clean the coarsest things. If the water is hard, two ounces of soda will be necessary to each boiling: the soda ought to be dissolved with hot water, and well mixed with the cold water, before the linens are thrown into it. Besides a great saving of soap, the work is done in much less time, and the linens saved from wearing by severe friction in the common way.

FRANCE.

The season in France (says a correspondent) has been truly melancholy. We have not had one week of clear settled weather during the summer; a large portion of the corn has been lost for want of sun to dry it; and what has been housed is of such a quality that it is obliged to be brought immediately to market, as it will not keep. Bread is, notwithstanding, advanced one-fourth at Paris, and one-third in the villages; and packages are examined at the barriers to see that bread is not carried out of Paris. These are gloomy tidings, and tend not at all to render the mob of Paris more pacific.—The fruit has not ripened: pears, peaches, nectarines, apricots, greengages, &c. have rotted on the trees, and dropped off before half ripe; and, if by chance some have arrived at maturity, they are good for little, being watery, and void of flavour. But, descending from generals to particulars:—an English gentleman, who has a country-house a few miles from

Paris, in one of the most picturesque and salubrious spots in all France, ought to have had a thousand peaches and apricots—he has not gathered above a hundred: a pear-tree which bore 1500 large delicious pears (*l'epargne*) last year, did not produce above 50 this season: two large greengage trees, producing last year at least six bushels, the present year did not produce a peck of ripe fruit. His vines last year produced 1000lbs. of grapes; this year, not a single pound. This example is taken on a small scale, but it equally holds in the general one; so that the distress is almost universal.

The Polytechnic School is again risen from its ashes. Many of the professors, and all the pupils of the old Polytechnic School; were, it is said, incurable Bonapartists. We see with pleasure the names of several distinguished literary scientific men as professors; but, as these lists may be regarded as real thermometers of opinion, the circumstances would argue, that the greater proportion of the learned is not friendly to the new order of things; for, on a comparison of the persons of superior talent, retained or re-elected, with those excluded, the balance is greatly against the present government.

At a recent sitting of the first class of the Institute, M. ROCHON presented to the class an object-glass of Dolland's, four inches in diameter, which had been broken in pieces and repaired by him. It was a triple achromatic one, of the lenses of crown glass, was broken into a great number of pieces; and some of them lost, the other remained whole; the lens of flint glass was composed of twenty-two triangular segments, of different sizes, terminating near the centre. These segments were carefully adjusted on the whole crown lens, and a new lens of crown glass made to replace the one of which the pieces were lost, the three glasses were cemented together with oil of turpentine, as well to diminish the inevitable irregularities of the adjustment of the broken lens, as to maintain them in their position. Experiments have been made with the glass thus repaired, and singular to relate, in even the finest observations, as a test of the success, it did not reflect a double image; from whence it is apparent, that in cases where the loss of an object-glass cannot be repaired by a new one, it may be worth the while to essay what may be done with the old broken one, the successful experiment of M. Rochon being

being in proof that such a step is practical.

The Royal Institute of France, which was heretofore all harmony, and boasted that in its composition self-love was unknown, cannot now, alas! boast of either; and, if the sacred proverb—that a house divided against itself cannot stand—hold universally true, the Institute approaches another dissolution. —At the usual weekly sittings, without any previous notice, the secretary pulls out of his pocket the list of five or six persons nominated by Government, whose creatures are all in their place.—It is in vain that a free and unbiassed member, who sees only in the Institute a body consecrated to the advancement of learning, raises his voice to declare such suffrages unworthy of them.—Heretofore strangers were freely admitted to the sittings of the Institute; at present the Presidents and Vice-Presidents suffer none to be admitted who cannot produce some testimony of an entire conformity of political principles to the present order of things; in consequence, several English of distinction have been unable to attend the sittings.

The stamp-duty on pamphlets has been so fatal to literature, that the *Magazin Encyclopedique*, the *Mercure Etranger*, the *Annales de Chimie*, the *Journal de Physique*, the *Journal de Pharmacie*, the *Journal General de Medecine*, the *Journal des Arts et Manufactures*, the *Journal d'Agriculture*, and in fact nearly all the Monthly Journals, have been obliged to be suspended on account of it. It is indeed a most sweeping tax;—every prospectus, every shop-bill, every circular letter of a tradesman, every bill of "lodgings to let", pays tribute to Government.

UNITED STATES.

On the 6th of June, 1816, the Bible Society of Massachusetts made their annual report. A larger number of Bibles have been distributed by them during the last than any former year, viz. 186 large Bibles, 2475 common Bibles, and 556 Testaments; in the whole 3217. Of this number, 700 have been committed to missionaries, to be distributed in the Western states, the remainder have been distributed chiefly within the limits of the commonwealth, through the agency of the ministers of religion.

Judge COOPER, of Pennsylvania, has written a work entitled, Some Information concerning Gas Lights; with six plates of the different machinery hitherto

employed in producing the gas, whether on a large scale for cities, or in a small way for manufactories, theatres, or domestic purposes.

Mr. DANIEL RAPINE, of Washington City, has published an Essay on Naturalization and Allegiance. This work is attributed to John F. Dumoulin, esq. of that city, and maintains the right of expatriation.

Mr. FIELDING LUCAS, of Baltimore, has published No. 1. of Sketches of American Orators.

The city council of Baltimore have recommended the use of carburetted hydrogen gas for lighting the streets of that city.

A steam-frigate has been launched at New York, three hundred feet in length, two hundred in breadth, and thirteen feet thick at its sides, which are composed of oak planks and cork alternately; it carries 44 guns, four of which are 100-pounders, the others are from 42 to 60. Besides which, in order to prevent boarding, it can discharge upon its assailants a hundred gallons of boiling water every minute. By the same mechanism, likewise, 300 sabres are moved outside its port-holes with the most perfect regularity; and, four times every minute, as many long spears are darted out with the most incredible force, and pulled back every time for a fresh emission.

Mr. WILLIAM PLUMER, of Epping, N. H. is preparing for publication, a History of the late War between the United States and Great Britain. In reviewing the causes of the war, an account will be given of the most important controversies and negotiations which have taken place between England and this country from the peace of 1783 to the war of 1812, accompanied by such notices of French aggressions as seem necessarily connected with the principal subject. Particular attention will also be bestowed on the effects of the war, on the state of parties, and the civil institutions of the United States; on the internal condition of the country; its commerce, arts, and manufacturers; and on the probable influence of the late contest on the future relations of the two countries." Four *Histories of the late war*, besides that of Mr. Plumer's in New-Hampshire, are advertised to be published. Some of them with plates. One in Philadelphia in 4 vols.; one in New-York; one at Cayuga, state of New-York; and one in Kentucky.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"*Melodia Sacra, or the Psalms of David.*"
The Music composed by the most celebrated Authors, ancient and modern; adopted to the Version of the One Hundred and Fifty Psalms, as authorized and sung in the united churches of England and Ireland, with Hymns, Anthems, and Chorusses. Arranged by David Weyman, member of the Cathedral of Christ Church, St. Patrick, Dublin; for one, two, three, or four voices, with a figured bass for the Organ, or Piano-forte. 3l. 10s.

THIS work, which occupies three hundred and sixty-five pages, and forms a superb folio volume, decorated with elegant and appropriate engravings, made its appearance in numbers, was patronized by the bishops, principal clergy, and nobility of Ireland, and is dedicated to Mrs. Peter La Zouche, of Bellevue. The selected melodies have been chosen with care and judgment, new music has been composed for many of the Psalms by the first composers in the sister island, and no expense appears to have been spared to render the publication elegant, useful, and gratifying. We do not, however, mean to speak in terms of unconditional commendation; Mr. Weyman must allow us to say, that the melodies are not uniformly excellent, nor the combinations always of a superior description. Yet, on the whole view of the undertaking, we are so favourably impressed, as to award it our praise. Many beautiful traits of sweetly-solemn air, and ably-fabricated harmony, fill and adorn the pages; and the aggregate of the collection constitutes a valuable body of sacred music. The plan, or disposition of the parts is: the arrangement of the tenor and counter-tenor staves, over those prepared for the melody and piano-forte; and, in the latter, to fill up the harmony by smaller notes; by which management, any Psalm may, at pleasure, be sung, either by a single voice fully accompanied, or by as many voices as there are distinct parts.

The work, we think, will be found of general utility. To organists, parish-clerks, and vocal country choirs, it will be particularly acceptable; as also to dissenting congregations.

Seraphina, a favorite Theme, composed and arranged with variations for the Piano-forte and Flute; by J. Monro. 2s.

Mr. Monro has displayed a considerable degree of taste in his variations to this well-known theme. Without de-

serting his original, he has given a liberal freedom to his fancy, and even happily contrasted with themselves the several parts of his own adventitious matter. Seraphina, as here presented to us, will be found tasteful and pleasing as a chamber-piece, and, as a piano-forte exercise, attractive and improving. "*La Réjouissance,*" for the Piano-forte; composed by M. Wane. 1s. 6d.

"*La Réjouissance*" is an agreeable little exercise for the instrument for which it is intended, and well calculated to improve the juvenile finger. It is in two movements. The first is in common time of four crotchets; the second forms a diminutive, but engaging rondo, in six quavers.

"*Shine, mighty God, on Britain shine;*" a national Hymn, composed by William Gardiner. 1s.

Saving a few disallowed constructions and harmonical successions, this hymn is a fair specimen of Mr. Gardiner's science and correctness of ear. The melody is solemn, yet bold and open, and very well expresses the sense of the words. The composition is presented to us in a score for trumpets, drums, horns, trombones, flutes, clarinets, violins, viola, and double bass; but when sung by a single voice, the air is not to be accompanied by the wind instruments, except in the latter two or three bars, which are harmonized in the way of chorus.

"*Wake, Maid of Lorn;*" a Song composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 2s.

This song, or ballad, the words of which are from Scott's "Lord of the Isles," is composed with a degree of feeling and consequent expression, worthy of the ingenious and scientific musician whose name it bears. It consists of two verses, and each verse is given in two measures, or movements; a variegation which at once accords with the sentiment of the poetry, and gives animation to the general effect.

Duetto for the Harp and Piano-forte, composed for, and dedicated to Miss Glover; by John Davy. 5s.

This Duet is composed with fancy, and in the commixture of the instruments for which it is intended, displays an intimate knowledge of both. The passages are not, perhaps, very new in themselves; but still, an effect is struck out, the merit of which borders on that of originality; and, at the least, bespeaks

ingenuity, taste, and practical experience. It is but justice to Mr. Davy to add, that from the practice of this composition, piano-forte and harp students will derive equal gratification and improvement.

"Do gilded Ships more safely glide." A favorite Rondo, the words by Richard Pearson, esq. The Music altered from J. Hook, esq. 1s.

We hope—for the credit of Mr. Hook, we hope—that these avowed alterations of his music are so many deteriorations; since the state in which it is here presented to us, is too bad not to disgrace a

much inferior master. When we have met with any thing so tame and insipid, so destitute of coherence and meaning, we know not, but hope never again to come in contact with the like; never, at least, accompanied with the name of Hook.

A Rondo for the Piano-forte, composed, and inscribed to Miss Charlotte Cripps, by Caroline Kerby. 2s. 6d.

The subject of this Rondo is pleasant, if not original; the general cast of the composition is above mediocrity, especially when considered as the composition of a lady.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER,

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

SUCH of our readers as are occasionally led into an analysis of their passing sensations, have not failed to remark a sort of disappointment attendant on the perusal of a dry literary catalogue. There is nothing in the mere titles of books to seduce the mind into the necessary pause which is essential to a correct judgment on the character or complexion of the articles enumerated. A perception of this truth doubtless led, in the first instance, to the introduction of the Catalogue raisonnée, which, by insinuating, as Bays says, "the plot into the boxes," or, in other words, by embodying a few points of information, arrests attention, and produces the necessary impression. Though not so applicable to the present as the past—the new book as the old—we have been induced to believe that a little elucidation of this modest kind would add greatly to the value of our Monthly List of New Publications; and shall, therefore, in future throw a vivid glance or two at a few of the leading productions, which every month solicit public favour, and present the pure result to our readers.

With the exception of the department of Medicine, the List of October is by no means fruitful in such works as call for especial attention. Over every thing noble, beneficent, and diffusive, the attendant consequences of war are marching, in the manner of the idol Jaggernaut, with such crushing destruction, that even the hired worshippers half stifle their applauses, and the press, though immortal, bends beneath their iron tread. There is evidently a pause in the publication of works of consequence, and the commerce of mind,

like other commerce, awaits a breathing time.

The two or three publications of the present month we are enabled to notice are—*The Agricultural State of the Kingdom*, *Koster's Travels in the Brazils*, *Chateaubriand's Monarchy*, a *Tour of Dr. Johnson into Wales*.

By far the most important of the publications of the last and present month, in every point of view, is the *Report of the Board of Agriculture*, which affords a melancholy proof of past national delusion. The contents are already too well known to require a description of them here, forming in fact little more than what common observation had for some time past rendered obvious to common sense throughout the kingdom. How it came to be imagined, that any thing individually true was politically false, we know not; but no small part of the nation has acted for years on that presumption. However it may be with commerce, the agricultural state of England, as described by agriculturists, clearly proves that the body politic may live too fast as well as the body natural. The landed interest, during the late war, have literally been bribed by high rents into a delusion, and now not only become sensible of the fact, but find that the amount of the said bribery is deducted back again from the permanent and essential value of their capital. The hectic produced by the drugs of artificial expedient, fictitious currency, and enormous national expenditure, has now subsided; and the landholder finds that he has been rapidly adding to the ominous mass of poverty which darkens all the land, without the selfish consolation

of ensuring one lasting benefit,—one single satisfactory result.

An attentive perusal of this Report we think will discover to all the world, that a direct adoption of commercial principles by the landed gentlemen of England has been unequivocally injurious. The simple process of acquiring as *much* in return for as *little* as possible is *not* to the advantage of the landlord, even taking away his character of gentleman—a name which should imply patronage, protection, and diffusion. The great author of nature has manifested this truth by directly connecting the cultivation of the earth with the primary and eternal interests of society, which in that pursuit alone is to be contemplated in its elements. The lord, the working farmer, and the hardy labourer, do not stand exactly in the same relation to each other as the merchant, the master manufacturer, and the mechanic. The ties which connect the first are infinitely more intimate, more operative of important effect, and more directly concerned with the general weal; and that the errors of the lauded proprietor are more baneful than those of any other order of men, the Agricultural Report may convince us.—Look at its direct recommendation of the cottage which *he* has been pulling down, and inferentially, of the small farm which *he* has been swallowing up, which forms an admirable commentary on the opinions so frequently given in this miscellany. The consequence of a contrary practice we now see in the bankruptcy of grasping speculators, among both the receivers and payers of rents, and the creation of a pauperism, which, however noxious to all orders of the state, inevitably follows its line of gravity, and rests at last upon *terra firma*.

The *Travels in the Brazils*, by Mr. Koster, appear to be the production of one of those respectable persons who, without assuming any thing but the possession of general good sense and opportunity, occasionally give the result of their observations to the public. However below scientific or systematic travellers, such as Volney, Humboldt, or Clarke, their utility is undeniable, because they usually afford what, in certain situations, the professed man of science, bending under the weight of his fame and recommendations, can seldom venture to communicate—free and unsophisticated opinions, with respect to the character, habits, and manners, of the people visited; a species of unreserve

which, though occasionally puerile and imprudent, is in the main exceedingly useful. With the better order of these secondary books of travels we are tempted to class the work of Mr. Koster, which, as a picture of the Brazils since its politic adoption as the future seat of Portuguese dominion, is doubly interesting. On the incipient operation of that important measure he very frequently dilates, as also on some faint symptoms of a dawning liberality with respect to *heretics* and the Slave Trade. There is likewise much curious information concerning the native Indians; and the plates of costume are beautifully executed. This book is dedicated to the laureate, for the benefit of whose library, assistance, and revision, the author acknowledges his gratitude.

On the *work of Chateaubriand*, attacked and defended as it is in the newspapers, little need be said here. Whatever rank this author may hold as a rhetorician, as a politician he is a mere declaimer,—a kind of fifth-rate Burke. What is to be said of a political writer who, avoiding every thing like calm and rational statement, flies off eternally into *fine phrases*; who sees nothing in unconstitutional measures until they overwhelm his party—nothing in fettering the press until it chains up himself. The suppression of Fouché's Letter did not produce a single trope: now, like Hudibras, his mouth is full of them, and he rails like a defeated scold. To look on any of the proceedings in France with the sympathy of freedom, while her existing authorities depend on foreign support, is impossible; otherwise the dismissal of a frothy leader like Chateaubriand would be encouraging. This book, however, is amusing, and affords some very pretty passages for *petit-maitres*; for instance—"The first apostle of the French said to the King of the French at his coronation, 'Sicamber, adore what thou hast despised, and burn what thou hast adored.' The last apostle of the French said to the last King of the French, 'Son of St. Louis, ascend to Heaven.' It is in the sentiment of these two addresses that the history of the *Most Christian King* should be meditated, and that the *genius* of the monarchy of St. Louis is to be sought."—This is to prove the propriety of Louis XVIII. yielding to a *moral* reaction in France, and doubtless it would do something towards the return of the days of Sicamber. There is also a great deal more about Dagobert,

Clovis, the holy oil, and other lore similar to that which the celebrated parrot *Ver-vert* picked up in the abbess's parlour, but judiciously contrived to throw away the moment he saw the world.

The appearance of the *Welsh Tour of Dr. Johnson* is one of those proofs of the tendency of mankind to idolatry, which occasionally appear in a Christian country. Like a saintly toe-nail, or a splinter of the Holy Cross, its value will entirely depend upon the devotion of the votary. In truth it is little more than a collection of current memoranda, which possess interest only as having been written by Johnson, whose name will doubtless carry them into the libraries of the curious, there to repose in proof of that name-worship, which is respectable just as long as it falls short of a neglect of the thing. Saints are not to be revered to the exclusion of that which renders them so—good works!

AGRICULTURE.

THE Agricultural State of the Kingdom in February, March, and April, 1816; being the Substance of the Replies to a Circular Letter sent by the Board of Agriculture to every Part of the Kingdom; published by the Board. 8vo. 9s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N. W. LONDON;

From September 24, to October 24, 1816.

THERE is no class of disorders more distressing than those arising from the abuse of mercury administered for complaints supposed to be syphilitic. The effects of this mineral vary in different constitutions, as will be seen by the two subjoined cases. The first of them is generally curable by bleeding; the other with difficulty relieved by any plan of treatment yet discovered, and often quite incurable.

I was desired to see, as an object of charity, a poor man long confined to his bed, and supposed to be dying; that opinion having been pronounced by a medical man in attendance upon him. I found him labouring under hectic fever, colliquative perspirations, worn down by long continued discharge from several extensive, painful, and foetid ulcerations of the face, forehead, and hairy scalp. A portion of his nose was destroyed, a rapidly increasing phagædonic ulcer had eroded a part of his lip, the arteries of which had given way, and had evacuated a pint of blood, to the terror of the bystanders; he had also an ulcer on the arm, similar in appearance to that upon the face. It appeared on enquiry, this man had been kept under the influence of mercury for the space of five months, from erroneous notions, as I conceived, of the nature of a former complaint—and the ulcerations broke out, after the constitution had been really exhausted, by the effects of the remedy. I had no hesitation in ascribing the symptoms to their proper source, and as confidently promised the recovery of the patient, in spite of the melancholy presages of my predecessor.

Notwithstanding the debility of the patient was so great, as to make the proposal of bleeding alarming to him, his confidence enabled him to submit, and I caused a pint of blood to be immediately taken from the arm; it bore strong appearances of inflammation, and was followed by manifest relief. Before my next visit he was stronger, the ulcers had assumed a healthier appearance, and were less painful. In short, bleeding was had recourse to at intervals, for the space of three months, at the end of which time not a vestige of ulceration remained. The inward medicine employed was, nitrate of potash; an application to the sores was composed of sulphate of zinc, superacetate of lead, and lapis calaminaris, in the proportion of one scruple of each to a pint of cold water.

The next case is of the same origin, though of a more painful and formidable nature. Of this species, I am sorry to say, I have frequent examples in my practice; but I cannot present a more complete specimen than from a letter of consultation from a country correspondent, now before me, the words of which I transcribe.

“About ten years ago I had an ulcer which formed on my upper lip, and spread itself on the roof of my mouth to my throat, which continued ulcerated for some months; I had a violent pain in my side and loins, and a breaking out all over my body, with spots of a violet colour. I applied to two gentlemen of the faculty, one of whom said he believed it to be a venereal affection, and prescribed mercury to be taken in pills, and rubbed into my thighs; in about a fortnight the spots disappeared, and the pains ceased. About four months after, I had violent pains in my arms and legs, (though I had continued the medicine for more than six weeks,) and hard swellings formed on one of my shin bones. I applied to another of the faculty, who again repeated a severe salivation, which gave a temporary relief; they again returned, but were chiefly confined to my head. I continued taking mercury for upwards of eighteen months without making any change; I took it both in pills and a liquid form in drops; during this time I tried sea-bathing and the Buxton baths, the latter gave me considerable relief for a time. In the summer of 1810, I again took the solution of mercury, twenty drops three times a-day, and in a few weeks the pain in my head entirely subsided, and I continued perfectly free from them, and enjoyed a good state of health for more than two years, my strength regularly increased, and I became rather lusty. In January 1813, a similar pain came in my head, and small lumps rose in different parts of it, it settled into one side of my under jaw, a salivation was again tried, but without effect. I suffered greatly for two months, when a shell came off the outside of my jaw, and the pain ceased there, yet still continued in different parts of my head. I continued to take the solution at times; in November 1814, it began in my left arm, between the shoulder and elbow; I then applied to a fourth medical gentleman, who was of opinion that the pains proceeded from the quantity of mercury taken, and ordered me the decoction of woods, which I took at times, for six months; during this time both my legs and thighs were attacked with the pains, and I had not a free part from my hips to my toes, nor from my shoulders to my finger-ends, and a lump formed on each of my thighs. I was ordered to the sea-air, but all to no purpose. In this situation I have dragged a most miserable existence; I get very little sleep but what is forced upon me by opiates; I have no cough nor any internal pain, and my appetite is tolerably good; and I am able to walk about a little, though my limbs are very weak.”

JOHN WANT,

11, North Crescent, Bedford Square.

Late Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

MR. J. T. TODD has communicated to the Royal Society some observations on the Torpedo of the Cape of Good Hope, from which he draws the following conclusions:—

1. That the electrical discharge of this animal is in every respect a vital action, being dependant on the life of the animal, and having a relation to the degree of life and to the degree of perfection of structure of the electrical organs.

2. That the action of the electrical organs is perfectly voluntary.

3. That frequent action of the electrical organs is injurious to the life of the animal; and, if continued, deprives the animal of it. Is this only an instance of a law common to all animals, that by long continued voluntary action they are deprived of life? Whence is the cause of the rapidity with which it takes place in this instance? Or is it owing to the reaction of the shock on the animal?

4. That those animals, in which the nerves of the electrical organs are intersected, lose the power of communicating the shock, but appear more vivacious, and live longer than those in which this change has not been produced, and in which this power is exerted. Is the loss of the power of communicating the shock to be attributed to the loss of voluntary power over the organ? Does this fact bear any analogy to the effects produced by castration in animals?

5. That the possession of one organ only is sufficient to produce the shock.

6. That the perfect state of all the nerves of the electrical organs is not necessary to produce the shock.

And 7. From the whole it may be concluded, that a more intimate relation exists between the nervous system and electrical organs of the torpedo, both as to structure and functions, than between the same and any organs of any animal with which we are acquainted. And this is particularly shown, 1st. By the large proportion of nerves supplied to the electrical organs; and 2d. By the relation of the action of the electrical organs to the life of the animal, and *vice versa*.

In the Journal of Science and Art, published at Florence, the Marquis Ridolfi has given a new process for purifying platina. He first separates from the crude platina some of the extraneous substances usually mixed with it, and washes the remainder with nitro-muriatic acid diluted with four times its weight of water. He then melts it with half its weight of pure lead, throws it into cold water, and thus obtains an alloy, which he pulverizes, mixes with an equal portion of sulphur, and throws into a white-hot Hessian crucible; covers the crucible instantly, and keeps it in an intense heat for ten minutes. When cold, a brittle metallic button, composed of platina, lead, and sulphur, is found beneath the scoria. This button he fuses with a small addition of lead: the sulphur separates itself with fresh scoria, and there remains only an alloy of platina and lead. This alloy he heats to whiteness, and in that state beats it with a hot hammer on a hot anvil, which forces out the lead in fusion. If the alloy be not a white heat when beat, it will break. The platina thus obtained is ductile, malleable, and as tenacious as that obtained from the ammoniacal muriate.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	Sept. 27.	Oct. 25.
Cocoa, West India	3 5 0 to 4 10 0	3 5 0 to 4 10 0 per cwt.
Coffee, W. India, ordinary	2 13 0 — 3 6 0	2 13 0 — 3 6 0 ditto.
————, fine	4 10 0 — 5 10 0	4 10 0 — 5 0 0 ditto.
————, Mocha	6 15 0 — 7 0 0	6 15 0 — 7 0 0 ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common	0 1 5 — 0 1 7	0 1 5 — 0 1 6 per lb.
————, Demerara	0 1 10 — 0 2 0	0 1 9 — 0 1 11 ditto.
Currants	4 0 0 — 4 10 0	4 0 0 — 4 10 0 per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2 16 0 — 3 0 0	2 16 0 — 3 0 0 ditto.
Flax, Riga	60 0 0 — 0 0 0	60 0 0 — 62 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	43 0 0 — 0 0 0	43 0 0 — 0 0 0 ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	12 12 0 — 16 16 0	11 11 0 — 18 18 0 per cwt.
————, —, Bags	6 6 0 — 11 11 0	10 10 0 — 14 14 0 ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	11 0 0 — 0 0 0	11 0 0 — 0 0 0 per ton.
————, —, Pigs	7 10 0 — 8 0 0	7 10 0 — 8 0 0 ditto.
Oil, salad	15 0 0 — 16 0 0	15 0 0 — 16 0 0 per jar.
—, Galipoli	75 0 0 — 0 0 0	75 0 0 — 0 0 0 per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2 4 0 — 0 0 0	2 4 0 — 0 0 0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	6 0 0 — 0 0 0	6 0 0 — 0 0 0 ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	0 0 0 — 0 0 0	0 0 0 — 0 0 0 ditto.

Rice,

Rice, East India	0 13 0	—	1 0 0	0 13 0	—	1 0 0	per cwt.
Silk, China	1 0 0	—	1 3 0	1 0 0	—	1 3 0	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0 9 0	—	0 15 0	0 9 0	—	0 15 0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 10 0	—	0 11 0	0 10 0	—	0 11 0	ditto.
—, Cloves	0 3 0	—	0 3 8	0 3 0	—	0 3 8	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0 4 2	—	0 6 1	0 4 2	—	0 6 1	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0 0 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	0 0 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 0 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	0 0 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	ditto.
—, white	0 1 2	—	0 1 3	0 1 2	—	0 1 3	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0 6 6	—	0 6 10	0 6 9	—	0 7 0	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 2 8	—	0 3 4	0 3 0	—	0 3 9	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 3 2	—	0 4 2	0 3 6	—	0 4 6	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	3 8 0	—	3 10 0	3 10 0	—	3 11 0	per cwt.
—, fine	4 0 0	—	4 6 0	4 0 0	—	4 6 0	ditto.
—, East India	1 13 0	—	3 0 0	1 12 0	—	3 0 0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	5 14 0	—	6 10 0	5 14 0	—	6 10 0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	2 16 0	—	0 0 0	2 18 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	0 0 0	—	0 0 0	2 13 6	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 6	—	0 2 7	0 2 6	—	0 2 7	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0 5 1	—	0 5 6	0 5 1	—	0 5 6	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90 0 0	—	120 0 0	90 0 0	—	120 0 0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120 0 0	—	125 0 0	120 0 0	—	125 0 0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110 0 0	—	120 0 0	110 0 0	—	120 0 0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.—Guernsey or Jersey, 1½ g.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 1g a 1½.—Hambro', 15s.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 40s.—Newfoundland, 25s.—Southern Fishery, out and home, —1.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of Sept. and the 20th of Oct. 1816, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 137.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]

- ARLE W. Tottenham court road, fader. (Timbrill and co.)
- Annett R. Fence, Northumberland, agent. (Burn and Winford, London)
- Arnould G. Totnes, Devonshire, brewer. (Jones, L. Ansell W. Wantage, Berkshire, tanner. (Lambert, L. Euth M. Hestworth, calico printer. (Stokes, L. Ball S. Homley Breton, Holderness, York, farmer. (Taylor, Bridlington)
- Bradbury W. Birmingham, engraver. (Platt, L. Bacon R. M. and S. Wilkin, Taverham, Norfolk, paper manufacturer. (Tilbury, London)
- Baylis C. W. Birmingham, dealer. (Clarke and co. L. Bell J. Kingston upon Hull, maker mariner. (Frost Benton J. Exeter, broker. (Beverly, London)
- Bealey J. Little Lever, Lancashire, paper manufacturer. (Duckworth, Manchester)
- Brooke J. Bellingden, Bucks, dealer. (Conkable, L. Bright J. Hay, Brecon, mercer. (Pugh Britten J. W. J. and G. Nunton, Borrowby, Yorkshire, linen manufacturers. (Norton, L. Brook J. Huddersfield, bookbinder. (Batty, L. Barratt J. Manchester, linen draper. (Willis and co. L. Basham T. Bristol, engine maker. (Hurd, London)
- Burke J. F. Moane Street, Chelsea, merchant. (Allison and co. London)
- Barnal A. L. Oakley Fields, Lambeth, gut spinner. (Peter)
- Berthen P. G. Kofler, and T. Harrison, Cross Street, Finsbury Square, merchants. (Dennetts)
- BoRock R. Nuneaton, Warwickshire, in-keeper. (Long and co. London)
- Bellamy T. Bristol, wool factor. (Price and Williams, L. Bowman R. Liverpool, fish maker. (Chester, London)
- Bodill T., R. Bodill, and J. Bodill, Nottingham, hat manufacturers. (Beidge, L. Burn A. Sunderland, ship builder. (Blackdon, L. Bird J. Church Street, Bethnal Green, baker. (Argill Cook W. Earish, Huntingdon victualler. (Smith, L. Cooper J. Manchester, coin dealer. (Chester, L.)

- Chester R. Much Wenlock, linen draper. (Tarrant and co. London)
- Croft W. Leeds, merchant. (Evans, London)
- Cottrill J. Birmingham, riverfifth. (Holme, L. Coward H. Preston, Northumberland, common brewer. (Cardall, London)
- Chapman J. Goodman's Fields, merchant. (Noy and Hardstone)
- Carne H. Aulfin Friars, insurance broker. (Woodhouse Cecil J., T. Dennison, J. Benfon, and M. Dennison, Liverpool, merchants. (Clarke and Richards, L. Collison J. Chorley, Lancashire, ship keeper. (Windle, L. Cordingley J. and F. Brown, Lawrence lane, warehousemen. (Cartwright)
- Dodman J. Dackworth, Norfolk, grocer. (Willis, L. Deane D. Liverpool, printer. (Adlington, L. Dyson E. Old Chace, inkeeper. (Welf)
- Dormand G. North Shields, Northumberland, grocer. (Robinson, London)
- Fidlin W. Manchester, cotton merchant. (Hilop Field T. and J. Du Vivier, Hull, merchants. (Longdill and Butcher, London)
- Francis D. P. Malden, Essex, merchant. (Downs, L. Grover J. Hatting, linen draper. (Wuthire and Bolton, L. Gadsby J. Nottingham, baker. (Wingfield)
- Groat J. Hullcoates, Yorkshire, beef jobber. (Longdill and co. L. Garnett J. Oldham, Lancashire, machine maker. (Hurd and co. London)
- Gibbons F. Fleet Street, mercer. (Poole)
- Green E. Dartford, Kent, linen draper. (Pinkett, L. Gray J. B. Sandwiche Kent, tailor. (Lodington and Hally, London)
- Grinted C. and J. Lenham, Horham, bankers. (Sudman)
- Gillingham, H. Jun. Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire, grocer. (L. Warden, London)
- Hill E. G. Shepton Mallet, inkeeper. (Adlington, L. Hale W. Fleet Street, boot maker. (Wingfield)
- Hopper F. Epsomley, Yorkshire, merchant. (Hurd and co. London)
- Harmond G. Maunby, Yorkshire, tallow chandler. (Still and co. London)
- Numphrys A. Worcester, merchant. (Alexander, L.)

- Holdsworth W. Bradford, and J. Holdsworth, Morley, Yorkshire, watch makers. (Batty, L.)
 Hodley T. Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. (Atkinson and Wilkes, L.)
 Hudson J. Oxford Street, tobacconist. (Hugh Hurd and Co. L.)
 Jacobs S. Manchester, clothes dealer. (Drake and Co. L.)
 Joseph J. Plymouth Dock, silvermith. (Drake and Co. L.)
 Jeffery M. Dewsbury, and W. Mallinson, Martham, Yorkshire, card makers. (Fisher, L.)
 Jackfou R. M. Tokenhouse Yard, merchant. (Lamb and Co. London)
 Johnson J. East India Chambers, Leadenhall Street, merchant. (Crowder)
 Joyce R. and J. Twycrofts, Leicester, innkeepers. (Burgoyne, London)
 Kilner W. and K. Dalton, York, clothiers. (Willis and Co. London)
 Leman J. and T. C. Bristol, money scriveners. (Vizard and Blower, L.)
 Lark H. and J. Woodhead, Essex Street, Strand, navy agents. (Nelson)
 Lange J. W. Broad Street, merchant. (Dann and Co. L.)
 Leigh P. Wincham, Cheshire, tanner. (Leigh and Co. L.)
 Luggin F. Aylesbury, druggist. (Pearce and Son, L.)
 Lewis T. Almy, Hereford, wool dealer. (Platt, L.)
 Legeman W. Tower Hill, merchant. (Mitchell and Francis)
 Lomas R. Bishop Monkton, York, paper manufacturer. (Godman, London)
 Lee A. Wakefield, felder. (Farier, London -
 Luke J. Exeter, ironmonger. (Midley)
 Montgomery J. and J. Brereton, Liverpool, merchants. (Atkinson and Wild, L.)
 Marfou S. Leadenhall Street, merchant. (Nind, L.)
 Myrledge T. and E. King, Lynn, Norfolk, cork manufacturers. (Willis and Co. L.)
 May W., P. Sharp, and J. Wilson, Liverpool, upholsterers. (Windle, London)
 Murch J. Brixham, Devonshire, ironmonger. (Blake, L.)
 Morton R. Lucas Street, Commercial Road, master mariner. (Lawrence)
 Matthews W. Liverpool merchant. (Griffith)
 Merryweather J. Sheffield, broker. (Blacklock, L.)
 Metley W., Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton spinner. (Milne and Fary)
 Morris J. Manchester, hat manufacturer. (Clarke, L.)
 Morton T. Flixton, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. (Milne, London)
 Oldham R. Northwich, draper. (Clarke and Co. L.)
 Potts W. Liverpool, builder. (Atkinson and Wild, L.)
 Percy R. Blandford, Dorset, and J. Force, Wimborne Minster, auctioneers. (Dean, L.)
 Palmer G. Hazelbury, Somersetshire, carrier. (Adlington and Co. London)
 Pearse G. M. and W. H. Hodson, Liverpool, merchants. (Sird)
 Parkinson T. and R. Preston, Lancashire, builders. (Dixon and Abraham)
 Parfith E. Beckington, Somersetshire, dyer. (Edmunds, London)
 Pearse C. Wellington, Somersetshire, druggist. (Luxmore, London)
 Poole J. Gloucester, baker. (Becke, L.)
 Radford D. Canterbury, plumber. (Collett and Co. L.)
 Rabinson D. Brantford, Staffordshire, dealer. (Hicks and Brakenere, L.)
 Rix D. Hindolvestone, Norfolk, farmer. (Prestland, L.)
 Proctor, and Slaney, L.
 Richardson J. Liverpool, ship broker. (Makinon, L.)
 Rofe J. W. Bishopgate Street, silk mercer. (Wilde)
 Smith A. R. and J. Mincing Lane, merchants. (Allan, L.)
 Smith W. Leominster, Hereford, farmer. (Jenkins and Co. London)
 Saywell J. Macclesfield, Cheshire, and R. Kirkman, Wood Street, Cheshire, silk manufacturers. (James, London)
 Sharples J. Blackburn, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Clarke and Richards, L.)
 Smithman J. B. Birmingham, cutler. (Baxter and Bowker, L.)
 Shirley J. and B. Worship Street, dealers in earthenware. (Wilson)
 Strong R. Whitehaven, mercer. (Lowton, L.)
 Stabler E. Broad Street, Cheshire, linen merchant. (Lamberts and Co. London)
 Smith G. Ludgate Hill, haberdasher. (James, L.)
 Slater J. and B. Liverpool, joiners. (Blackock, L.)
 Stoever J. Well Street, Ratcliffe Highway, sugar refiner. (James)
 Scaife R. Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. (Atkinson and Wals, London)
 Sutton W. Woolwich, baker. (Brace, London)
 Tait W. Stafford, currier. (Price and Co. London)
 Tate M. Chalford, Gloucestershire, clothier. (Fols and Son, London)
 Tunball J. Hayton, butcher. (Adlington and Gregory, L.)
 Thompson S. Newcastle upon Tyne, money scrivener. (Atkinson, London)
 Todhunter J. London, merchant. (Wiltshire, L.)
 Vailis J. New North Street, Red Lion Square, tailor. (Abbott, London)
 Vaughan T. Newport, Monmouth, shop keeper. (Vip yard, London)
 Vaux C. Bishop Westmouth, block maker. (Blacklock, L.)
 Wells J. and W. Hamilton, Liverpool, merchants. (Clarke and Richards, London)
 Wilton W. Manchester, linen draper. (Adlington and Gregory, London)
 Woodward J. Aylesbury, fishmonger. (Baxter and Bowker, London)
 Wilson J. H. Manchester, silk manufacturer. (Edge and Parker, London)
 Wright B. Liverpool, carrier. (Blacklock and Co. L.)
 Wilkin S. Cobly, Norfolk, miller. (Messrs. Taylor, L.)
 Webb J. Salisbury, victualer. (Popkin, London)
 Wright H. New Street, Brunswick Square, merchant. (Blackett, London)
 Webb J. Wolverhampton, Stafford, mercer. (Anidic and Whigton, London)
 Wed F. Little Birchall, Stafford, lead smelter. (Milgys and Farry, London)
 Wallis J. Leicestershire, grocer. (Taylor, London)
 Young S. Sheffield, mercer. (Blagrove, L.)

DIVIDENDS.

- Apfey T. Fen, Stamford
 Ansd J. and W. Frickett, Old South Sea House
 Abrahams M. Duke Street, Aldgate
 Air R. Motopul Lane
 Ayres N. Liverpool
 Armstrong G. Fox Lane
 Aldred W. Ipswich
 Ashby R. Poultry
 Amhurst S. Becket Street, Westminster
 Bird J. S. Liverpool
 Bernard J. and C. Manchester
 Bernard D. Sheffield
 Bellamy T. L. Tottenham Court Road
 Butler J. Deal
 Bramley R. Throgmorton Street
 Bernard D. Sheffield
 Breakpear J. Oxford Street
 Budd F. Plymouth Dock
 Bewley M. Manchester
 Bracken R. and L. Packer's Court, Coleman Street
 Bewick L. Little Bolton
 Bedwell J. Ingram Court, Fenchurch Street
 Bevan T. Fishguard, Pembrokeshire
 Burtenthaw J. Bennett's Row, Blackfriars Road
 Beland J. F. Road Lane
 Beasley R. G. Austin Friars
 Black T. Paternoster Row
 Barry G. Jernyn Street
 Brauer J. G. Liverpool
 Brotes J. Bury St. Edmunds
 Blackburn P. Turuchapel Dock, Plymouth
 Eland T. Jun. Market Brough, Westmoreland
 Bions, Oxford Street
 Blackmore E. Caroline Street, Bedford Square
 Ball J. W. Newcastle upon Tyne
 Branden W. Kent Street, Surry
 Buntingham J. Liverpool
 Chamberlayne T. and W. Williams, Cumberland Street, Portman Square
 Campbells. Liverpool
 Charles S. Dowgate Hill
 Colehatch. Milverton, Warwick
 Cooper J. Kidderminster
 Coys C. Kinderminster
 Cluffing P. Much Hadham, Herts
 Castell G. Eton
 Cohen B. George Street, Minorities
 Countable M. and J. Sad Thames
 Cotgrave T. Great Faringdon
 Chang J. Dartmouth
 Clarke T. Iminster, Somersetshire
 Carruthers G. F. Strand
 Cormack H. Watling Street
 Chamberlain W. Watling Street
 Carter F. and W. Wilson, Fenchurch Street
 Clark W. Water Lane, Tower Street
 Duggin F. Liverpool
 Davies J. Shore-ditch
 Dawes J. Plymouth Dock
 Dawes J. W. Noble, R. H. Croft, and R. Barwick, Pall Mall
 Dykes T. Great Eastcheap
 Davey M. Jun. Cheshunt
 Donchard W. Newcastle place, Clerkenwell
 Dunn T. Durham
 Elliott W. Penryn, Cornwall
 Edis M. Huntingdon
 Eley J. Blackfriars Road
 Formsy J. Liverpool
 Foreman J. Sheerness
 Finca J. East Grinstead, Sussex
 Finch J. C. Ruffell Court, Drury Lane
 Frankland F. Oxford Street
 Faulding W. Kingston upon Hull
 Fildes J. Fortifea, Southampton
 Fisher W. Cheltenham
 Garnett A. Liverpool
 Goujon S. Newgate Street
 Green U. Bath
 Glover J. Liverpool
 Graves J. Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square
 Guild J. London
 Grylls T. Derend, Aston
 Griffin G. London
 Grubb W. Colchester, Essex
 Goldsmith J. Lewes, Sussex
 Glenny J. Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell
 Green J. O. Bath
 Gordon J. Hunter Street North, Brunswick Square
 Gould T. Ashborne
 German R. Plymouth Dock
 Griffiths S. Old Bowwell Court
 Hyman S. Plymouth Dock
 Hamilton G. Wormwood Street
 Hatton J. Old City Chambers
 Heiketh R. F. Williams, and W. Wilson, Liverpool
 Hodgkin W. E. and J. Gabb, Inner Temple
 Hutton J. Durham
 Hibbs T. and R. Saxby, Westley, Essex
 Honeychurch T. Bristol
 Hudson G. Northampton
 Hardwick T. Manchester
 Humberston M. E. Hull
 Holt N. Batterley, Cheshire
 Hannett J. Wetham, Essex
 Hoare C. Cheapside
 Hripp A. and J. Sadler, Bow Lane
 Hallett W. and J. Hardie, Cheapside
 Haughton J. Toll End, Staitford
 Hymen S. Plymouth Dock
 Harton G. V. East India Chambers, Leadenhall Street
 Rowdon W. Cannon Street
 Hannington C. M. Brook Street, Heloborn
 Ingraham V. G. Jun. Threadneedle Street
 Ingram J. Wood Street
 Jackson J. Swan Street, Kent Road
 Jones T. Liverpool

Jenks W. Wern.	Pocock E. Huntingdon	Smith F. Shoreham
James W. Webbury, Wiltsire	Paley R. Leeds	Taylor J. Gray's Inn lane
Jameion J. Mableden place, Tavil-	Pilton J. Chelsea	Turner R. Faverham
rock square	Price R. and W. Crofs, Bristol	Tibbutt R. and S. Leicester
Jacks W. Guildford street, Black-	Proctor J. H. Liverpool	Taylor J. Park street, Southwalk
friars road	Pagett W. jun. Womborn, Staf-	Tegg T. Bristol
James C. Cornhill	fordshire	Thorn W. Leeds
Jackfon E. Birmingham	Prince R. Luggbridge Mills, Here-	Thompson J. P. Great Newport street
Jones J. Rochdale, Lancashire	fordshire	Tomlinfon W. Norwich
Knouton C. W. Fleet street	Perrid J. Parwood, Cheshire	Thompson T. sen. Waltham cross
Kentith T. H. Ludgate hill	Radcliffe J. N. Birmingham	Ward J. jun. Bermondsey
Kimpton J. Hitchin, Hertford	Reynold H. Bristol	Walker R. Manchefer
Latham J. Birmingham	Robb W. S. Blackfriars road	Webber W. Exmouth
Lane R. Bergh Apton, Norfolk	Roskell J. Liverpool	Williams W. Cumberland street, Port-
Lanceley E. Chefer	Ruit J. Great Waltham	man square
Leigh J. P. Old City Chambers, Bi-	Romlinfon A. and T. Bagott, Li-	Worsfold L. Ramfgate
thopgate street	verpool	Wray A. Tokenhoufe yard
Lawrence J. and W. Fuller, Ber-	Ruffel J. St. John Baptif, Hereford	Walker J. Wakefield
mondsey street	Reilly J. Hart street, Crutched	White T. jun. and J. D. Lubbrew,
Living H. J. S. Dowaes, and J.	Friars	Great winchefer street
Living, Great Prefcot street,	Robertfon J. and J. Lawrence Pount-	Welch J. Birmingham
Goodman's fields	ney hill	Whiteman T. Husband's Bcfworth
Law W. Copthall chambers	Riches J. and H. Foreman, London	West W. Sheerrefs
Maffer E. Gagingwell, Oxfordshire	road	Williams T. Back lane, Bethnal
Morris W. and T. Little Lower street	Stuart R. J. Hart street, Bloomsbury	green
Morley J. Liverpool	Sharpe C. Poultry	Wolf J. and J. Dorville, New
Mitchell D. Grange road, Ber-	Shayes M. E. Lower Thames street	Bridge street
mondsey	Seger S. P. Malbone	William R. Bowchurch yard
Mackenzie W. St. Paul's, Covent	Sillick A. Newcastle upon Tyne	Williams B. B. F. and M. Wilfon,
garden, and J. Jaffray, North	Stapley J. Wadhurst, Suffex	Liverpool
Britain	Swiney K. M. Pinner's hall	Whately W. Lawrence Pountney hill
Machin J. and J. Burton, Great	Slee J. Brighthelmstone	Winftanley J. Bearbinder lane
Guilford street, Surrey	Smith T. St. John's street	Wallis M. Hemingford Grey, Hun-
Munn J. Bedwardine, Worcesterfhire	Street J. F. and W. Bucklefbury	tingdonfhire
Moffier J. Newcastle upon Tyne	Stocks J. Jamaica row, Bermondsey	Welton H. W. and H. K. Creed,
Miles D. Southampton row	Shelley J. M. White Chapel	Crutched Friars
Munn J. Bedwardine, Worcesterfhire	Siddal S. Hurft, Lancashire	Wood J. Cheetham hill, Manchefer,
Oliver G. Skinner street	Sothall E. S. and E. Dudley, Wor-	and D. Brophy, and J. Walker,
Oldfield W. Hull	cefterfhire	Maraca, York
Olwin R. Upper Norton street	Smith J. Vere street	Weferd W. Kington upon Hull
Oake S. and M. Plymouth	Shaw R. Stoke upon Trent	Waters B. Birch lane
Orm T. J. E. Hooibooms, F. I, Fen-	Nizer G. Oxford street	Waddington H. Bridge street, Black-
ton, and T. E. Knoblock, New	Strutt J. Rickmanfworth, Herts	friars
Broad street	Sutton D. jun. Brightingfea, Effex	Yates J. E. Holywell street, short-
Port J. and J. Mandall, Bedford row	Sayer J. Norwich	ditch.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

LITTLE variation has taken place in country affairs since last Report. In the northern and late districts, harvest had not become general on September the 30th; and, even in the earliest parts of Scotland, much wheat remained uncut in the first week of October, and little had been carried: the oats were then quite green upon many lands, and the forwardest neither ripe nor well filled. Peas and beans luxuriant on the haulm, with a scanty podding, and little hope of maturity. A good prospect for potatoes. Seed-wheat scarce and exorbitant in price, whence the seed season has been somewhat protracted, although the lands were ready; on those which have been sown, the young wheats have a full and healthy appearance. Ireland seems to have suffered still more from rain and floods, than this country; immense damage to the crops of every kind has been there sustained, and great quantities of corn will not reach maturity. In the northern parts of England, due advantage has been taken of the late fine weather, and the crops have been generally secured, with the exception of beans and peas, much of which have been cut green to feed pigs. Beans, in some counties, an abundant crop, and the quality good. Wheat, approaching an average in quantity in the south; in the north, far below; the quality generally light and defective. Barley and oats, in most parts, of bad colour, and the former lean, and of an ordinary sample. Straw, of all kinds, in great plenty. The lodged corn rose unusually well from the ground. Finishing of white-corn harvest in the southern districts, from Michaelmas to about 10th October. Much corn has been cut too green, and carried too hastily. Canary and clover seed blighted and defective, the latter at double the spring price. A most beautiful luxuriance of after-grass, and the prospect of a large tunip crop. Live stock, both fat and lean, still lower in price; and the most saleable articles at market, good wheats and wool. More instances of seizure, and of tenants cast into prison, their effects being insufficient for the rent. Greater arrears of taxes than at any former period. The present price of bread-corn most distressing to the labourers, under the depressed state of wages; a pressure from which there is unhappily no relief, but in importation. On the 11th of October, a fat Scotch beast, of prime quality, weighing seventy stones, was sold at Smithfield for 11l. The complaints against the exorbitant charges of the cutting-butchers, have been properly, but hitherto partially remedied in London, by the competition of cheap butchers; and with respect to riots, on account of the advance of the price of bread, the conduct of the worthy and enlightened magistracy of the town of GUILDFORD, is an example for the imitation of all countries, instead of the threats of those absurd restrictive legislative abortions, so long in use, and so utterly ineffective.

Smithfield: Beef 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.—Mutton 4s. to 4s. 3d.—Veal 5s. to 6s. 4d.

Lamb 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.—Pork 4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.—Bacon 4s. 6d.—Irish do. 4s.—Oil-cake 11l. per thousand.—Fat 4s.—Potatoes 2l. 10s. to 4l. 10s. per ton.

Corn Exchange: New white wheat 82s. to 96s.—New red do. 78s. to 90s.—Old do. 80s. to 114s.—Barley 50s. to 60s.—Oats 25s. to 40s.—The Quartern loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. from 14d. to 15½d.—Hay 3l. to 6l. per load.—Clover do. (new and old) from 3l. 0s. to 8l. 8s.—Straw 2l. to 2l. 11s. 6d.—Average price of wheat for England and Wales, 93s. 9d.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Kept by C. BLUNT, 38, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden.

Barometer.

Highest 30.30. Sept. 28, Wind S.W.
Mean temperature of the 24 hours, 55.5.

Lowest 29.50. Sept. 30, Wind S.W.
Mean temperature of the 24 hours, 53°.

Greatest variation in } 3-tenths }
24 hours, } of an inch. }
The mercury was on the 28th ult. at 30.30, and on the next day, at the same hour, it was at 30.

Thermometer.

Highest 67°. Sept. 27. Wind S.
Mean barometrical pressure of the 24 hours, 29.86.

Lowest 34°. Oct. 29, Wind E.
Mean barometrical pressure of the 24 hours, 29.72.

Greatest variation in } 6° }
24 hours, }
This variation occurred between the night of the 9th inst. and the same part of the following day; on the former day the thermometer was at 39 Fahrenheit, and on the following day at 45 of the same scale.

The total quantity of rain by the gauge is rather more than half an inch, a little increase upon the quantity reported of last month; the number of days to be termed rainy four, showery four, slightly showery three.

The mean temperature of the whole period is 51° of Fahrenheit; the mean barometrical pressure 29.75.

The winds during the first eight days of the period were from south and westerly points; during eight or nine following days progressing by north-west, north, and north-east, to east; then seven days shifting between south-east and south; the remainder of the period irregular, shifting between south-east and north-east.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

RUSSIA.

THE politic government of this colossal empire having, by the unhappy infatuation of the British ministry, been enabled to raise a vast army, and establish frontiers which give it the command of Asia and Europe, and to introduce British manufactures, which render it independent of foreign nations, is now busily employed in building a preponderating navy in its numerous ports on the Northern, Baltic, Black and Pacific Oceans; and it cannot be forgotten, that whole Russian fleets were some time since admitted into British ports, for the avowed purpose of acquiring nautical discipline!

FRANCE.

New elections have taken place of a Chamber of Deputies, and much stress is laid by the newspapers on the probable effects of the preponderance of parties in the new Chamber. These po-

liticians forget, however, that 150,000 foreign troops still remain in France, or they would surely forbear to insult us by discussions in regard to the value of the deliberations of any assembly in France. At present the French people are bound hand and foot, and we wait till they are unbound before we attach any interest to French politics. We are assured that in one department, by way of illustration, the electors, instead of returning Frenchmen, elected the several allied sovereigns, and that the Prince Regent had a considerable majority of voices!

GREAT BRITAIN.

As a proof of the re-action of opinions after a ministerial tyranny of nearly twenty-six years, we proudly quote the re-election of the patriotic Lord Mayor, MATTHEW WOOD, to serve that distinguished office for another year. It will be in the recollection of our readers that,

owing

owing to the known independence of this gentleman's political principles, all the officers of state, who usually attend the city festivals, forbore during this mayoralty to attend any of them; but the livery of London, thinking differently of him and his principles from the Regent's ministers, have paid him the unusual compliment of electing him a SECOND TIME. It has been the negligent practice of the livery, at these elections, to adopt the order of succession among their aldermen; but the individual next in rotation to the present Lord Mayor, having rendered himself obnoxious by a self-blazoned servility to ministers, he was set aside by a vast majority. The day of election was the 28th of September, when a poll being demanded by Alderman Christopher Smith, who had been rejected by a show of hands, it commenced the same day, and was concluded on the 5th inst. when the numbers were,—

For the Lord Mayor	2,656
For Ald. Coombe	2,446
For Ald. Christopher Smith	1,055

On which the Court of Alderman returned the Lord Mayor a second time; and it is believed that Ald. Smith will be passed by.

Meetings have taken place during the month in most of the great towns in the kingdom, for the purpose of petitioning or remonstrating against the measures which have produced so unexampled a degree of distress among all classes of the people. Liverpool, Paisley, Norwich, Stockport, Nottingham, and Sheffield, have distinguished themselves on this occasion; and the third division of the metropolis, the immense borough of Southwark, has imitated, in the energy of its resolutions, those which had previously been passed in London and in Westminster. The business was opened by Mr. Hart, followed by Mr. CALVERT, the member, Mr. HALL, and Mr. KEMMISH; but the speech of Mr. HENRY SCHULTES exhibits so genuine a specimen of the present feelings of the public, and is so perfect a pattern of popular eloquence, that we should do injustice to the orator, and to the public, if we omitted to lay it before our readers, as it appeared in the Morning Chronicle of the following day:—

Mr. SCHULTES said, that upon an occasion of this nature, every man who was in the habit of considering public affairs, or who was capable of feeling for his fellow creatures, or who was in any degree susceptible of patriotism or benevolence, was bound to contribute, by all the means in

his power, to promote the redress of those wrongs of which this ill-fated country had but too much reason to complain. Under this impression, he felt it his duty to present himself to the attention of the meeting; and he should offer his sentiments, undeterred by the frowns of power or the sneers of ridicule. It was, he declared, most gratifying to his mind to find this assembly, at such an important juncture, so prompt to follow the laudable examples of London and Westminster. The situation of the country was truly deplorable. With an enormous debt, excessive taxation, stagnant commerce, starving manufacture, and nearly ruined agriculture, England presented an object of pity to those nations, of which it had heretofore been the basis for support, or the model for admiration. Thus was the country fallen through that weight of taxation, which was the great cause of all our evils, through which a host of sycophants and parasites, of pensioners and placemen, had been enabled, not only to rob us of our property, and to endanger our lives, but to make great strides towards depriving us of that which was more valuable than life or property, namely, our political liberty. But the prospect of the country was even worse than its present condition. By our geographical situation, we were peculiarly calculated for trade, and by trade we had principally subsisted. If then our trade failed, the taxes could not be paid, and a national bankruptcy must be the consequence. This position could not be disputed; and he would appeal to any man acquainted with the commercial world, as to the state and prospect of our trade. The distress of trade was in fact undeniable—it was to be seen and felt in every quarter of the empire, and in every class of the community: and it would be absurd to suppose, as the minister wished to inculcate, that such universal calamity was the mere result of a transition from war to peace. No—the evil lay deeper, and threatened a long-lived misfortune. Such, indeed, was the general and just impression of the public; and, therefore, instead of that mirth and glee, that gaiety and merriment, which might be expected on the restoration of peace, we saw nothing but misery and despair; the merchant without markets, the manufacturer without customers, the tradesman and his family starving, the agriculturalist abandoning his farm to emigrate to some foreign land, if he can contrive to escape the horror of imprisonment; a great part of the land consequently left uncultivated, and the labourer thrown upon the poor-rates, while the common, if not the exclusive, topic of conversation throughout the country, refers to extents, distresses, or executions for rent and taxes. Such were the gloomy symptoms of the times—

such the alarming presages of some general convulsion. The questions, then, for the people to consider, in order to avert the danger, were, first, whether they should state their complaints to the government? Secondly, whether, if they made the statement in the way proposed to-day, that statement would be heard? And, thirdly, whether, if heard, redress would be obtained, or any remedy applied? But, whatever the result, he would exhort the people to make their case known—to proclaim their grievances. What, said he, shall we in such a direful state of distress, allow ourselves to regard those impudent hypocrites, to whom we mainly owe that distress, when they tell us, that we ought to sit down in patience to enjoy the comforts of our holy religion? Do these hypocrites themselves ever tamely submit to any injury they can redress, or to any evil they can remove? Are they to be found ever quietly enduring any privation—No—they have abundance, while so many of you starve; yet they recommend you to submit to wrongs, which, if they touched themselves, would render them restless and indignant. But shall we attend to such canting impostors? Shall we permit ourselves to be ejected out of our senses, as we have been out of our money? Shall we heed the assertion of those impostors that our distresses are merely temporary? Would that we could believe this declaration! But it would be inconsistent with the honour of British intellect, to subscribe to the sophistry upon which that declaration rested. The declaration and its authors were, indeed, pretty much on a par. Those authors have sustained the base system which has paralysed our industry, and inundated the country with the most flagrant corruptions that have ever disgraced or afflicted any nation. Is it possible then to restrain indignation, when we hear those men, who have preyed like vultures on the vitals of the country, and who, even now, are revelling in every variety of luxury, tell us to wait with patience; that things, truly, will yet take their natural course; and that our present distress is merely the consequence of peace? Is it possible not to feel astonishment, and something more, when at such a crisis we reflect upon the thousands distributed among sinecurists and courtly sycophants—when we see such immense sums squandered in the construction of supernumerary palaces and superfluous streets, while thousands of those who possess as pure and honorable blood and feelings, quite as virtuous as ever belonged to royalty, are literally starving? But profusion and profligacy, and insensibility to the state of the people, stare one in the face in every direction. There are at

present in this country four persons, one a lord spiritual, and the others three lords temporal, who take from the public purse, for doing nothing, no less than 150,000*l.* a year. Now, gentlemen, it will be in your recollection, that according to a calculation of Arthur Young's, which was laid before a Parliamentary Committee some years since, 150,000*l.* a year would suffice to supply 25,000 persons with bread, so that the four lords to whom I have alluded, who are literally a burden upon the country, receive as much for doing nothing as would serve to support twenty-five thousand of the crowd that are starving. Yet those selfish drones who thus prey upon our resources, presume to insult the country by recommending charitable contributions for the people, while they take care to hold tight their own purse strings, giving merely such a trifle as serves only to offend the understanding of the country. Such is the fate to which Great Britain has been degraded, after having so long occupied the most eminent station, after having so often stood forth as the liberator of nations, as the advocate of the oppressed, and the support of the needy. This golden mine, as all the nations of Europe have occasionally found it, is now, alas, so exhausted, as to be compelled to receive as eleemosynary donation, and from whom? from a Frenchman, from a Bourbon too—from a member of that family which is truly endeared to us by their tolerant spirit and liberal conduct towards Protestants, and still more for having so materially contributed to wrest America from the dominion of England. But there is something so odious and contemptible in the conduct and character of this family, that an Englishman, tenacious of the consequence of his country, must feel peculiarly humbled by the circumstance to which I have alluded. For who that is sensible of pride could wish to owe any obligation to such a family, who are as silly in their superstition as they are inhuman in their policy, who are at once cowardly and cruel, who the moment Bonaparte landed in France without any army, skipped away from Paris like so many grasshoppers. Is it possible not to compare the circumstance of Englishmen receiving bounty from such a family to the farcical exhibition of Britannia begging, like Belisarius, for a half-penny. But all this disgrace is owing to the oligarchy that misgoverns England. It might be observed, that although he believed most of those who heard him very well understood what that misery meant, some might require an explanation of oligarchy, and he would therefore explain it. An oligarchy meant supreme power in the hands of a few, and such was the bane of this country. Yet that oligarchy professed to be actuated in all its conduct by the love of the country, while, in fact, their only

only impulse was *amor celeratus habendi*, or, the cursed thirst for power.—Among this oligarchy were to be found the principal advocates for standing armies, and for every part of that system of which the country complained. But the people themselves were much to blame for the prevalence of that system. For they had looked on as if they were spell-struck at the career of the oligarchy, without any material interference or attempt to resist its course. Hence, perhaps, the standing army had become so enormous as to threaten the security of what remains of our constitutional liberty. If any gentleman doubted that the existence of a standing army was dangerous to popular liberty, he must have read history with great inattention. For history, both ancient and modern, both foreign and domestic, presented the most striking examples of that danger. He should think it enough to cite one instance. When a standing army was established at Rome, Lepidus, who was a member of the first triumvirate formed for the destruction of human liberty, issued a proclamation, promising joy and prosperity to those who supported his measures, and denouncing misery and proscription against those who opposed them. Proscription in Rome meant that the name of the proscribed should be proclaimed and posted up in the public streets, and it was afterwards lawful for any one to strike off his head, or put him to death in any other manner; and the terrible denunciation of Lepidus was carried into effect. For no less than 20,000 proscribed by the tyrannical triumvirate were put to death by the aid of a standing army; and it was remarkable that the first idea of a Property Tax originated with this triumvirate, who formed the great prototype of so many succeeding governments. But the fate of the prototype should serve as a warning to the imitators. This country was, he hoped, safe from the great evils of civil war; but it was impossible that things could long remain in their present state; and, if any such circumstances should arise, as there was too much reason to dread, it would be idle to talk of the law and the constitution when the standing army appeared. The law was mute, and the constitution a dead letter, when opposed to that sword, which was the usual instrument and best ally of a tyrannical prince. [Here Mr. S. quoted the speech of James the First to that parliament, which, be it observed, was annual.] In this speech the King said in substance, “that, he preferred the good of his people to the indulgence of his own wishes, because he felt, that in attending to their good, he always best consulted his own interest, adding, that the power he possessed was ordained for the good of the people, and not for his own good; and that those who would urge him to think otherwise were vipers and pests to

himself, as well as to the common weal.” Had this doctrine, said Mr. S. been acted upon by the successors of James I. one monarch would not have lost his head, and another would not have been dismissed from the throne. But the fact was, that the doctrine of James I. seemed to have been altogether forgotten in modern times. Princes might, however, yet lament that they had been so forgetful of their duties.—With respect to parliamentary reform, Mr. S. said, that he should add nothing to what had been already observed upon that, interesting subject. According to his judgment, a meeting should be convened distinctly for the purpose of preparing a petition or petitions, with a view to the attainment of reform; and at such a meeting he should take occasion to deliver his sentiments. He was firmly convinced, that unless a radical and effectual reform took place, some alarming convulsion was to be apprehended. The danger of the country was most menacing; a dreadful storm was collecting, which, unless speedily averted, would burst with unheard-of fury. A reformation could securely protect us; and in approaching the throne to petition for the attainment of that desirable measure, he should advise the approach to be made with dignity and determination; that the people should approach the throne with *Magna Charta* in their hands and firmness in their hearts, to tell the Prince Regent that they come not to implore, but to demand their rights; to tell him whatever parasites or sycophants may say, that your complaints are reasonable and well-founded, and that they ought to meet immediate consideration; to tell him also that your grievances must be remedied, and that the delay of your redress may involve in eternal destruction all those by whom you are opposed.

The Resolutions were as under—

Resolved, That the present calamitous situation of the country arises from an excessive ratio of taxation, produced by a profligate expenditure of the public money, in prosecuting unjust and unnecessary wars, waged for the sole purpose of placing the Bourbon family on the throne of France, equally against the wishes, and in defiance of the remonstrances, of a vast majority of the English and French people.

That the corrupt state of the representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament has been the means of enabling ministers to levy imposts on the people without their consent; to keep up a large standing army at a period of profound peace, so incompatible with our free constitution, and completely subversive of those principles maintained by our ancestors at the revolution, which placed the House of Brunswick upon the throne of Great Britain.

That the unparalleled pressure of the
times

times has become so truly alarming, that the citizen, mechanic, and manufacturer can find no employment—the shops of the trader deserted—the merchant no means of commercial pursuit with advantage—the workhouses swarming with paupers—the public streets with vagrants—the prisons filled with unfortunate tradesmen—gloom depicted in every countenance, present to the eye of the observer one continued scene of misery and want.

That it is not only the loss of trade, the decay of agriculture, the increase of emigration, bankruptcy, and pauperism, but the loss of character, in the corruption of morals, which the frightful addition of ordinary crimes unhappily proves, which has been countenanced and encouraged by the success of crimes against the State, at the unblushing avowal of which the speaker of the House of Commons observed, “our ancestors would have started.”

That the conditions of the Treaty of Paris, and the terms of the instructions to the Duke of Wellington, prove that the object for which those sacrifices of blood, treasure, and morals, have been made, was in violation of the rights of nations, or the declaration of the allies at Frankfort, contrary to the sentiments expressed by our own ministers, and derogatory to the solemn pledge continually given throughout the war.

That our negociator, Lord Castlereagh (as the representative of Great Britain at the Congress), neglected to exert that influence which our high situation necessarily commanded, in obtaining those commercial advantages which this country had a right to insist upon, and which she had hitherto enjoyed.

That our anxiety to remove those oppressive imposts which bear so heavily as to deprive many families of the means of existence, does not arise from an “ignorant impatience,” but from a consciousness of the immense resources of this country being shamefully misapplied in rewarding courtly sycophants and parasites, who, are at all times ready to obey the mandates of their infamous patrons.

That at a period like the present, when all classes of the community are overwhelmed with difficulty, it was expected that those who are receiving large sums, as sinecurists, would have had patriotism sufficient to have afforded a considerable portion of their receipts towards relieving the distresses of the people; but when we see, at a late public subscription, one hundred pounds given by those who are annually receiving from twenty to thirty thousand, it can only be considered as an additional insult to the feelings of a patient yet suffering people.

That the payment of the ministers of religion by the tithing system, has become extremely obnoxious and oppressive, op-

rating very prejudicially to the development of agricultural industry, and is the source of much division and rancour between the pastor and his flock. With a view to those important objects, but more particularly at this moment to the well being of the whole community, it is recommended that the tythes may be redeemed in the manner of the Land Tax, which would create a handsome fund for the payment of the ministers of religion, and by lessening the undue wages of the servants of the country, enable it to preserve its honour and faith with its creditors. Thus revenue would be obtained and peace and good will promoted, combining the interests of God and man—the great end of the Christian religion.

The Treasury has published a comparative statement of the produce of the taxes in the corresponding quarters of 1815 and 1816, by which it appears, that the same duties have yielded in the latter period above 1,300,000*l.* less than in the former. The charge is also given, but, as the dividends in this quarter are far less than in the July and January quarters, this part of the statement is of course irrelevant. In truth, the annual charges of the public debts are forty-six millions, and here is a full quarter's revenue producing less than 10½ millions. The war-taxes, including the defunct property-tax, yield above four millions more, making the total revenue, on this average, fifty-eight millions. As, however, the War-duties consist chiefly of arrears of the Property-tax, the permanent revenue, as now collected, cannot exceed forty-eight millions; and it should be borne in mind, that, although one quarter's revenue is similar to another, yet it is not so in regard to the charges, which are far greater in the January and July quarters, than in the April and October ones. Thus the total of the interest and charges of the English debt only amounted in 1815, (and they have been increased in 1816.) to 45,163,853*l.* making a quarterly average of 11,290,963*l.* (independently of the Irish interest of 6,800,000*l.*); but, in the Treasury account, the charges are set down in this quarter at only 7,856,771*l.*; so that the pretended surplus of 1,010,290*l.* is a gross error. If, however, it be admitted as true of this quarter, then the charge for the next quarter must be at least 11,290,963*l.* + 3,434,192*l.* = 14,725,155*l.*; so that the surplus of 1,010,290*l.* will then become a deficiency of at least 5,858,094*l.*! We have exhibited these facts, because the Treasury statement of a surplus, filled with

with astonishment all men who knew the actual condition of the country. In sober truth, the quarterly average of the CUSTOMS in 1814, was 2,621,725*l.*; and in 1815, 2,764,750*l.*; of the EXCISE in

1814, was 6,286,250*l.*; and in 1815, 6,640,500*l.*; and of the STAMPS, in 1814, was 1,399,500*l.*; and in 1815, was 1,466,250*l.*

		1815.		1816.	
INCOME.					
Customs		£4,458,918	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	943,950	11 4
Ditto—war duties made permanent		—	—	555,941	4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Excise		4,292,302	10 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,178,319	15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stamps		1,683,515	15 6	1,487,447	19 1
Incidents, &c.		1,137,009	4 7	1,295,683	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Surplus annual duties		740,610	14 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	758,256	0 0
Exchequer fees		28,000	0 0	.....	.....
Interest, Ireland		1,103,698	11 11	1,235,306	13 2
War taxes		781,762	9 2	.....	.....
Reserved out of annuity to Prince of Wales		5,500	0 0	5,500	0 0
		£11,234,347	12 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,460,290	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
CHARGE.					
Exchequer, &c.		£ 266,332	6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	266,332	6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank dividends		5,405,454	5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,000,425	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Redemption national debt		2,856,791	6 8	2,856,246	15 1
Civil list		257,000	0 0	257,000	0 0
				<i>Estimated at</i>	
Pensions, &c.		139,211	7 7	169,995	16 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
		3,924,769	6 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,550,000	0 0
Surplus		2,309,538	5 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,010,290	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
		11,234,347	12 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	10,460,290	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
WAR TAXES.					
Amount of war-taxes		£3,223,661	15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,220,140	18 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct war-taxes carried to Consolidated Fund		781,762	9 2	.....	.....
War-taxes for the public service		2,441,899	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,220,140	18 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amount of duties annually voted to pay off } 3,000,000 Exchequer Bills		1,358,583	0 2	1,057,181	6 3
South Sea Duty		3,485	8 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,081	15 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.		225	9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,545	8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

SOUTH AMERICA.

The news and situation of the contending armies on the Spanish main is, according to the Royalists, as follows:—

1. That Bolivar landed on the 16th July at Ocumare with 600 men, and dispatched Col. Soublotte with 300, who occupied La Cabrera, near Valencia; but, deceived by an account that Gen. Morales was at the latter place with 7000 men, he fell back upon Ocumare. On his retreat he was attacked by 500 Spanish troops, and lost in killed and wounded 200 men, after a desperate action.

2. Bolivar then dispatched his reserve of 300 men, with such as escaped, to form a junction with Gen. Sir Gregor M'Gregor, at Choroni, on the same coast of Caraccas; and M'Gregor, when the last accounts left him, was at Turmero, in the vallies of Aragua, with 800 men, on his way to join Gen. Sarasa, (who occupied,

with a body of cavalry, Villa de Cura,) and to act against Caraccas.

3. Generals Piar, Roxas, and Monagas, had concentrated their forces, and beaten the Spanish General Lopez, near El Tigre. They were marching upon Cumana with a body of from 1500 to 2000 men.

4. Generals Santiago, Marino, and Bermudez, had marched from Guirila, along the coast upon the same point, 400 men.

5. Gen. Cedeno, who occupied great part of Guayana, and pressed hard upon the capital with 1000, or 1500, was in communication with an army from Santa Fé of 5000 men, commanded by Gen. Boldez, that had taken Barinas, and was acting on the river Apcara.

6. Arismendi continued the blockade of the Spaniards in the castle of Pampatar, in Margarita, who are now said to be reduced to great distress.

7. Admiral Brion is superior to the Spaniards, and blockades the whole coast.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

IN consequence of summonses sent out by the Lord Mayor to all the members of the Corporation, a very numerous Meeting lately assembled at the Mansion-house. The Lord Mayor entered into the general details of the present system of watching the city, pointed out its defects, and proposed remedies, all of which were generally approved by the Meeting. It was moved, that the Lord Mayor be requested to have the outlines printed and sent to every member of the Corporation, and that he be also requested to lay his plan before the Court of Common Council.—Sir James Shaw moved, that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Lord Mayor for his great exertions to improve the police of this city, from the moment he entered into his office up to the present time, which was seconded by Mr. Jacks, with many encomiums upon the general conduct of the patriotic chief magistrate.

The Committee of the Spitalfields' Benevolent Society, lately made an enquiry into the distressed state of the labouring poor in that quarter. It was most minute, and was carried on with laudable perseverance from house to house. They report that there are 1248 families in extreme distress, the greater part dependant upon the silk-trade; these were accustomed to employ 1967 looms, but 1089 are now totally unemployed, and are either standing or sold to procure subsistence. A great majority of the weavers have been for several months without employment; and the Committee describe their condition to be deplorable.

At a dinner which lately took place at the London Tavern, to celebrate the second return of the Lord Mayor, the Duke of Sussex presided in the chair, and, in several speeches, delivered sentiments worthy of the most renowned patriots of ancient or modern times.

MARRIED.

Mr. Charles Delafons, of London, to Miss Eliz. Ryde, of Cranley.

At Hendon, Lord Sinclair, to Miss Isabella Chatto, of Mainhouse, Roxburghshire.

Wm. Gladdish, esq. of Lambeth, to Miss Elizabeth Cleverley, of Cliff Cottage, Gravesend.

G. G. Babington, esq. to Miss Sarah Ann Pearson, of Golden-square.

At Mary-le-bone Church, E. M. Gale, esq. to Miss Emily Jane Gambier.

At Wimbledon, the Rev. C. Pownoll Bastard, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Justice Park.

W. Law, esq. of Charlotte-street, Portland-place, to Miss Letitia French,

Lieut.-gen. the Hon. Charles Fitzroy, to Mrs. Clavering Savage, of Gloucester-place.

Mr. J. Butterworth, jun. of the Grange, Bernondsey, to Miss Mary Perkins, of Lambeth.

R. H. Goddard, esq. R.N. of Croydon, to Miss Harriet Gregory, of Castle Hedingham.

Mr. F. W. Carter, of Southwark, to Miss Mary Cloves, of Shadwell.

John Wilson, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Anne Shutt, of Croydon.

Mr. R. Warren, of Aldersgate-street, to Miss Prudden, of Hendon.

Thomas Bromfield, esq. of Acton-green Lodge, to Mrs. Stephens, of Westminster.

At Hammersmith, Peter Martineau, jun. esq. to Miss Mary Ann Ronalds, of Highbury.

Mr. Jas. Grace, of the Old Jewry, to Miss Fanny Rickford, of Aylesbury.

The Rev. Arch. Barclay, to Miss Isabella Lindsay, of Grove-hall, Bow.

John Burges, esq. to Mrs. Eliz. Chapman, both of the Oval, Kennington.

Mr. Samuel Brown, of Enfield, to Miss Sophia Clarke, of Littlely-park, Great Waltham.

A. Harman, esq. of Croydon, to Miss Eliz. Rogers, of Gravesend.

At Kensington, Jas. Shrapnell Bowden, esq. of Hull, to Miss Hance, of Kensington-square.

Mr. John Angus Walmisly, of Westminster, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Lieut.-col. Lambert.

P. F. Snard, esq. M.D. of Warwick, to Miss Mary Magdalen Morgan, of Gower-street.

T. Ball, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Anna Ridgway, of Coulden-place, Staffordshire.

T. S. Benson, esq. of Climpion-lodge, to Miss Eliz. Meux.

Henry White, esq. of Vauxhall, to Miss Mary Pember, of Vauxhall-terrace.

George Maliphant, esq. of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, to Miss Lane, of Oxford-street.

Wm. Forster, jun. esq. of Tottenham, to Miss Anna Buxton, of Earl's Coln.

R. P. Cotton, esq. to Miss Payne, late of Kensington-square.

Robert Bartley, esq. of the Ordnance Tower, to Miss Harrison, of Burr-street, Aldgate.

T. Farrer, esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Miss Cecilia Willis, of Halshead, Lancashire.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major-gen. Sir John Lambert, K.C.B. to Jane, daughter of the late John Marant, esq. of Brockenhurst Park, Hants.

DIED.

DIED.

- In Bread-street, *Mrs. Boyle, sen.*
 In Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, *Susan*, wife of Richard Grant, esq.
 In London, 71, *Philip d'Auvergne*, prince de Bouillon, of the Isle of Jersey, vice-admiral of the Red Squadron of the Fleet. He was a man of talents and activity.
 At Ealing, the widow of *Jos. Pitt, esq.* deservedly regretted.
 At Bagshot, *George Hanbury Mitchell, esq.* a justice of the peace for the county of Southampton.
 In Nottingham place, *Edw. Howard, esq. F.R.S.* a distinguished chemist.
 In Guildford-place, 61, *Mr. John Osley.*
 At Kingsland, *Robt. Sutti, esq.*
 In Southwark, 75, *Robt. Kent, esq.*
 In Queen Anne-street, *Lady Wombwell.*
 In Little Dean's-yard, Westminster, 85, the *Rev. Wm. Bell, D.D.* prebendary of Westminster.
 At Hereford, 70, *G. Leigh, esq.* of the Strand, the celebrated book auctioneer, in partner ship with Mr. Sotheby; he had been fifty years in this line of business, above thirty in York-street, and since opposite Catherine-street; and, from his extensive knowledge of books, and his unimpeached integrity, he possessed the confidence and esteem of all the principal literati and dilige[n]t collectors in the metropolis, and, we may add, throughout Europe; for, from every kingdom, libraries were consigned to his sales.
 At Mortlake, 40, *Mr. Henry William Eastman.*
 In Staple-Inn, *Mr. Wm. Harris*, of the Pipe Office.
 In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, *Mr. Röpp.*
 In Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, 74, *Mr. John Mawson.*
 In Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, 32, *Mr. Patrick Keating*, a well-known and long-respected Catholic printer and bookseller.
 At Chipstead, 41, the wife of *Edw. Banks, esq.* deservedly lamented.
 In St. James's-street, 26, *Mr. John Franks.*
 In Grafton-street, 94, *Thomas Scott, esq.* of Shepperton, a gentleman highly esteemed for his private integrity and for his independent spirit in politics.
 In Newington-place, Kennington, *Mrs. Charlotte Allan.*
 In Halkin-street, Grosvenor-place, *John Hill, esq.*
 In the Strand, *Mr. Richard Williams.*
 At Old Brompton, *Lord Wallscourt.*
 In Clapham-road, *Catherine*, wife of *J. P. Crowder, esq.* much and justly lamented.
 At Pentonville, *Mrs. Cath. Maclagan*, esteemed and regretted.
 At Peckham, 82, *Mrs. Bellamy.*
 In Hanover-street, 64, *Dr. S. H. Jackson.*
 In Bishopsgate-street, *Mrs. Cath. Boyd.*
 At Camden-town, 65, *Mr. Richard Bagshaw*, of Brydges-street, Covent Garden, many years an active and useful publisher and bookseller.
 In Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, 75, *Mrs. Margare't May.*
 At Ashley-lodge, Surrey, 85, the widow of *Sir Henry Fletcher, bart.*
 In Sloane-street, *Mr. Robt. Gamble.*
 In Finch-lane, Cornhill, 55, *Mr. Everett Denton.*
 In Canterbury-row, Newington Butts, 39, the widow of *Mr. John Jacob Zoslin*, of Devonshire-square.
 At Croydon, 63, *Mrs. Rebecca Davis.*
 In Kent-road, 74, *Wm. Holloway, esq.*
 At Barnes, 60, *Mrs. Rock.*
 In York-buildings, *Mary-le-bone*, the wife of the *Rev. Henry Kipling*, vicar of Plumstead and East Wickham.
 At Enfield, 79, *Mrs. Mary Spencer.*
 At Stoke Newington, 78, *Mrs. Guy.*
 At Homerton, 67, *Wm. Hood, esq.*
 At Isleworth, *Elizabeth*, widow of *Lieut.-gen. Humphrey Bland.*
 At Chelsea, the *Rev. W. A. Pemberton, B.D.* fellow and tutor of Emanuel-college, Cambridge.
 At Hendon, 26, *Miss Harriet Frances Ryder.*
 In Bridge-street, Blackfriars, *R. Lamiere, esq.*
 At Sunning-hill, the wife of *Jas. Stephen, esq.* master in Chancery.
 In St. James's-square, of an apoplectic fit, the *Earl Beauchamp*: he retired to rest on Sunday evening in apparent good health, and the next morning was found dead. Viscount Elmley succeeds to the title and estates, which occasions a vacancy for Worcestershire.
 In Northampton-square, 58, the *Rev. William Vidler*; barely to mention his decease is not sufficient; such a character calls for more than ordinary notice, and "is calculated to do mankind good if it be justly exhibited." In a former period of his life, *Mr. V.'s* theological opinions were, what is denominated, *Calvinistic*; but, as his mind advanced in habits of thinking, those principles gave way to others more congenial with those natural notions he entertained of the Deity as a moral governor, and he at length avowed himself a believer in the doctrine of *Universal Restoration*. This was during his pastorate of the Particular Baptist Church at Battle, in Sussex. From such a proceeding he counted the sacrifice he must make, and anticipated, among other deprivations, that of the friend-ship of those to whom he had for some time faithfully and affectionately ministered. It was, however, not a little singular, that, though he was expelled as a heretic by the Kent and Sussex Association soon after, yet the then people of his charge and congregation, (who were not a few,) with the exception of only

fifteen dissentients, still adhered to and held communion with him, embracing the same common Creed. This circumstance, in regard to Mr. V. led to an acquaintance with the late Mr. Winchester, (with whom he had corresponded before;) and, when the latter left England, Mr. V. was called upon to supply his place at Parliament Court, Artillery-lane, where he continued to labour till an interruption was put to his useful services by the illness which has brought him to the grave. Gradually becoming a conscientious convert to other views than those which pass current for orthodox, he exploded the doctrine of the Trinity as irrational and unscriptural, and became a zealous assertor and able defender of that of the Divine Unity, illustrating the "moral tendency" of such a faith in his life and at his death. As a preacher, to a sonorous voice, he united an address as pleasing as it was peculiar, and as intelligible as it was instructive: while his discourses, whatever was the subject, had, in general, a strong bearing on Christian practice. In his publications, which were chiefly of a polemical description, he was (according to the motto on one of them,) invariably found "speaking the truth in love." Thus, in this, as well as in other respects, "all his works were done with charity." Those to whom his ministrations were more especially confined bore testimony to his worth while he remained among them; as appears from a printed Report (at the beginning of the last year,) of the committee of the managers of the chapel, on the subject of adding to his pecuniary comforts, in which they say, "much has been given us in such an instructor,"—an instructor, whose loss they now deeply regret. At his own express desire he was interred in the cemetery of the Gravel-pit meeting, Hackney, where a numerous assembly of sorrowing friends attended; when Mr. Aspland, appointed to the office, delivered an appropriate and impressive oration; and, on the next Lord's day evening, preached a Funeral Sermon at Parliament-court. The Rev. John Evans, the worthy pastor at Worship-street, also, on the Sunday succeeding, delivered an eulogium on his departed friend in his usual fascinating style, and which has since been published in the Monthly Repository—"They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars, for ever and ever."

[The late witty *John Courtenay*, esq. of patriotic celebrity, was a native of Ireland, descended from a branch of the noble family of that name, and nephew by his mother to the late Earl of Bute. He was originally patronized by Marquis Townshend, when Lord-lieutenant of Ireland; and at the general elections in 1760, 1784,

and 1790, he was chosen member for Tamworth; in 1796, 1802, 1806, and 1812, for Appleby, but afterwards vacated his seat. Mr. Courtenay, during his whole political life, continued stedfastly attached to the old opposition; and on the triumph of that party, in 1783, he was appointed surveyor of the ordnance, and secretary to the master-general; and again, in 1806, to the office of commissioner of the treasury. His speeches, as a member of the legislature, were distinguished by wit and satire, the brilliancy and poignancy of which were acknowledged even by those who differed from him in political opinion, while they were justly admired by those who agreed with him. He was the author of "A Poetical Review of the Literary and Moral Character of Dr. Samuel Johnson, 1786," 4to, "Philosophical Reflections on the late Revolution in France, &c. in a Letter to Dr. Priestley, 1790," 8vo. "A Poetical and Philosophical Essay on the French Revolution, addressed to Mr. Burke, 1793," 8vo. "The present State of Manners, Arts, and Politics, of France and Italy, in a Series of Poetical Epistles from Paris, Rome, and Naples, in 1792 and 1793; 1794," 8vo.]

[The late *Mr. Justice Hardinge* was a representative in parliament for Old Sarum from 1784 to 1802. He was appointed senior justice for the counties of Glamorgan, &c. in 1787, and attorney general to the queen in 1794. He was also a vice president of the Philanthropic Society. His correspondence was most extensive. Of his various compositions, his letters were pre-eminent. They were extraordinary, from their wit, fancy, and gaiety. They seemed to be the productions of a youth of 20, rather than of a man upwards of 70 years of age. In conversation he had few equals; as he had an astonishing flow and choice of words, and an animated delivery of them, such as very few persons possess. Whatever were his talents they were greatly surpassed in value by his active benevolence. By ardent zeal and perseverance in the service of those persons whom he thought worthy of protection, he was able to obtain immense sums by subscription. Many are now alive to bless his memory. The sums he collected for such persons amounted to near 10,000l.; and he was in a situation to command success. No rebuffs checked him: no obstacles prevented his constant pursuit of his meritorious object. This activity of friendship, almost always successful, was the principal feature in his character. To the 2d edition of Mr. Hardinge's "Letters to Mr. Burke" was added, "An Appendix, containing a short Answer to Major Scott's Charge of Inconsistency against Mr. Hardinge's Sentiments respecting Mr. Hastings; and of Illiberality in his Treatment of that Gentleman." A second edition, enlarged,

enlarged, was published in 1800, of "The Essence of Malone; or, the Beauties of that fascinating Writer extracted from his immortal Work; in 539 pages and a quarter, just published; and (with his accustomed felicity) intitled, *Some Account of the Life and Writings of John Dryden!*" And this satirical tract was followed, in 1801, by "Another Essence of Malone; or, the Beauties of Shakspeare's Editor."]

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Dr. SCOTT, to the valuable living of Catterwick.

Rev. W. J. CARVER, clerk, B.A. to the rectory of Winfarthing and Snitterton St. Andrew, with All Saints, Norfolk.

The Rev. JOSEPH HEATH, M.A. to be head master of Lucton school.

Rev. J. D. PERKINS, D.D. to be chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.

Rev. H. MITTON, M.A. to the rectory of Harswell.

Rev. RICHARD INMAN, to the rectory of Todwick.

Rev. HENRY WOOLCOOMBE, to the rectory of Pallaton.

Rev. J. HOLME, B.D. to the rectory of Freckenham.

Rev. B. BRIDGE, B.D. to the vicarage of Cherryhinton.

Rev. T. JOINES, to be Chancellor of Exeter Cathedral.

Rev. Dr. MANLEY, to the rectory of Filton.

Rev. E. GODDARD, clerk, B.A. to the perpetual curacy of Lingwood.

Rev. J. METCALFE, B.A. to be a minor canon of Canterbury Cathedral.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

IN consequence of many of the shopkeepers in Sunderland refusing to take plain shillings and sixpences, a very serious riot lately took place. A large body of the poorer inhabitants assembled, and commenced an attack on several shops, the windows of which they demolished, while another shop was completely gutted of a large stock of hams, bacon, and groceries.

In consequence of the butcher markets not approximating to the low and ruinous prices which the graziers are obliged to take in the stock markets, many of the considerable farmers in Northumberland are beginning to slaughter for their own consumption; and several of the collieries regularly send to Morpeth market, and purchase live stock, which is killed and distributed among the population at a prodigious saving.

An experiment was recently tried at Durham, to dry corn in the sheaf, by means of a stove in the centre of a large room, which had been placed there for manufacturing purposes. The wheat, which at eight in the morning was in a wet state, was at seven in the evening fit for the miller. It is suggested to construct brick flues round the interior of barns, where, by setting the sheaves upright, the farmer may dry a considerable quantity of corn in twelve hours, and thus rescue his crops from destruction.

The salmon fisheries in the north never produced more abundantly than during the present summer. The herring season also promises to be unusually successful. Such an extraordinary quantity has been caught off the north coast of Northumberland, that they have been sold at Berwick, Tweedmouth, &c. from 1s. to 8d. per hundred.

Married.] Mr. Matthew Miller Lee, 66 Miss Jane Wardle: Mr. William Barkas, to Miss Barbara Pallister: all of Newcastle.—Joseph Pollard, esq. of Newcastle, to Mrs. Chambers, of Whitburn.—Mr. Carr Robson, to Miss Jane Hopper: Mr. Michael Graham, to Miss Mary Peverell: Mr. Thomas Clarke, to Miss Ann Lister: all of Durham.—Matthew Bell, esq. high sheriff of Northumberland, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Gray, of Killingworth.—Mr. Walker, land-surveyor, of Durham, to Miss Ann Martin, of St. Ann's-hill, Stockton.—Mr. H. Dale, solicitor, to Miss Jane Reed: Mr. John Chaters, to Miss Margaret Thrift: all of North Shields.—Mr. George Blair, of Sunderland, to Miss Elizabeth Williams, of Liverpool.—Mr. John Bell, to Mrs. Ann Burns, both of Tweedmouth.—Mr. Robert Wilkinson, of Merrington, to Miss Mary Young.—At Stockton, Mr. Moss, to Miss Wilson, of the Tilery.—Mr. George Proud, of Ash-holm, to Miss Mary Dickinson, of Stonehouse.—At Hexham, Mr. Michael Stephenson, to Miss Mann, of North Shields.—Mr. John Jackson, of Sunderland, to Miss Neaton, of Bishopwearmouth.

Died.] At Newcastle, in the Biggmarket, 28, Mr. Robert Harrower.—In the New-road, 60, Mrs. Mary Hallowell.—In Spicer-lane, Mrs. Ann Thompson, greatly regretted.—In Newgate-street, 84, Mrs. Ann Newbegin.—66, Mr. James Dixon.—Miss Susan Stuart.—65, Mr. Hugh Stockell.—28, Miss Mary Forster, regretted.

At Durham, John Wilkinson, esq.—70, Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson.—47, Mr. T. Talentire, greatly respected.—29, Mr. Robert Hall, much esteemed.

At North Shields, 88, Mrs. Elizabeth Allen.—60, the wife of Mr. R. Smith.—

50, Mr. Robert Lowry.—65, Mr. William Walker.—38, Mr. John Scrafton.—60, Mr. Edward Brown.—70, Mrs. Ann Robson.—32, Mr. John Campbell.—37, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson.

At South Shields, 44, Mr. Wm. Dixon.

At Tweedmouth, 47, Mr. J. Thompson.—51, Mrs. Hannah White.

At Hexham, 29, Mrs. N. Temperley, greatly respected.—The wife of Mr. Peter Lee, suddenly.—59, Mr. Thomas Armstrong.

At Bishopwearmouth, the widow of Thomas Wilkinson, esq. much lamented.

—85, Mr. Thomas Richardson, one of the Society of Friends.—43, the widow of Mr. John Wilkinson.

At Monkwearmouth, 67, Mr. Richard Teby.

At Morpeth, 70, Mr. Matthew Nicholson, suddenly.

At Alnwick, suddenly, Mrs. Curry.

At Ash, 76, Mrs. Mary Coward.—At Ridley-hall, Isaac Sparke, esq. justice of peace for Northumberland.—At Etall, 62, Mr. Archibald Fairbairn.—At Acomb, 65, Mr. Thomas Elliot.—At Staindrop, 24, Mr. John Ford.—At Frosterley, suddenly, 65, Mr. G. Chapman, much respected.—At Cherton, 100, Mr. W. Elliott.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The Earl of Carlisle has reduced the price of coals, sold at Staith, 3s. 4d. per waggan load.

Married.] Mr. Henry M'Kenzie, to Miss Jane Topping: Mr. John O' Cain, to Miss Mary Holbrook: Mr. Richard Robinson, to Miss Maria Atkinson: Mr. Daniel M'Millens, to Miss Margaret Bonstead: all of Carlisle.—Henry Benson, esq. of Whitehaven, to Miss Maria Meals, of Cockermouth.—Mr. Armstrong, to Miss Sinton: Mr. J. Nelson, to Miss Jane Hall: all of Penrith.—At Wigton, Mr. Joseph Storey, to Miss Mary Davinson.—Mr. Bell, to Miss Margaret Hetherington, of Brampton.—Mr. John Etherington, of Wetheral, to Miss Winifred Atkinson, of Penrith.—Mr. John Lowry Mullender, of Stanwix, to Miss Elizabeth Robinson, of Carlisle.

Died.] At Carlisle, in Caldewgate, 77, Mrs. Mary Jackson.—Suddenly, Mr. Charles Abeni, a native of Italy.—66, Mr. Robert Marshall.—Mr. Iveson, jun. one of the Society of Friends.

At Whitehaven, 44, Mr. John Cross-thwaite.

At Penrith, 28, Mr. John Rogers.—39, Mrs. Mary Law.—64, Mrs. Margaret Townley.—Mr. J. Pirkup.

At Wigton, Mrs. Margaret Carruthers.—90, Mr. John Sanderson.—78, Mrs. Elizabeth Routledge.—Mrs. Grace Roper.—72, Mr. Thomas Torpent.

At Maryport, 53, Mr. Coulthard Sim.

At Beaumont, 44, Mrs. Elizabeth Hewson, much respected.—At Leaversdale, 22, Mr. Mulcaster, a man of great bene-

volence.—At Cargo, 81, Mr. Thomas Corwen.—At Knowfield, 68, Mr. J. Sow-erby.—At Great Otton, 80, Mr. John Sturdy, sen. a member of the Society of Friends.

YORKSHIRE.

At an unusually numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Sheffield and its vicinity, held at the town-hall, and by adjournment in Paradise-square, to take into consideration the cause of the present public distress, Thomas Rawson, esq. having taking the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. That the present alarming state of unexampled public distress, calls loudly upon us as men, and as friends of our country, for an inquiry into its cause.—2. That in the year 1792, the taxes paid by the people of this country, amounted to 16,600,000*l.* annually.—3. That in the year 1815, the taxes paid by the people of this country, amounted to the sum of 66,000,000*l.* annually, being an increase of 49,400,000*l.* in the annual taxation, during the short space of twenty-three years.—4. That the debt, called "National," amounts to the enormous sum of 1,000,000,000*l.*—5. That this excessive taxation, and its concomitant and summary enforcement of payment, without regard to time or circumstances, is one cause of the present distress.—6. That the annual sum of 44,000,000*l.* is collected from the people, to pay the interest of this debt.—7. That this debt has much of it arisen from the late protracted war against France, and the frequent subsidies granted to foreign powers, for the purpose of imposing upon France a dynasty hateful to the people, the consequences of which have been the restoration of the power of the Pope and the Inquisition, and the persecution of our Protestant brethren in France.—8. That the people of this country have been deceived as to the causes for which the late war against France has been carried on; their developement having proved that it was not a war of aggression on the part of France, but a war of a faction at home.—9. That 162 peers and the treasury return 306 members, and 2611 persons return 327; thus those who call themselves the representatives of 10,000,000 of persons, are returned by 2611 individuals only.—10. That by the act of settlement, no persons receiving pensions from government, are capable of sitting or voting in the House of Commons.—11. That more than the sum of 200,000*l.* is now annually paid by government to members of the House of Commons. Thus the wise provisos of our ancestors are disregarded and annulled.—12. That the government debt of 1,000,000,000*l.* and its consequent taxation of 44,000,000*l.* has arisen from the abuses of the constitution which have been suffered to take place.—13. That the system called fundng, has been the grand engine

by which the ministers of the day have been enabled to involve the country in its present difficulties.—14. That the funding system is, in itself, a fraud on posterity, and ought never to have been resorted to; and, such persons as lend money, when they know the capital can never be repaid, must be well aware that, sooner or later, their capital must necessarily be lost; and the safety of the people being the supreme law, and the holders of funded property, having been altogether hitherto exempted from all parochial burthens, and the value of their property having been now for a number of years, increased by the operations of the sinking fund, raised by taxes from the people, nothing seems so just, and likely to relieve the pressure of the taxation, as the reduction of the interest paid on the amount of the public debt, or the application of the produce of the sinking fund to the exigencies of the state, by which measure a great many of the existing taxes may be taken off. This, with the enforcement of the most rigid economy in every branch of the government, the reduction of the salaries of public officers, the abolition of useless sinecures and pensions, and the reduction of the army, to the usual peace establishment, is the most likely mode by which the present pressure of suffering may be, at least in some degree, alleviated.

Married.] John Dyson, esq. to Mrs. Bassett: Mr. J. Mills, to Miss Wetherill: all of York.—Mr. John Hodgson, to Miss Elizabeth Glass: Mr. Thomas Dawson, to Miss Hannah Ross: all of Hull.—Mr. Robert C. Briggs, of Hull, to Miss Pierson, of Howden.—Mr. J. Burton, of Hull, to Miss Sophia Ross.—Mr. R. Fowler, of Hull, to Miss Mary Day, of Caenby.—The Rev. G. Wray, of Leeds, to Miss Wainman, of Carr-head.—Mr. John Darby, to Miss Hannah Armitage: Mr. Thos. Bristow, to Miss Arthington: Mr. Nathan Bentley, to Miss Mary Bakes: all of Leeds.—Richard Dunn, esq. of Great Duffield, to Miss Calvert, of Manchester.—George Milner, esq. of Nun-Appleton, to Miss Sarah Georgiana Buckston, of Ashbourne.—Mr. William Barton, to Miss Eleanor Morey, both of Doncaster.—Mr. Muscroft, to Miss Lydia Dunhill, both of Pontefract.—Mr. James Mann, to Miss Linforth, both of Harrogate.—Mr. Waddington, of Wibsey, to Miss Ann Firth, of Low Moor, Bradford.—Mr. John Holroyd, to Miss Bromley, both of Halifax.—Mr. G. Peat, of Halifax, to Miss E. Pickles, of Stansfield.

Died.] At Hull, 25, Mr. William Ingle Alsop.—50, Mrs. Margaret Smith, regretted.—74, suddenly, Mr. Josiah Pichet, much respected.—32, Mrs. Elizabeth Basket.

At Leeds, 50, Mr. John Webster.—66, Mr. John Richardson.—61, Mrs. Elizabeth

Helliwell.—86, Mrs. Ellen Billhouse.—80, Mr. John Lee.—57, the widow of Mr. John Wilkinson.—In Park-square, 38, Mrs. Elizabeth Rawson.—In Bond-street, Mr. Edmondson, of the firm of Messrs. Tinker and Edmondson, of Leeds, jewellers. His death was occasioned by extreme exertion, used in endeavouring to overtake a coach, which by causing a violent fermentation of the blood, produced an infernal rupture, and terminated fatally in a few hours.—Mr. Henry Spencer.

At Bridlington, 24, Mr. Sam. Auther.

At Wakefield, 23, Mr. Henry Irwin.

At Halifax, 21, Miss Frances Young, greatly lamented.

At Beverley, 45, Mr. Francis Shepherd.

At Ripon, 77, William Taucrod, esq.

At Whithby, 28, Mrs. Lewis, of Newcastle, lamented.

At Settle, Mrs. Whalley.

At Gate Fulford, at an advanced age, Robert Fowler, esq. formerly of the E. I. Co.'s service.—At Wincolmlee, 91, Mrs. Mary Stark.—At Lockington, 67, the Rev. Francis Laudy, forty years the respected rector of that parish.—At Sutton, 76, J. Hipsley, an highly respected member of the Society of Friends.

LANCASHIRE.

At a meeting of the gentry, clergy, merchants, and other inhabitants of Liverpool, held in the town-hall, the 11th ult. for the purpose of taking into consideration the distresses of the country, and the best means to be adopted for remedying the same, Sir William Barton, knt. mayor, being in the chair, it was resolved:—

1. That the distress which has for some time excited the cry of complaint in many other districts of the country, has at length extended to the town of Liverpool; in consequence of which, a great number of our mechanics and artisans are destitute of employment; and cannot but contemplate the near approach of winter, with feelings of the most poignant uneasiness.—2. That for the purpose of administering all practicable relief to the industrious poor, a committee be formed, to which it shall be recommended to make a minute survey of the state of this town; to consider of all means which may be suggested of procuring work for the labourers and others now out of employ: and, if it be found necessary, to institute a subscription for the relief of those who are unable to work, or who may have no other resource.—3. That the said committee consist of the worshipful the present mayor and his successor, the present bailiffs and their successors, the reverend the rectors of the parish, the presidents of the several public charities, the magistrates of the borough, and the churchwardens of the parish, who shall be empowered to add to their number as they shall think proper.—4. That it be recommended

to the corporation and dock trustees, to raise such sums of money on the security of the corporation and dock estates, as may, by a timely application in the shape of wages, afford a great and valuable portion of our population the means of living upon their industry, instead of subsisting upon alms.—5. That this meeting, whilst it finds itself imperatively called upon to adopt every plan which may bid fair to give a temporary relief to the distresses of the industrious poor, can no longer shut its eyes to the causes of that distress; which causes it discovers in the national debt, as swelled by the enormous expenditure of nearly twenty-three years' war, splendid indeed, in point of naval and military achievements, but, as far as public happiness is concerned, fruitless and destructive. To support this expenditure, government demand from the nation, when in a state of exhaustion, sums, greater than those, the levying which pressed severely upon its capacity, even when in a state of commercial prosperity. The fatal effects of this excessive taxation have been felt by all orders of the community; and they have reduced the nation to this portentous state, that, whilst the poor have been crying for bread, the legislature has been employed in devising means to raise the price of corn.—6. That one main source of the expenditure of which we at present complain, is the maintenance, during a time of peace, of a larger army than was thought necessary during some of the most active years of the late most active war: and that the employment of a great proportion of that standing army, for the purpose of upholding a foreign monarch on the throne, is subversive of the principles which seated the present family on the throne of Great Britain, and derogatory to the character of a great and generous nation.—7. That another source of wasteful expenditure, the contemplation of which, in these times of suffering, justly irritates the public feeling, is to be found in the want of controul over the extravagant expences of the civil list—in the enormous emoluments of numerous sinecurists—in the overgrown salaries of more active public functionaries—and in the pensions bestowed with lavish hand upon the dependants of every successive administration.—8. That the successful defence of those various heads of extravagant expenditure, whenever they have been called into question in the House of Commons, in the opinion of this meeting, of itself evinces the necessity of such a reform as may secure to the people a full, fair, and free representation in that honourable house.

The Leeds and Liverpool canal is now opened, and is likely to produce the most important benefits to the circumjacent country in every part of its extensive line,

Married.] Mr. James Kitchingman, to Miss Sarah Gill: Mr. William Partington, to Miss Charlotte Hurst: Mr. John Harker, to Miss Huddleston: Mr. George Benton Sparkes, to Miss Mary Robinson: Mr. William Scowercroft, to Miss Ann John: all of Manchester.—Mr. Garside, of Manchester, to Miss Pearson, of Ardwick.—Mr. Joseph Armstrong, of Manchester, to Miss Eliza Dodd, of Norton.—Mr. Joseph Mather, of Manchester, to Miss Ann Livesey, of Salford.—John Broadhurst, esq. of Manchester, to Mrs. Sarah Weaver, of Bank-parade, Salford.—Mr. Isaac Tate, jun. to Miss Charlotte Bullock: Mr. William Lindop, to Miss Louisa Oswald: Mr. Joseph Rigby, to Mrs. Godbear: Mr. Culshaw, to Miss F. Wilson, all of Liverpool.—Mr. Thos. Troughton, of Liverpool, to Miss Whillcock, of Overton.—B. A. Richard Harrison, esq. of Bankfield, to Miss Hannah Birley, of Kirkham.—Mr. Haydock, solicitor, to Miss Mary Tomlinson, both of Preston.—Mr. Thomas Culshaw, solicitor, to Miss E. Knight, both of Wigan.—Mr. Richard Fairclough, of Farrington, to Miss Margavet Scott, of Brindle.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. Mabbott, respected.—55, Mr. W. Stocks, deservedly lamented.—In Deansgate, Mr. Robert Riley, regretted.—In St. Ann's-square, 74, Mr. John Carver.

At Salford, Mr. Joseph Durham, suddenly.

At Liverpool, in Clarence-street, 23, Mr. Richard Whitehead.—In Cross-hall-street, Mrs. Crawford.—In Brownlow-street, Mrs. P. Callau.—78, Mr. William Peers, justly esteemed.—Mr. William Ewing.—48, George Binns, one of the Society of Friends.—In Plumbe-street, Mr. Thomas Davies.—In Tythe-barn-street, at an advanced age, M. Falkner.

At Great Bolton, 43, Mrs. Elizabeth Briercliffe.

At Colne, 75, Mr. John Whitaker, greatly respected.

At Halliwell, 59, Mr. Oliver Morris, deservedly respected.—At Ardwick, 63, Mr. Thomas Sterndale.—At Feniscowles, 80, the widow of Joseph Fielden, esq.—At Denton, Mrs. Ann Cooke, much respected.—At Toxteth-park, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Anderson.

CHESHIRE.

At the late Chester great Michaelmas fair, the cattle market was never more flat. Horses fetched low prices. Leau stock were a complete drug. Sheep and pigs maintained the prices of last fair. The Welsh-flannel market was well filled, and there were many buyers. Manchester, Glasgow, Birmingham, and Sheffield goods were in great variety and at low prices. In the hop market there was a very small supply.

At the last Chester assizes, ten journey-

men hatters were found guilty of an unlawful combination against their masters; and sentenced to be imprisoned two years, and, at the expiration, to give security for good behaviour for two years afterwards, in 50*l.* each.

Married.] William Lambert, esq. to Miss Grimshaw, both of Stockport.—James Aspinall, esq. of Cleongar-hall, to Miss Harriet Lake, of Birkenhead-priory.—Mr. Samuel Alcock, of Heaton Norris, to Miss Sarah Watkin, of Cheadle.—Mr. Okell, of Lymm, to Miss Harper, of Grappenhall.

Died.] At Chester, in King's-buildings, Edward Holt, esq.

At Macclesfield, 69, the widow of Mr. Richard Allan.

At Neston, 67, Stephen Bond, esq. M.D. At Frodsham, 70, Mr. Sam. Briscoe.

At Malpas, 41, Mr. John Welch, greatly esteemed.—31, Mr. Samuel Shaw.

At Altrincham, Mrs. Race, justly lamented.

DERBYSHIRE.

A melancholy accident happened lately at Derby. The London mail passing through that town, the axle-tree broke, and precipitated the whole of the outside passengers to the ground; one gentleman was killed on the spot, another had his thigh broken, a lady was taken up with faint hopes of surviving, and several others were severely bruised. Surely all cases of death by the carelessness or negligence of others, ought to be considered as equivalent to manslaughter. Who last examined this axle-tree?

Married.] Mr. G. Stevenson, to Miss H. Mather, both of Derby.—Mr. R. S. Barrow, of Makeney, to Mrs. Copestake, of Derby.—Mr. John Gregory, to Miss Rebecca Lowe, both of Mickleover.—Mr. T. Radford, of Ashbourne green, to Miss Boden, of Eggenton.

Died.] At Chesterfield, 89, Mr. Padley, universally respected.

At Coxbench-hall, 19, Miss Jane Mary Buchanan.

At Ingleby, 82, Mr. Richard Norwood, regretted.—At Humbleton, 65, Mr. Wm. Pickering, lamented.—At Heath, 62, Mr. John Stevenson, schoolmaster, much respected: he was a contributor many years to the *British Diaries*, and *Scientific Repository*, under the signature of *Austodi-dactus Ramptoniensis*.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Nottingham, to the number of upwards of 5000, was lately held, "to deliberate on the propriety of petitioning the Regent to assemble parliament, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of reducing that unconstitutional and dangerous military establishment we are called upon to maintain; abolishing all sinecure places and unmerited pensions; to enforce

a rigid economy in the expenditure of the public money; and to give to the people what is their unalienable right—a full, fair, free, and equal representation in the Commons House of Parliament." Some just and energetic resolutions and a petition, conformably with the above objects, were unanimously agreed to.

Married.] Mr. John Speck, to Miss Harriet Scott, both of Nottingham.—Mr. George Cooke, of Nottingham, to Miss E. Mabbott, of Manchester.—Mr. Silvester, of Alfreton, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, of South Normanton.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Alderman Coldham, respected.—77, the widow of Mr. Richard Sutton, justly lamented.—Miss Sophia Walters.—In Barker-gate, 23, Mr. Samuel Moore Smith, regretted.—In York-street, 62, Mr. John Severn.

At Mansfield, 65, Mr. William Lang, universally regretted.—77, J. Blagg, esq.

At Newark, 55, Mr. Thomas Wand, 35, Mr. Robert Leason.—60, Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson.—At Radcliffe, 85, John Taylor, esq.—At Tollerton, the Rev. Pendock Neale, rector of that parish.—At Carcolston, Mrs. Matthews.—At Keyworth, 21, Mr. John Shepperson.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A charitable institution is contemplated for selling at a cheap rate clothing to the poor of Stamford and its neighbourhood.

Married.] Mr. C. Bennett, to Miss Watson.—Mr. W. Hall, to Miss Caroline Carr: all of Lincoln.—Mr. Bartham, of Grantham, to Miss Bowerbank, of Mansfield.—Mr. Newsome, to Miss Elizabeth Wressell, both of Gainsborough.—Mr. John Rippen, to Miss Glenn.—Mr. Samuel Bestwick, to Miss Hyde: all of Grantham.—Mr. R. Fowler, of Hull, to Miss Mary Day, of Caenby.—Peter Parnell, jun, esq. of Stamford, to Miss Harriet L. Watson, of Canterbury.—Mr. John Ostler, of West Ashby, to Miss Lucy Ward, of Spilsby.—Mr. Francis Robinson, to Miss Crowkwell, both of Brigg.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. Fowler.—26, Mrs. Goulding.

At Grimsby, Mrs. Emmerson.—53, Mr. John Bates.

At Spilsby, 32, Mr. John Lentou.—25, Miss Mary Graseley.

At Spalding, 30, Mrs. Armstrong.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Jackson.

At Caistor, Miss Mildred Mouncey.

At Louth, 82, Mr. Holland.—Mr. Lloyd.—68, Mr. W. Near.

At Carringham, 62, Mr. Winn.—At Caenby, 22, Mr. Thomas Bland.

At Somersby, 71, Mr. Samuel Melson.—At St. Martin's, Stamford Barlon, 69, W. Westmorland, esq.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] The Rev. John Benson, M.A. of Leicester, to Miss Frances Gilpin, of Pulversbatch.—

Pulversbatch.—Mr. J. Hind, of Leicester, to Miss Elizabeth Berridge, of Belgrave.—Mr. Joseph Letts, to Miss Elizabeth Smeeton, both of Medbourn.—Mr. John Lake, of Rothwell, to Miss Grant, of Market Harborough.—Mr. Payne, of Syston, to Miss Sarah Spencer, of Leicester.—Mr. Edward Gamble, of Cotesmore, to Miss Hannah Maria Lloyd, of Bromyard.

Died.] At Leicester, 34, Mrs. Gratia Drayton, deservedly lamented.

At Ashby de la Zouch, 77, Mr. Charles.

At Thornton, Mr. Webster.—At Osgathorp, 60, Mr. Benjamin Johnson.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A meeting lately took place at Stafford, for the purpose of relieving the distresses of the destitute in the county. During its progress it was much interrupted by the cries of the starving populace, who loudly vociferated "Lower your rents," "Down with all sinecurists." At length, on the rising of an independent man to explain the true causes of the misery they had met to alleviate, the heads of the meeting dispersed, after subscribing some inadequate sums, for the vain purpose of relieving the innumerable poor.

At an adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of *Wolverhampton*, recently held for the purpose of taking into consideration the most effectual means of relieving the distress of the manufacturing and labouring poor, the following, among other resolutions, were unanimously adopted:—1. That, from the Report of the committee appointed to ascertain the state of the distress of the manufacturing and labouring poor, it appears, that there are upwards of 4,500 individuals, including men, women, and children, (being more than one-fourth of the population of the town) in very distressed circumstances—a great proportion of which are out of employment, whilst the others have only very scanty and uncertain means of subsistence.—2. That, in consequence of the daily diminution of persons who had been able to pay, and the great increase of those who are constantly applying for relief, the Poor Rates have very seriously increased, and are increasing to a most enormous extent.—3. That, notwithstanding the benevolent intention of obtaining subscriptions towards relieving those distresses, the sums hitherto subscribed are totally inadequate for that purpose.—4. That, though this meeting is duly sensible of the very liberal and munificent donations of several individuals in the county, yet when they consider its opulence, respectability, and population, they cannot help lamenting their examples have had, in general, so little effect.—5. That from the unexampled difficulties which the manufacturing and trading part of the district have had, for a long time, to contend with, by a total stagnation of

trade, great depreciation of their property by heavy losses and large stocks, they are rendered incapable of contributing to the wants, or alleviating the sufferings (but in a very limited way) of the manufacturing and labouring poor.—6. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it is more desirable to employ the poor in some useful undertaking than to distribute relief to them without labour.

Married.] The Rev. William Hickin, of Guosall, to Miss Crinch, of Hallowood.—T. Troughton, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Willock, of Overton.—Mr. Harding, to Miss Smith, both of Hanley.—Mr. Sharp, of London, to Miss Harriet Slathian, of Colbridge.—At Abbot's Bromley, Robert Hayne Chawner, esq. to Miss J. Hide, of Bagot's Bromley.—Mr. Thomas Daniel, to Miss A. Cotton, both of Stoke-upon-Trent.

Died.] At Litchfield, 63, S. Eboral, esq. sen. a member of the Corporation.

At Wolverhampton, 29, Mr. Edward Ward.—Isaac Scott, esq. suddenly.

At Eccleshall, 33, Mr. Walter Titley, respected.

At Wall, 65, the widow of Robert Hall, esq.—At Great Fenton, Mr. John Moore, deservedly respected.—At Trentham, 49, Mr. G. Henney.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Benjamin Butler, to Miss Mary Bayers.—Mr. Robert Bolding, of Digbeth, to Mrs. Barker; all of Birmingham.—At Leamington, Augustus Edward Hobart, esq. to Miss Mary Williams.—Mr. Samuel Bolton, of Birmingham, to Miss Beatrice Stubbs, of Cannock.—Mr. Painter, of Birmingham, to Miss Eliza Bull, of Brown Candover.—Mr. Samuel Mills, of Stratford on Avon, to Miss Warren, of Newbold Pacey.

Died.] At Birmingham, 25, Mrs. Hyde, much esteemed.—In Steelhouse-lane, Mrs. Sarah Green.—In Great Hampton-street, 74, Mrs. Mary Milburn.—In Bell-street, Mr. Thomas Millward.—In Canal-street, 23, Mrs. Elizabeth Bowen, regretted.—Mr. John Berry, formerly a jeweller, in New Hall-street; he has, for many years, been well-known and deservedly respected in that town for his upright, pious, and amiable spirit and behaviour. Long will his memory be gratefully and respectfully cherished by a numerous circle of his descendants, friends, and acquaintance.

At Stratford on Avon, 68, Mr. Smith.

At Sutton Coldfield, the widow of J. Duncumb, esq.

At Coleshill, Mr. John Burbidge.

At Camp-hill, 84, Mrs. Simcox.—At Darlaston, Mrs. Mary Rogers, regretted.—At Hockley, 29, Mr. John Robinson, jun.—At Polesworth, 26, Mr. Samuel Cooper.

SHROPSHIRE.

At a meeting of gentlemen, freeholders, and inhabitants of the county of Salop, held, pursuant to requisition, at the Shire-hall, in Shrewsbury, the 7th ult. "for the purpose of taking into consideration the most effectual means of relieving the distresses of the manufacturing and labouring poor," Sir T. J. TYRWHITT JONES, Bt. High Sheriff, in the chair; it was resolved unanimously—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that a subscription should be immediately opened for the purpose of relieving the distresses of the manufacturing and labouring poor of this county.

Married.] Mr. William Laurence, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Hughes, of Meole.—Francis Cashel Crotty, esq. to Miss Mary Wellings, of Ludlow.—Mr. Hughes, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Beatrice Atkinson.—At Wrockwardine, Mr. Francis Rogers, to Miss Elizabeth Cross.—Mr. Walker, of Bridgnorth, to Miss Mary Winnal, of Bilingsley.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Mountford, —21, Mr. Samuel Wall.—Miss Sarah Blower.

At Shiffnall, Mrs. W. Yates.

At Woore, the wife of John Latham, esq.

At the More, Miss Mary Roberts.—At Cressage, Mrs. Jenkins.—At Cruck Meole, Mrs. Winstanley.—Near Condover, Mr. Oakley.—At Milson, Miss Ann Beddoe.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. William Yates, of Stourport, to Miss Elizabeth Perry, of Bewdley.—Mr. John Gough, of Kidderminster, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Pedmore.—Mr. S. W. Palmer, of King's Norton, to Miss Elizabeth Brittle, of Bay-tree house.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Thomas Bayliss.

At Kidderminster, 89, the widow of Mr. Thomas Cooper.—Mr. Charles Radcliffe, many years librarian to the Worcester library.

At Stourbridge, Mr. Isaac Snell, lamented.

At Stourport, 68, Mr. John Redding.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The late Hereford music-meeting attracted a splendid assemblage of company; the collections exceeded 650l.

Married.] Mr. William Gatehouse, of the Woodlands, to Miss Deykin.—Mr. Llewellyn, to Miss Housden, of Upper Sapy.—Mr. Edward Gamble, of Cottesmere, to Miss Hannah Maria Lloyd, of Bromyard.

Died.] At Burghill-Lodge, William Linger, esq.—At Ridgebourne, the widow of Edmund Cheese, esq.

GLoucester AND Monmouth.

Alarming tumults within the month have taken place in Monmouthshire: the colliers and miners at the iron-works of Merther Tydvil, to the number of 15,000, collected in open revolt; setting, for some

days, the civil powers at defiance. They resisted the attempt of their employers to reduce their wages to *one shilling per day*. Expresses were forwarded to the home department, which directed the mails to convey instructions to the different districts for the immediate march of troops. The speedy appearance of large bodies of these, and the persuasions and promises of the magistracy, appeased and dispersed the enraged multitude without bloodshed; but it does not yet appear that they have accepted employment on the low terms offered, though it may be the most that can be afforded.

After one of the most severe and honorable struggles ever known, COLONEL WEBB, supported by the Whig interest, has been returned to represent the city of Gloucester in Parliament: the numbers at the close of the poll were—

For Col. Webb 849

For Mr. Cooper 730

At Gloucester a club has been formed, which merits general imitation, and which, if general, would correct most of our political evils. The principal inhabitants of the town and county have formed an association called a Whig Club, for the purpose of raising a fund to assist in defraying the expences of any Whig who may offer himself as a candidate to represent the city or county of Gloucester. Let such clubs be formed in every county of the empire, and the cause of liberty and political justice will soon triumph.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Bristol lately took place at the Guildhall, for the purpose of forming a charitable institution to perpetuate the memory of the late Richard Reynolds.—See *Varieties*.

Married.] Mr. Drinkwater, of Gloucester, to Miss Millwater, of Minchinhampton.—Mr. Culverwell, to Miss Ann Godwin, both of Bristol.—William Roden Rennalls, esq. to Miss Jane Lewis, of Clifton.—Nathaniel Dyer, esq. of Nailsworth, to Miss Rayer, of Guiting.—William Aston, esq. of Eyford-house, to Miss Mary Ann Seddon, of Aldersgate-street, London.—Mr. Henry Clift, to Miss Ann Burdock, both of Painswick.—Richard Smith, esq. of Downfield, to Miss Henrietta Moens, of Park-street, Bristol.

Died.] At Gloucester, 70, Mr. Charles King, greatly regretted.—69, Mr. Pettat Gardiner, much respected.—In Barton-street, 91, D. Brehm, esq.—Mr. James Cole.—Mr. Palmer.

At Bristol, in Charles-street, 79, Mr. J. Vowles.—The widow of Mr. L. Wensley, greatly regretted.—In St. James's Church-yard, 72, Mr. Thomas Waller.—On St. Michael's hill, the widow of the Rev. George Wilkins.—At Chepstow, the widow of Mr. John Kirby, justly regretted.

At Cirencester, Mr. John Padbury.—39,

the widow of R. W. Hall, esq. justly lamented.

At Tewkesbury, 96, Mr. William Tomkins.

At Siston, 40, Mrs. Maria Gould, regretted.—At Brinscomb Port, the wife of Mr. Richard Miller, banker.—At Dimmock, Mr. Hartland.—At Widford, 82, Mr. Henry Secker, universally esteemed.—At Kingstanley, Mr. Holder.—At Kingscote, 67, Mrs. Wright.—At Maisey Hampton, Mr. William Collett.

At Cheltenham, after an indisposition of a few days only, James King, esq. master of the ceremonies of that place, and of the Upper Assembly Rooms at Bath. On the removal of Mr. Tyson, in 1785, to the Upper Rooms, he was elected Master of the Ceremonies of the Lower Assembly Rooms; and on the resignation of Mr. Tyson, Mr. King was himself translated to the Upper Rooms, at the commencement of the season of 1805; where, and at Cheltenham, he continued to officiate highly to the satisfaction of the nobility and gentry, to the period of his decease.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The magistrates of several hundreds in this county have expressed their determination, at the late day of licensing public-houses, that if, in future, any complaint was made against any public-house, in the hands of a brewer, of the badness of the beer, they would, at the next licensing day, grant a license to the publican, and not to the house, so that he might remove to any other house.

Married.] S. Collingwood, esq. of Oxford, to Miss Ann Jemima Huntly, late of Reading.—Daniell Taunton, esq. of Oxford, to Miss Bradford, of Swindon.—Mr. R. H. Freeborn, of Oxford, to Miss Elizabeth Pratt, of Narborough Lodge.—Mr. Hunt, of Oxford, to Miss Hartin, of Bicester.—Mr. Joseph Ward, of Banbury, to Mrs. Elizabeth Stacey, of Wardington.—William Hayward, jun. esq. of Watlington, to Miss Jane Elcanor Webb, of Wokingham.—Mr. John Tew, of Fencot, to Mrs. Taylor, of Headington.—Mr. R. Davey, of Dorchester, to Miss L. C. Morgan, of Coughton.—Mr. Charles Lovegrove, to Miss Wildgoose, both of Little Milton.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Gould.—In St. Giles's, at an advanced age, Mrs. Busby.—In Pembroke-street, 64, Mr. Beechy, suddenly.

At Thame, 82, Mr. H. Dimmock, greatly respected.

At Haseley, F. Wastie, esq.—At Stadhampton, 76, Mrs. Elizabeth Ayres.—At Benson, at an advanced age, Mrs. Norman.—At Wheatley, Mrs. Griffin.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Burton, of Newbury, to Miss Jane Hooper, of Hatt-house.—Mr. May, of Englefield, to Miss Strange, of Theale.

Died.] At Bill-hill, General Gower.—At Groundwell-house, 85, Mrs. C. Wayke.—At White Waltham, 77, Thomas Rawlings, esq.

At Reading, Mary, the wife of Dr. Valpy: she was the sister of William Benwell, of Trinity-college, Oxford, and, like her brother, she died of a fever, occasioned by her anxious and unremitting attention to some sick members of her family. She made all around her happy; and she was herself happy in her family, in her connexions, and in her own reflections. Towards the pupils of Dr. Valpy's establishment, over the domestic part of which she presided, she acted not only as a friend but a mother. A short time ago they gave an interesting proof of their love and gratitude, by presenting her with plate amounting to 250 guineas; a gift, the value of which was considerably increased by the endearing manner in which it was made.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

Married.] Mr. W. Lane, of Biggleswade, to Miss Mary Freeman, of West Walton.

Died.] At Bantingford, Mrs. Amelia Wortham.—At Hoddesdon, 65, the widow of W. Farrington, esq.

At Harrold, 72, Mrs. Clapham.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Wing, of Thorpe, to Miss Sarah Wells, of Peterborough.—Thomas Mercer, esq. of Hackleton, to Miss Catherine Boulton.—Mr. Perkins, of Buckingham, to Miss Hannah King, of Cold Ashby.—Mr. Richard Wittaker, to Miss S. Rose, both of Kettering.—Mr. James Eland Hobson, of London, to Miss Matilda Eland, of Thrapston.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Drake.—60, Mr. Edge.

At Peterborough, 62, Mr. J. Sherman.—At Kettering, 22, Mr. Sherman.—80, Mr. Christopher Wilson.

At Towcester, 65, Mr. Henry Simes.—At Paulerspury, Miss Ann Master.

At Horton, 87, Sir Robert Gunning, bart. K.B.—At Isham, 38, Mrs. Smith.—At Loddington, Mr. Thomas Dainty.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] William Jellings, esq. of Meppal, to Miss Mary Macormick, of Witcham.—At Eynesbury, Mr. J. Atterbury, to Miss Ann White, of Long Stow.—At Little Stukeley, Mr. Falconer, surgeon, to Miss Ann Gray, of Great Gedding.

Died.] At Cambridge, in the University, the Rev. Edward Blomfield, M.A. Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Emanuel College.

At Warboys, 66, Frances, wife of the Rev. Robert Fowler.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. James Graves, to Miss Sarah Buttifant.—Mr. Thomas Browne, to Miss Charlotte Yallop.—Mr. Thomas Love, to Miss Mary Goring: all of Norwich.—

Mr. Robert Norman, of Norwich, to Miss Leeds, of Coltishall.—Robert Back, esq. of London, to Miss Lowden, of Norwich.—Mr. John Harper, of Norwich, to Miss Mary Obley, of Yarmouth.—Mr. Eade, to Miss Oakes, of Horsford.—Mr. George Borratt, of Mickleburgh, to Miss M. J. Cook, of Yarmouth.—Mr. W. Etheridge, to Miss Aytton, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. John Headly, of Gayton, to Miss Catherine Matthews, of Grinaston.—At Gillingham, Mr. Thomas Ward, merchant, London, to Miss Berry, daughter of the late Mr. John Berry.

Died.] At Norwich, 73, Theodora, wife of David Colombine, esq. highly respected.—63, Mrs. Susanna Prentice.—In St. Stephen's, 62, the widow of Mr. Thomas Barber.—86, Richard Moss, esq. Deputy Registrar of the Diocese of Norwich, greatly respected.

At Coulton, 72, Mr. William Downing.—At Poringland, 62, Mr. Christopher Walter.—At Ketteringham, 55, Mrs. Maria Walpole.—At Gayton, 19, Miss Elizabeth Marsters, regretted.—At Lakenham, 33, Mrs. Rebecca Church.—At Castonhall, 82, Mrs. Howes.—At Flegg Burgh, 74, Mr. John Allured.—At Matham, 40, Mr. John Butters.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Samuel Cooper, to Miss Bailey, both of Bury.—Mr. Philip Thompson, to Miss S. Beckitt, both of Woodbridge.—Robert Oneby Walker, esq. to Miss Wynter, of Aldeburgh.—John Constable, esq. of East Beigholt, to Miss Bicknell, of Spring garden-terrace, London.—Mr. Sidney, to Miss Ayliffe, both of Woolpit.—Mr. Robert Pattle, to Miss Mary Stedman, both of Norton.—Mr. Thomas Cracknell, of Fressingfield, to Miss Sarah Norman, of South Elmham.

Died.] At Ipswich, Mr. Joseph Marsh, respected.—51, the wife of Mr. J. Smart.

At Bury, 58, Mr. William Bailey.

At Brandon, Mr. Michael Phillips, regretted.

At Saxmundham, 73, the wife of Mr. Robert Russell.

At Sudbury, 35, Hannah, wife of the Rev. Henry Watts Wilkinson, M.A.

At Kentford, 69, Mrs. Sarah Dunthorne.

At Thrandiston, 44, Mr. J. Rix.—At Mendham, 74, Mr. J. Bryant.—At Denham, 56, Mr. Matthew Halls.—At Wilby, 70, Mr. Thomas Whitmore.—At Burstall, Mr. Lott.

ESSEX.

Robberies have lately been carried on to a great extent in the neighbourhood of Saffron Waldon; want of employment is the alledged, and, beyond all doubt, the real cause. Distress is general throughout this county; men are compelled to work hard for 8d. per day, and numerous able bodied men cannot obtain more than 6d. Mr. M. Phillips has presented to the Lord.

Lieutenant of the county, his plan for ameliorating their distresses.

Married.] Mr. James Russell, of Woodford, to Miss Appleton, of Henley upon Thames.—W. H. Dutton, esq. to Miss Mary Anne Clarke, of Danbury.

Died.] At Brentwood, Mrs. Ablin. At Maldon, Mrs. Tomlinson.—Mrs. Coc, suddenly.

At Springfield-hall, 32, Mr. John Abrey.—At Elmnden, 72, Mr. J. Warner.—At Great Baddow, Mr. Stephen Duffield.—At Audley End, Mr. Butler, lamented.—At Radwinter, 74, Mr. T. Carter.—At Woodham Walter, John Hance, esq.

KENT.

Married.] Mr. Edward Southey, to Miss Mary Sturges, both of Canterbury.—Mr. William Forth, of Bridge, to Mrs. Sophia Hills, of Canterbury.—Mr. G. Burr, to Miss M. Taylor, both of Maidstone.—At Folkestone, Mr. Thomas Slater, to Miss Lydia Punnett.—Mr. John Middleton, to Miss Ann Bury, both of Deal.—Mr. Jessup, of Gravesend, to Mrs. Moore.—Mr. T. Petman, of Eastry, to Miss Emily Hatfield, of Norwich.—Mr. Thomas Butcher, of Seasalter, to Miss Dunk, of Heam.—Mr. William Bigg, to Miss L. W. Claringbold, both of Eastchurch.

Died.] At Canterbury, 57, Mr. Robert Draper, much and deservedly respected.—61, Mr. William Smith.

At Chatham, Mr. William Brookes.—At an advanced age, Miss Semerton.

At Rochester, Mr. J. Clarke.—83, Mr. Joseph Hawkins, much respected.

At Deal, 45, Mr. R. Long.—69, Mr. R. Claringbold.

At Folkestone, 54, the wife of Mr. Edward Adams.

At Sandwich, 73, Mr. William Pott.

At Milton, 43, Mr. Wood.—At Upchurch, 23, Mr. William Thomas.—At Seabrook, 31, Mrs. Ewins.—At Whitstable, 30, Mr. John Daniels.—At Squeries-Lodge, Ann, wife of Charles Warde, esq.—At Adisham, 67, Mrs. Cloke, regretted.—At Brabourne, 31, Mr. James Hawkins.

SUSSEX.

The new canal which forms a junction of the rivers Wey and Arun, and completes the line of inland navigation from London to Arundel, has recently been opened.

Married.] Alexander Shauman, M.D. to Miss Emma Redman, of Chichester.

Died.] At Chichester, Mr. Thomas Week, suddenly.—Mr. William Knott.

At Lewes, Mrs. Ford, suddenly.

At Hastings, Alexander Mc. Kenzie, esq.

At Sidlesham, 77, Mr. Boorne.

HAMPSHIRE.

Portsmouth anchorage has, for the first time these twenty-five years, been without a ship-of-war lying at it.

John Carter, esq. (Mr. Croker having resigned.)

resigned,) has been returned, without opposition, to represent Portsmouth, in the room of the late Sir John Miller, bart.

Such is the agricultural embarrassments of this county, that, within a week of the last month, the stocks of eleven farms, consisting of 1073 sheep, 403 lambs, 180 cows and oxen, 77 horses, and 112 pigs, were sold off by auction.

Married.] Mr. Harris, of Winchester, to Miss Wise, of Horndean.—At Southampton, Capt. G. S. Harris, to Miss C. Von Essen, of Petersburg.—The Rev. Mr. Chamberlayne, to Miss Dupree, of Southampton.—J. Phillips, esq., to Miss Maria Marshall, of Portsmouth.—Mr. Joseph Penhryn, to Miss Houghton, of Portsmouth.—Mr. John Chace, to Miss Jackson, of Portsea.—Mr. Martin, to Miss Anne Groves, both of Ly-mington.—Mr. H. Way, of Westcourt, to Miss Roach, of Arrotten farm.

Died.] At Portsmouth, 84, Mr. Donly. At Southampton, William Lintott, esq. late mayor of that town, much respected.—At Gosport, at an advanced age, Mrs. Buckland.—At Winchester, Mr. T. Mould. At Portsea, Mr. Fabian.—Mr. Waller.—The wife of Dr. B. Lara.—Mrs. Carpenter.—Mrs. Gillam, much respected.

At Romsey, 73, the widow of Mr. John Camley.

At Newport, Mr. William Tucker, highly respected.—73, Mr. Edward Brañett.

At Ringwood, 78, Miss E. Jones.

WILTSHIRE.

The high price of bread at Swindon has occupied the attention of the magistrates of that division for some considerable time; and, with a view of lessening the evil complained of, they have come to the unanimous resolution of regulating the price in future by setting an Assize.

Married.] The Rev. Thomas Heathcote, of Shaw-hill, to Miss Georgiana Fuller, esq. of Neston-park.—Mr. Feltham, to Miss Jane Langley, both of Warminster.

Died.] At Chippenham, 82, the widow of Anthony Guy, esq.

At Cricklade, 32, the Rev. Thomas Thompson, M.A.

At Corsham-house, 64, Paul Cobb Mellien, esq. highly and justly esteemed.

At Grundall, 86, Mrs. Waite.—At Roundway, 22, Miss Chandler.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A meeting of the owners and occupiers of land in the counties of Somerset and Gloucester, has lately been held, when the following resolutions were unanimously agreed upon:—

“That the Corn Law, which passed in the Session of Parliament in the year 1814, is not sufficient protection to the cultivators of the soil; inasmuch as, in the year of scarcity, it leaves too large a proportion of the loss, from a scanty crop, on the grower; by opening the ports at prices far below what will indemnify him for the

charges and expenses of cultivation, particularly when, by the failure of quantity in the crop, he stands in greater need of indemnity in price, to enable him to go on with his cultivation the ensuing year.

“That, by the large imports of foreign corn, and consequent check to the employment of our own agricultural labourers, the country is in a most alarming state of depression; that many occupiers of land are unable to pay their rents; because, such has been the reduction in value of all the productions of the soil of Great Britain within the last two years, that the crops of many estates, when turned into money, have been barely sufficient to discharge the taxes, wages, and disbursements arising on such estates, without leaving any thing either for rent or subsistence; whereby many industrious tenants have been actually ruined, and abandoned their estates; and many landlords deprived of their income by such abandonment of their lands.

“That the origin of such reduction in value, was the large imports of almost every production of the soil of Great Britain, but particularly of corn, wool, hides, tallow, butter, and seeds; which have been imported from foreign parts, since the peace, where such productions can be grown cheaper than in this country, in which rents and taxes have been necessarily so much advanced; and the continuation of it to the necessities of the tenantry, who have been, and still are, obliged to force their commodities into the market at any price, to prevent distresses for rent and taxes.

“That these sufferings and distresses are the more aggravated and afflicting, because, while the productions of the soil of this kingdom are thus left open and unprotected from the competition of other countries, the legislature has, in its wisdom, granted the most ample protection to every species of manufacture, as well as the shipping of the United Kingdom: whereby the merchants and manufactures enjoy, not only the security and privilege of a double market by the exclusive supply of the inhabitants of the united kingdom with whatever they can manufacture or import, and such inhabitants consume, but the supply of almost every other part of the world, by means of adequate drawbacks on their manufactures and imports, when exported.

“That, to permit the mercantile and manufacturing interests of this country to enjoy privileges, and advantages of such extent, at the expence of the landed interest, has very much diminished the employ of the peasantry, and will continue to oppress the agriculture of the country; which has involved both the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the nation in the like difficulties and distresses which the agricultural

cultural part of the community have so long suffered, to the manifest injury of the general prosperity of the United Kingdom; and which nothing can restore so effectually, as granting to agriculture equal privileges with manufacture and commerce.

“That, as the tenantry of the kingdom have never shrunk from any duties or services which their country required, either personal or pecuniary, they are all well-entitled to ask the government, with all the confidence which their zeal and loyalty in the service of their king and country inspires, for the same protecting duties against the import of foreign goods of a similar nature with those grown in this country, as the merchants and manufacturers of the kingdom have so long enjoyed for whatever they import or manufacture; without which, it is our unanimous opinion, that the cultivation of the soil cannot be carried on, and that a diminished cultivation will produce a scarcity ruinous to all classes of society.

“That it is our opinion, that nothing short of a protecting duty of thirty per cent. on all corn, meal, flour, rye, oats, pease, beans, barley, beer or bigge, wool, flax, hemp, hides, tallow, seeds, butter, and cheese, according to the price current in the United Kingdom at the time of such import, which we consider equivalent to the taxes paid by the growers in this country, will protect the cultivators of the soil from foreign competition, and secure the grower a remunerating price, in proportion to the abundance or scantiness of his crops.

“That in the present improved state of agriculture, government might safely, and beneficially to the country at large, grant a drawback of ten per cent. on the export of all corn, meal, flour, rye, oats, pease, beans, barley, beer or bigge, seeds, butter, and cheese, as a means of ensuring employment to our peasantry, of continuing and encouraging such improved agriculture—the surest basis of national wealth and prosperity—for otherwise redundancy of produce may become almost as prejudicial from growth as from import.”

Married.] Mr. Robert Calliford, to Miss Catherine Weare.—Mr. Evans, of Springfield-place, to Miss Harriet Thurston, of Kingsmead-terrace: all of Bath.—Mr. C. Moore, of the Abbey-church yard, Bath, to Miss S. Meredith, of Ludlow.—The Rev. Thomas Tudball, of Staplegrove-cottage, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Daubeny.—Mr. George Shaw, of Somerton, to Miss Phillis Hockey, of Charlton Mackrell.

Died.] At Bath, on Sion-hill, the wife of William Maxwell, esq.—In Kingsmead-street, Miss Chaffin.—In Green-street, Mrs. Barnard.—Mrs. Stewart.—In the Circus, 51, the widow of Thomas Leclmere, esq.—Mrs. Sage Nash.—In Bladud-buildings,

83, Robert Harvey, esq. M.D.—In Chapel-row, Miss Rebecca Hilbert.—In Brook-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hungerford.

At Frome, the wife of Mr. James Trotman.

At Montacute-house, the widow of the Rev. William Phelps.—At Hutton-Court, Edward Sheppard, esq.—At Mark, Mr. John Cook.—At Tenlett-house, 24, Rachel, wife of J. T. B. Notley, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. George Chamberlain, rector of Wyke Regis and Weymouth, to Miss Margaret Dupre, of Melcombe Regis.—At Symonds-bury, E. H. Plumptre, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss E. H. Pittfield, of Symonds-bury.

Died.] At Swanage, 69, the Rev. Samuel Gale, precursor of Llandaff.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. James Badcock, to Miss C. Bartlett, both of Exeter.—Mr. William Skinner, of Plymouth, to Miss Sarah Pope, of Stonehouse.—Capt. Fuller, R. N. to Miss Eliza White, of Exminster.—Capt. Robert Deare, of the E. I. C.'s Service, to Miss T. Law, of Barnstaple.—At Tavistock, Mr. Savary, of the R. N. to Miss Roberts.—Mr. James Elliott, to Miss Mary Browse, both of Totnes.—Mr. John Coldridge, to Miss Tamsin Maunder, of Morchard Bishop.

Died.] At Exeter, 87, Mr. Alexander Pope.—22, Miss Elizabeth Dennis.—Miss Mary Allday; justly esteemed and regretted.—23, Miss Hannah Perry.—70, Mrs. Ann Wood.—64, the wife of Mr. James Humphreys, greatly regretted.

At Plymouth, Admiral Manley.
At Barnstaple, Mrs. Martha Bliss.
At Bideford, 110, Mrs. Joan Shaddick: she retained her faculties to the last.
At Tavistock, Edward Bray, esq.
At Crediton, 51, Major William Langworthy.

At Exmouth, 57, Lieut. Thomas Brown, R.N.

At Alplington Lodge, 33, Capt. Samuel Ashmore, R. M.—At Bishopsteignton, the widow of John Cove, esq. suddenly.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Edward Pearce, esq. of Bodmin, to Miss Eliot, daughter of the late Rev. R. Eliot, vicar of Maker and St. Teath.—Mr. James Budge, of Camborne, to Miss Anna Maria Torker.—Capt. Furze, of the Chesterfield-packet, to Miss Sleeman, of Milor.—William Philp, esq. of Hendra, to Miss Webb, of St. Austell.

Died.] At Penzance, 63, Mrs. Mary Bower, greatly regretted.—Mr. William Williams.

At Truro, 72, Mr. John Shear.—88, Mr. William Squire, suddenly.

At Fowey, 89, Mrs. Sarah Andrew.
At West Looe, 65, Mrs. Elizabeth Keask.

WALES.

The late Wynnstay Agricultural Meeting was attended by a numerous and highly respectable party of agriculturists from Salop and the adjoining counties. After the ploughing matches, and awarding and delivery of the premiums, Sir W. W. Wynne addressed his guests, 400 in number, urging the necessity of every gentleman's exerting himself to alleviate the distresses of the labouring and lower orders of society, by employing them as much as possible in the general advancement of agriculture, especially in draining—in the improvement of roads, or in any other kind of business, (even that of destroying the weeds upon land) which would at once benefit the property of the proprietor, and relieve the accumulating distresses of the poor.

Married.] The Rev. John Bulmer, to Miss Martha Phillips, both of Haverfordwest.—The Rev. David Thomas, of Milford, to Mrs. Harris, of Tierson.—Mr. J. B. Munde, to Miss Martin, late of Cardiff.—The Rev. Lewis Hughes, of Llanddientolien, to Miss Margaret Owen, of Erwalls.—Mr. D. Breeze, of Dinas Mowddy, to Miss Anne Lloyd, of Mallwyd.

Died.] At Swansea, 33, Mrs. Emmet Rees, deservedly lamented.

At Cardigan, Edward James, esq. greatly regretted.

At Brecon, 58, Mr. Samuel Campion, highly and deservedly esteemed.

SCOTLAND.

The most perspicuously and elegantly written resolutions that have appeared on

the state of the country have been promulgated from Paisley. We regret that they appeared in the London papers too late in the month to allow of our transferring them into our pages; they however merit repetition in every town of that hood-winked part of the empire.

Married.] Lieut. Gen. Leslie, to Miss Cuning, of Edinburgh.—Francis Pym, jun. esq. to Lady Jane Leslie Melville.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Major Samuel Sinclair Hay, commandant of the Golan-dswair corps, Bengal artillery.—Mrs. Lindsay Carnegie.

IRELAND.

The grand and the royal canals in Ireland have stopped payment of the interest of their debentures: thus have, not merely many individuals, but many families and public charities, been thrown into the most distressing embarrassments; and great additional distress has been added to the other calamities of Ireland.

Married.] F. R. Hoey, esq. of Dungan-non, to Miss Anne Forde, of Seaford.—The Hon. Col. John Meade, M.P. for the county of Down, to Miss Urania Caroline Ward, of Castle Ward, county of Down.

Died.] At Dublin, in Clare-street, J. Reid, esq.

At Limerick, in George-street, Mrs. Preston, wife of the Dean of Limerick.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Major-General Baird, a brave and distinguished officer.

At Madras, Sir George Colebrooke.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Readers will observe a novel feature of this work in the current number, in the PROÆMIUM to the List of New Publications. We propose to render this article permanent, and we flatter ourselves it will be found to increase the value and interest of our Miscellany at home and abroad. We are no friends of anonymous criticism; but, as we can depend on the integrity of the writers of the several articles, we offer our tried responsibility, of above twenty years' experience, as a guarantee of the fair and honourable conduct of this article.

We have heard of a design to reprint this Miscellany at CALCUTTA; in which case our Correspondents will enjoy the advantage of having their opinions printed and re-printed in Europe, America, and Asia; and we shall have the satisfaction of feeling that our labours have all the influence on society which the press is capable of conferring on them. The wicked annihilation of the monthly Journals of France, noticed at page 352, cannot fail to add greatly to our present extensive circulation on the Continent.

A Correspondent, of the highest order of personal integrity, worth, and benevolence, asks us, in a private Note, "whether a retreat in a remote part of North Britain would be acceptable for one or two persons whom Rank and Affluence have not shielded from the worst of human calamities—a disordered mind. Every tender attention would be faithfully bestowed, and lucid intervals amused in a domestic circle, where genteel habits prevail. If the subjects were in childhood or youth, gentle instruction and kind control might produce some acquirements, and perhaps effect a cure." We have made the enquiry public from a conviction that we should be the happy means of serving the afflicted, if, through us, an arrangement were made.

The acceptable favour of our subscriber at Nairn was printed at page 209, and we shall be glad of his future contributions.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 291.] **DECEMBER 1, 1816.** [5 of Vol. 42.

The Friends of this Miscellany, who may be desirous of completing their Sets or Volumes, are requested to take notice, that, for the purpose of encouraging their Design, the several Numbers composing the first FORTY VOLUMES, or to the Commencement of 1816, will be sold at ONE SHILLING and THREE PENCE per Number, till the first of May next; but, after that time, they can be had only at the usual Price of Two Shillings. The increased Demand for this Work, in every part of the World where the English Language is read, and the Interruptions of the supply in foreign Countries, owing to successive Wars, will render this Proposal an Accommodation to many of our distant Readers; as well as to many new Subscribers at Home.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME years since a survey was taken, by that able engineer Mr. Rennie, of the ground lying between the mouth of the River Parret, across the country to Seaton, in the eastern corner of Devonshire, on the coast of the English Channel, to ascertain the feasibility of effecting a junction between that channel and the Bristol Channel (into which the River Parret empties itself), in order for ships to avoid the circuitous voyage round the Land's End. The design, I believe, was to make the canal or river sufficiently deep to carry ships of any burthen; and to effectuate that in the course of about three days, which sometimes, in the winter season, and tempestuous weather at other times of the year, takes frequently three, nay sometimes six, weeks to accomplish; and a truly national undertaking it would be!

The reason why it was not then gone into is not difficult to be given; but, it is apprehended, that *now* circumstances are materially altered. It will be my present business to shew how it may now be effectuated with considerable advantage to the country at large.

By Mr. Rennie's survey, the whole elevation of the land is, I think, no more than one hundred and eighty feet. He, I believe, estimated the expense of the whole undertaking at 1,200,000l. If we take into the account the difference in the price of labour and of land at that time and at the present, it is fair to conclude, that what would then cost 1,200,000l. cannot cost more than 1,000,000l. now; I might even go farther, and say that, as much labour and land might now be bought for 800,000l.

as, five years ago, could be bought for 1,200,000l.

So much for the value of the labour and land; now as to the utilities of the undertaking.

First.—The expedition and safety with which goods could be conveyed from Ireland, Glasgow, Liverpool, Bristol, and other contiguous parts, to Plymouth, Portsmouth, London, France, and every other part of the northern continent of Europe—the facility with which corn and cattle could be conveyed from Ireland to London—must be of the first importance, and bring at once that market to be able to compete with the ports of France at London, whenever it should become necessary to permit the importation of those articles.

Second.—The more immediate communication which it would open with the south of Ireland—an increase of its trade, the consequence of such communication—the great increase in the value of its land, and, of course, of the revenues of that hitherto depressed and unfortunate country;—a more intimate admixture of its inhabitants with the inhabitants of this country will, in all probability, tend more to destroy the spirit of bigotry and superstition than any penal or prohibitory laws can possibly do. Commerce is the soul, the bones and sinews, of improvement; had not England been a commercial nation, in what rank would she have stood in arts, sciences, and literature, amongst the nations of the earth?

Third.—A more extensive communication, on the southern coast, of the advantages resulting from the coal-trade of Wales, and of course a great increase to that trade throughout the whole line of the proposed canal.

Fourth.—A great trade would be generated

nerated for bricks and tiles; and, at the town of Bridgewater in particular, for scouring bricks,—a sort of staple manufacture, the demand for which is daily on the increase.

All these views, when realized, must have a strong, permanent, and beneficial operation, more or less, upon the trade and commerce of the United Kingdom.

But what will make the junction of the Bristol and English channels of more immediate benefit and importance to this country now is, that of finding instant employment for tens of thousands of poor men, who are either starving—a heavy burthen upon the poor rates, or filling our prisons, the hulks, or Botany Bay, as victims amidst our overcharged and unemployed population, from one end of the kingdom to the other.

Here then is a work which a patriotic government would do well to commence at once, either by taking the management and detail into its own hands, or by advancing sums of money from time to time to a company of gentlemen, who will, no doubt, soon be found both willing and able to carry the desired measure into effect; and, indeed, if the money were advanced by way of loan only to the company, there can be little doubt that the money so borrowed could be gradually repaid by the profits arising from the tolls, and other advantages which must be derived from so large, so grand, so stupendous, and withal so beneficial, an undertaking.

I believe Mr. Rennie's estimate went no farther than to unite the River Parret with Seaton, and cutting off certain detours between Bridgewater and the mouth of the said river; but in my judgment, as well as others who have at all digested the matter, the plan should by no means stop there. The entrance to the River Parret is well known to seamen as one of the most dangerous and circuitous in the whole channel, not to say in England; and, reasoning from the increase of the number of vessels which would pass through it by the proposed plan of Mr. Rennie, it is fair to conclude that, unless some method be taken to obviate the dangers at the mouth of the river, more wrecks will inevitably occur. I cannot speak with precision as to the number of vessels which have been lost on the very dangerous sands called the Gore, during the last fifteen years, but I am afraid it amounts to nearly fifteen, or, on an average, one an-

nually. Some of them have been indeed cases of aggravated distress, a detail of which will answer no purpose here. But, if a river of about one mile long, a quarter of a mile wide, and forty feet deep, were cut a little below Combwick, from the River Parret to the Bristol Channel, across some marsh lands to the north-west, it would bring at once the port of Bridgewater six miles nearer to the sea at least, save a circuit of ten miles or upwards to every ship which might enter that river; and it would increase the facilities of entering it so much, come from what place she might; and it would also obviate the great inconvenience and dangers of the Gore sands; and, of course, crown the plan of Mr. Rennie with perfection. The extra expense of this part of the undertaking will be perhaps about 160,000*l.* if made of the dimensions above; but, if half the width might be supposed sufficient, of course it would cost but one half the expense.

JAS. JENNINGS.

Huntspill; Oct. 10, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

I SEND you some cursory observations on the Narrative of Robert Adams, a sailor, who was wrecked in the year 1810 on the north-western coast of Africa, and was detained three years in slavery by the Arabs of the Great Desert, and resided several months during that period at *Timbuctoo*.

I call it *Timbuctoo*, not *Tombuctoo*, because this orthography, first established by Jackson in his *Account of Morocco*, is confirmed by M. Dupuis, who declares that it is invariably pronounced *Timbuctoo*. Vide Adams's Narrative, page 94, note D.

To prevent any obstacles to the discovery of the interior of Africa, that might occur to travellers employed by the British government, it may be expedient here to observe, that the place, 400 miles north of Senegal, on the western coast of Africa, where this poor illiterate sailor was wrecked, is called by the Arabs *El Gazie*; that is to say,

الغازي, the *g* guttural. Any African traveller desirous of ascertaining the situation of *El Gazie*, would not be able to make himself intelligible, unless he pronounced properly the *z*, or *g*

gutturals

guttural. See Jackson's Account of Morocco, third edition, page 286, note.

Adams's account of rings worn through the cartilage of the nose, (see his Narrative, page 18,) is a confirmation of Jackson's account of nose-rings, (see his account of Morocco, page 290, note.) It appears that it is the fashion to wear these rings through the middle cartilage of the nose at Wangaru as well as at Sondenay.

Adams (page 21,) confirms Jackson's account of the name of King of Timbuctoo. See Jackson's Account, third edition, p. 299, where the king is called Woolo.

It is remarkable also, that Jackson's account of Woolo, king of Timbuctoo, is confirmed on the authority of Lhage Mohammed Sherriffe, in the second volume of the proceedings of the African Association, who says that Woolo, king of Bambarra, took possession of the city of Timbuctoo from the Moors in the year of Christ 1800. Notwithstanding this extraordinary corroboration, the annotator of Adams's Narrative, speaking of Mr. Jackson's authority, says, "Mr. Jackson further states that the same king of Timbuctoo was also sovereign of Bambarra, in which respect, however, as in many other instances where he relies on *African authority*, it is apparent that he was misinformed, for the name of the sovereign of Bambarra, from the year 1795 to 1805 inclusive, was certainly Mansong." Now, I would ask the annotator, how is this fact ascertained; and he must necessarily answer, that it is established on Mr. Parke's authority, who obtained the information from an illiterate Moor, or, in other words, from *African authority*; so that the annotator asserts, as a fact, that Mansong was king, which assertion is supported on *African authority*. And he maintains that it is an error that Woolo was king of Timbuctoo, although that fact is asserted on the best of African authority by Jackson, and is confirmed by the proceedings of the African Association, as well as by Adams's Narrative.

Now, as "*La verité se fait connaitre par le concours des témoignages,*" so has the truth of Jackson's account of Woolo being sovereign of Timbuctoo been confirmed by the concurring testimony of the Proceedings of the African Association, added to that of Adams.

* Vide Lettres de M. de Bailly à M. de Voltaire, sur l'Atlantide. Lettre 11me.

That such an animal as the Heirie exists, (described by Jackson, p. 90.) is confirmed by Adams, (p. 28.) On this subject it may be observed, that Jackson's *Erragual* is the same with Leo's *Ragnahil*; this latter word being assuredly an error of the printer's. Jackson's *Erragual* is also the same with Pennant's *Rugnahl*, the *er* preceding the *Ragnal* of Jackson, being the Arabic article *Al*, which, preceding the solar letter *r* or *j*, takes that letter, and drops the *l* or *l*.

It is to be lamented that Mr. Cock, in his examination and interrogation of Adams the sailor, did not question him respecting the mode of building houses at Timbuctoo, as described by Jackson, page 298; for, although I am not disposed to doubt any thing that Jackson records, the whole of his account being collected with that discriminating caution that so evidently marks the enquirer after truth, yet any confirmation of what he asserts, even by an illiterate sailor, would have been satisfactory, more particularly on the subject in question, which is one upon which we may presume he was competent to give the necessary information.

It appears, by Adams's specimen of 'Timbuctoo' words, that the inhabitants of Timbuctoo speak a mixture of Arabic and Sondanic, which is a natural consequence resulting from the military government being deputed to negroes, and the civil government being deputed to Moors. See Jackson, p. 300 and 301.

Adams, p. 43 and 44—

Dog—*Killeb*. This is the Arabic word for dog.

Sheep—*Naidsh*. This I suspect to be the word Kaibsh, which is the Arabic for sheep, and has been transformed to Naidsh by Adams's oral inaccuracy.

Elephant—*El feel*. This is the Arabic word for elephant.

House—*Dah*. A corruption of Dar, which is the Arabic name for a house.

Mountain—*Kuddear*. A corruption of Kuddea, which is the Arabic for a hill or eminence.

Date tree—*Carna Tomar*. The first word is Sondanic, the second is a corruption of Timar, which is the Arabic name of the date.

Fig tree—*Carna Carmoor*. Kermuse is the Arabic for figs.

Thus there appears, in a list of sixteen names of things in the Timbuctoo language,

Seven are Arabic

Nine are Soudanic;

so that the language is evidently a mixture of Arabic and Soudanic.

Wolid Abusebbah, a tribe of Arabs in the desert, first noticed by Jackson, (see his map, p. 282,) is confirmed by Dupuis, (note, in Adams's Narrative, pp. 235, 236, 237;) the latter gentleman's account of the emigration of the Arabs of Wolid Abusebbah, is a corroboration of Jackson's account of a similar emigration, (page 175.)

La Mar Zarah of Adams, (vide page 24,) may probably be El Bahar Zarak (that is, the Blue River), or El Bahar Sahara (that is, the River of the Desert); either of which may proceed from the desert, and empty itself in the Nile El Abude, south of Timbuctoo; or it may possibly be a more latitudinal corruption of the stream or river of the desert called Sakia el Humara (that is, the Red Stream), which passes through the desert of Sahara, and empties itself in the Nile el Abude, somewhere near Timbuctoo! This stream is well-known by the Arabs who are accustomed to cross the desert, and they report the waters thereof to be brackish and red.

Mr. Jackson (p. 297,) asserts, the city of Timbuctoo to be without walls; Adams confirms this, (p. 25.) The Nile El Abude is described, (p. 99,) as passing to the eastward through fertile countries, east and south-east of the desert; this is a confirmation of what Jackson says, (p. 312;) for, although nothing is said by Adams of the population of the country, through which the river passes, yet fertility implies population, and it is reasonable to suppose that the inhabitants of the desert, contiguous to the river, would leave their barren habitations, and exchange them for the fertile country along the banks of the river.

The large lake mentioned in Adams's Narrative, p. 120, may probably be the Bahar Soudan, or Sea of Soudan, described by Jackson as fifteen days' journey east of Timbuctoo. Another remarkable confirmation of this interior sea, mentioned so minutely by Jackson, is confirmed by Ali Bey in his Travels, vol. i. 4to. pp. 220, 221.

VASCO DE GAMA.

Edon; Oct. 25, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Number for October, I noticed the communication of a 'friend to equal justice,' referring to a passage in Lady Craven's Journey to Constantinople, allusive to the treatment of Algerine captives by the Genoese: Lady Craven terms them prisoners of war; but we must not permit our humanity so far to confound our perceptions, as to consider them exactly in that light. The Algerines decline all ransom, or exchange of prisoners; and it is too much to expect from a state which suffers by their piracies, that compassion which they refuse to one another. The length and captivity of these miserables, therefore, is attributable to the savage neglect of their own countrymen; but here all vindication must cease; their treatment in Genoa has long been a reproach to the Christian character. I translate the following account of the Genoese Gallies, from the letters of the celebrated Dupaty, on Italy, written in the very same year as those of Lady Craven, (1785.) If compared with Captain Croker's recent, forcible description of the treatment of Christian slaves in Algiers, we cannot perceive that Genoa, in the exhibition of humanity, has any very decided advantage.

"I have been this morning to visit the gallies (of Genoa); the slaves, who are attached indiscriminately to the same chain, are of five descriptions—felons, smugglers, deserters, Algerine Turks taken at sea, and volunteers.

"Volunteers! you will say, Who are they?—Men, allow me to inform you, struggling with misery and famine; whom the government agents seek out, and tempt to enrol themselves for eight years' slavery, by a bounty. Thus, the gallies of Genoa exhibit poverty and criminality fettered by the same chain;—those who serve the Republic partaking of the misery of those who betray it.

"The Genoese carry their barbarity still farther—when the allotted period of the poor wretches is about to expire, they are seduced into the acceptance of small loans, which not being able to repay, they are constrained to enter for another eight years to discharge them. Owing to these artifices many have passed their whole lives in these gallies, by whom a penal crime was never committed.

"What

“What have we here,” said I to a person who conducted me to a kind of prison or receptacle, ‘how low, dark, and humid!—What too, I pray you, are those animals lying on the ground, whose hideous heads, appearing from beneath their wretched rugs, are covered with long and matted hair; they seem unable even to crawl; yet what striped ferocity in their looks!—Ah! do they eat only that black and hard bread?’ ‘Nothing else.’—‘Drink only that turbid water?’ ‘That alone.’—‘Do they always lie in that state?’ ‘They do.’—‘How long have they been here?’ ‘Twenty years.’—‘How old are they?’ ‘Seventy.’—‘What are they?’ ‘Algerine Turks!’

“These unhappy Mahometans are, indeed, so entirely thrust out from humanity; that they frequently lose the spontaneous movement of their limbs, and, enclosed as it were in a tomb, harden into idiotism.

“Captives under sixty, when brought from labour, are chained in small open niches in a long wall, six feet asunder, in such a way as scarcely to be able either to sit or to recline: in this state they breathe the little air which is given to them, or rather which they steal.

“In the mean time, Genoa, with more tolerance than could have been expected, permits them a mosque.—*The Protestants in France are not yet allowed churches.*

“Let me add a conclusive trait for a picture of the galleys of Genoa—I have seen the bones and garbage, abandoned by the dogs in the streets, carried from bench to bench, and sold to the galley-slaves, who disputed for their possession with all the rage and selfishness of extreme hunger.

“Genoa!” concludes Dupaty emphatically, “thy palaces are not so grand, so lofty, so numerous, or so brilliant, as they ought to be—they do not hide thy galleys!”

I make no apology, Sir, for the foregoing picture. Such exposures serve to rouse people into a nicer examination of the misery under their own eyes, or existing in Christian countries, which while justly stigmatising the cruelties of barbarians, they sometimes forget. Genoa has had reason to complain of Algiers, but anger is poorly expressed by the imitation of relentless cruelty, to say nothing of the profession of christianity. Dupaty’s remark on the exclusion of Protestant churches from France is curious.—They have since

been admitted, but we all know with what an eye the guest and ally of Great Britain regards them; and what, if common sense prove not too powerful, may ultimately be expected from the unfettered volition of the family of Bourbon. *Lambeth; Nov. 14.* I G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME months ago I felt myself called upon, from a most respectable quarter, to enter into a public discussion of the merits of county asylums for the insane.—From all that has been said in the way of reply to what I have advanced, it seems fair to conclude, that the advocates of the County-Asylum system stand convinced at the bar of truth and common sense; and, though we may respect their intentions, we are at liberty to lament their total want of information in what relates to the proper treatment of mental diseases; those asylums which have been erected at a prodigious expense, remaining as beacons, to warn others of a well-meant error, not as objects to copy.

If the most intense study for many many years upon the subject—if the most attentive observance of every shade, of every variety, in some hundreds of cases of mental diseases, can give any assurance of being right, in my opinion, then, I am not wrong, in what I have so boldly asserted of the bad effects of the County-Asylum scheme; but I did not think myself at liberty to find fault with one system without believing that I was able to suggest a better, and to do this is my present purpose.

I am far from agreeing with two writers of the present day, in their philippicks against all mad-houses indiscriminately; for, though I am free to admit that our public asylums are mere prisons, and many private mad-houses little better, still we are not to argue against the use of a thing from its abuse; and there is no question but that well-regulated mad-houses may afford the very best means of recovery, and the greatest degree of comfort to their inmates, of any plan for treating the insane, that has hitherto been promulgated. Indiscriminate invectives must be illiberal. I know several keepers of mad-houses that I believe to be honest and humane; and, if they are mistaken in their views as to the best methods of cure, the fault lies in the body politic, which sanctions nothing but indiscriminate confinement for the insane; instead of which, the proper treatment

ment of them, as it regards the cure, requires that they should have more liberty, and be put upon more corporeal and mental exertions, than they could possibly be intrusted with in society. Certain it is, that a removal from home and the irritations of family intercourse, and an experienced medical and moral treatment, are very often absolutely necessary to the cure in cases of mental derangement;—and where are those so likely to be found as in well regulated mad-houses? Certain too it is, that something is absolutely necessary as a national measure, from the vast number of incurable lunatics, and the alarming increase of insanity, particularly among the lower classes of society; for, though it may not be possible to prevent the increase of new cases, it may, I think, be very possible to reduce the number of incurables to a mere trifle. Mental derangement, being no proof of the want of virtue, or the want of intellect, can be no disgrace to the unfortunate individual who suffers under it; but the general treatment of it, and the consequent number of incurables, I consider as a very great national disgrace, therefore “Tell it not in Gath,” of the frightful numbers that are at this moment languishing in hopeless confinement as incurable lunatics in this our land, for they order these things better in other countries; and, in what I would wish to recommend, I have no claim to the merit of invention, I have only drawn simple conclusions from the consideration of plain facts.

The reason we know so little of the particulars of treating insanity by the ancients, is no doubt owing to those who undertook it as a profession, purposely concealing their methods under the cloak of mystery, for the sake of giving them consequence; we learn, for certain that insanity did exist, was considered as a curable disease, and that particular places were famous for effecting the cure. White Hellebore is mentioned as having been wonderfully efficacious, but that it grew in perfection no where so much as in the two islands of Anticyra, and that it was prepared too for use, in the greatest perfection, by the physicians living upon the islands, where it was mixed with other drugs, so that the medicine administered was a compound, bearing that name.—Now, there is good reason for supposing, that the journey to the island, the novelty of the scenery, the salubrity of the air, and an experienced moral treatment, contributed as much to

the recovery, as the medicine used, though medical treatment was not neglected, while the cure was solely attributed to the use of a drug that others could not use with safety.

The priests of ancient Egypt undertook to cure the most obstinate mental diseases by the sole agency of supernatural power, and we may well suppose that these wily priests would be very careful not to submit their god, Saturn, to the exposure arising from frequent failures; nor did they, for it appears that their efforts were so varied and judicious, that recovery was brought to an almost moral certainty. Their patients, or rather votaries, were kept under a very strict regimen, and in a constant round of active amusements; and whatever was calculated to allure the senses, or prove incentives to rational pleasure, were amply provided for them. To the effect upon the imagination, occasioned by the ceremonies of an imposing and pompous superstition, were added every thing that could delight the eye, or fascinate the ear,—the sweetest music took prisoner the captive sense; the most magnificent temples, adorned with costly ornaments, and the most valuable of paintings, the most enchanting gardens, lawns, and groves, decorated with statues, waterfalls, and fountains, kept the wondering thoughts in continual delight; while sports and pastimes, dances and other athletic exercises, left no space for moping melancholy to exert its baneful influence.

At Saragossa, which I am told is the most healthy and delightful part of Spain, there is an institution called, “City of the World,” indicating that the diseased of all nations are admissible: it is a very large enclosure, containing farms, and vineyards, and olive grounds, and gardens, and workshops, of all descriptions; and the inmates, instead of being closely confined in a state of total inactivity, are put as much as possible to some useful employment, under the care of proper keepers; we are told by Penel, that incurable lunacy among the working classes is scarcely heard of. In an institution constituted with so much wisdom in other respects, we cannot suppose that medical treatment is neglected; I should suppose too that none are retained after being pronounced incurable; if they are, it is so far a defect that must do injury to the curative means. Earl Gower, who is now upon the Continent, has made me a promise to obtain all the particulars of this noble institution; and, as John Bull

is said to be capable of improving upon the plans of others, something great may be expected. The reader can be at no loss to judge of what I would recommend as a public measure; but how, in these times of pecuniary depression, funds could be raised in England for a similar institution I cannot tell; but this I know, that one might be established in this part of the kingdom, that should be equal to the reception of all the new cases of insanity that would occur within forty miles of it, giving the very best chance of recovery, and keeping all that did not recover for twelve months, for a much less sum of money than will be expended in the building alone of a County Asylum, now under hand, at Stafford; and which building, when finished, will, as I firmly believe, be the means of doing great injury to those afflicted with mental disease, and be the cause of an increase of incurable lunacy in the county of Stafford; and this from the very injudicious choice of situation, the preposterous plan of the building, and the system to which it must be necessarily subjected. Institutions for the insane, I repeat, should not only be calculated to do good exclusively, but also to prove acceptable to the imagination, of all those who are subject to nervous irritation; instead of which, this mighty institution will always be contemplated as an object of the greatest horror, and be felt as such; and, being felt as such, it will be the occasion of more permanent mental depression, which is the very worst species of mental disease, than all the skill, both medical and moral, of its managers will ever be able to counteract. As a place of confinement, for dangerous incurable lunatics, criminal lunatics, and dangerous idiots, it may be proper and necessary; but it never can be proper or necessary for the purposes of cure, which it is intended to monopolize. It is, indeed, totally adverse in all its principles to the best means of cure, which simply consist in constantly diverting the thoughts by pleasurable sensations, and properly exercising the powers of the mind upon an amended constitution.

THOMAS BAKEWELL.

Spring-Vale, near Stone;

Nov. 7, 1816.

ERRATA.—Page 100, for “*individual*” read “*undivided*.”

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS led to this enquiry concerning dry-rot fungi by an opportunity I

had of witnessing the complete growth of a fungus plant, and which took place under the following circumstances.—Several pieces of fir wood, forming a pile of it, having been promiscuously thrown together in a confined situation, and left so for a short time only; on a part having been accidentally removed while I was present, I perceived a white film of mould overspreading all the wood the most enclosed. I requested and succeeded in preventing a further removal of it, apparently approximating to a state of decomposition, which eventually proved to be the case; for, in about ten or twelve days afterwards, large fungus plants had formed themselves, resembling the mushroom, overspreading and shooting out long fibrous roots on all the wood, on which I had previously observed the mouldiness. There was much apparent heat, and globules of water had formed upon the surfaces the most exposed. In the month of November, two years ago, these observations were made; Fahrenheit’s thermometer in the shade being about 48°. On placing a thermometer in the midst of the wood, where the plant was growing with most vigour, and leaving it there till the following day, the mercury had risen to 57°. Nineteen hours only had elapsed since the first placing it, and on again examining it; so that it had risen 9° in nineteen hours. On removing the thermometer, and placing it in the external air, and examining it again on the following morning, the mercury had sunk to 49°; which, by examining other thermometers in different places, was found to be the atmospheric temperature, at this time, in and about the environs of London. These facts prove that circumstances must occur to produce fermentation; the lowest temperature in which that state can take place is somewhere about 45°; where the plants were developing themselves with most strength, the temperature was 57°; so that between these two temperatures seems to be the mean in which fungus dry-rot develops itself. Sink the temperature below 45°, or raise it above 57°, no fungus plant can vegetate, because the putrefactive fermentation necessary to produce it will not arise in temperatures below the former, or above the latter; the one is too cold to give the stimuli to the fermenting principle, the other evaporates them to dryness. Hence the free access of atmospheric air has been usually sought to prevent dry-rot. But houses are built to live in, and it seldom hap-

pens that the atmospheric air can be admitted to act upon every interior part of their detail, so as to keep it below and above the requisite temperatures. The great feature of our habits is comfort; our houses are more so than those of any other country, first made necessary by a variable climate, and persevered in, at the present day, to a height of fastidious luxury.

It follows, that to attempt to prevent dry-rot by making your house like to a *varandah*, (which must be the case, if air alone is to cure it,) you must wait till our planet has varied its latitude; till England becomes a Continent growing vines and olives. We may then perhaps bask in the sun-shine of perpetual spring, sleep in catacombs made upon the roofs of our dwellings, and banquet in saloons trellaged, resembling a *varandah*. Until then, which is not very likely to take place in our time, ingenuity and industry may be usefully employed in seeking means adequate to retain the wonted comforts in our habitations, without being exposed to the cold of winter at one time, or scorched with heat of summer at another. For, if the thermometer be to be trusted, as we are placed at present, we must lower or raise the temperature to prevent fungus rot. In pursuance of this principle, hot air has been suggested, and some of our ships have been furnished with a furnace, and pipes for the purpose of conducting it to the frame-work most likely to form the *nidus* for the fungus plant.

But no good, as far as I am acquainted, has resulted from the experiment; there is greatly too much uncertainty in such operations: it would involve much observation with intricate mathematical calculation, to apportion the heat sufficient to evaporate the oozing drips in the workings of a large ship at sea, and, at the same time, raise the temperature in her, above the degree in which the putrefactive fermentation terminates in dryness. It is almost obvious that this must be effected before the required result can take place: but, if the heat furnished should be only sufficient to raise the temperature to somewhere between the degrees of 45° and 57°, it would stimulate, rather than prevent, a fermentation; and this appears, by the usual mode of conducting a fire, to be full as likely to take place, as that the heat supplied should be uniformly as high as is required for the purpose intended.

Referring to the pile of wood in which the experiment was made with the thermometer, I pursued some other experiments, the result of which was, to ascertain if wood, previously prepared by a chemical process, would prevent its surface from becoming a *nidus* for the fungi. The opportunity was highly favourable, inasmuch as that the plant had protruded itself over all the pieces of wood, and they were decaying away in proportion to its growth. It occurred to me, that if different pieces of wood, of the several kinds used in building, and prepared by different processes, together with some without any particular preparation, were introduced into the most favourable part of this pile of dry-rot fungi, whether it would not result—how long it was necessary to effect a decomposition on wood by this vegetation; and also if wood, submitted to certain processes, might not prevent it altogether vegetating on it; hence my plan in this experiment consisted in oxydating several pieces of wood, some of which were done with fire, and others with the mineral acids; after which the whole was washed or painted over with the solution of the sulphate of iron. These portions of wood so prepared, together with others without any previous preparation, were all placed in the most favourable parts of the pile of dry-rot fungi. During the first twenty days no particular change was visible in either of the pieces so placed: on examining the thermometer, it had sunk to 53°. In eleven days more, on removing one of the unprepared portions, a whitish mould was seen to be forming between the lamellæ of the wood; but not the least alteration was perceptible in the other pieces, although surrounded by wood covered with, and producing, fungi. In sixty days the pieces of wood, and all that was near them, excepting those previously prepared, were entirely destroyed, exhibiting similar appearances to those detailed in my former letters on this phenomenon.

On these facts, and my subsequent experience, are founded the principal of my claims to preventing and curing dry-rot in buildings.

In my following communications on this subject, I intend offering two or three other cases of dry-rot; viz. Gloster-Lodge, Brompton; Oxstead Villa, in Surry; a house at Hendon, &c. &c.

JAMES RANDALL.

Fitzroy-square; Nov. 10.

STATISTICAL

STATISTICAL TABLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

STATES.	Area.		Population.		Chief Towns.		Seats of Government.				Members to Congress.
	Miles.	Acres.	1790.	1810.	NAME.	Population.	NAME.	Latitude.	Distance from Washington.		
New Hampshire	9,491	6,074,240	141,885	214,460	Portsmouth	6,934	Concord	43° 14' N.	552	6	
Vermont	10,237	6,551,680	85,539	217,895	Springfield	2,757	Montpelier	44 14	581	6	
Massachusetts	8,765	5,609,600	378,787	472,040	Boston	33,250	Boston	42 23	481	60	
Dist. of Maine	34,000	21,760,000	96,540	228,705	Portland	7,169	Portland	43 36	608	}	
Rhode Island	1,548	990,720	68,825	76,931	Providence	10,071	Providence	41 52	439		
Connecticut	4,400	2,816,000	237,946	261,942	Newhaven	5,772	Hartford	41 45	370	2	
New York	52,125	33,360,000	340,120	959,049	New York	96,373	Albany	42 38	400	7	
New Jersey	7,920	5,068,800	184,139	245,562	Trenton	3,002	Trenton	40 14	176	6	
Pennsylvania	49,390	51,609,600	434,373	810,091	Philadelphia	111,210	Harrisburg	40 16	142	23	
Delaware	2,200	1,408,000	59,094	72,674	Wilmington	4,416	Dover	39 8	141	2	
Maryland	14,000	8,960,000	319,728	380,516	Baltimore	35,583	Annapolis	38 58	40	9	
Columbia	100	64,000	—	24,023	Washington	8,208	WASHINGTON	38 53	—	—	
Virginia	70,500	45,140,000	747,610	974,622	Richmond	9,735	Richmond	37 31	126	23	
North Carolina	50,500	32,320,000	393,751	553,500	Newbern	2,500	Raleigh	35 52	295	13	
South Carolina	33,880	21,683,900	249,073	415,115	Charleston	24,711	Columbia	33 58	511	9	
Georgia	60,000	38,400,000	82,548	235,483	Savannah	5,915	Millidgeville	32 58	389	6	
Ohio	43,860	28,070,400	—	230,760	Cincinnati	4,326	Zanesville	39 57	389	6	
Kentucky	40,110	23,670,400	73,677	406,311	Lexington	4,326	Frankfort	38 13	702	6	
Tennessee	43,200	27,648,000	35,691	261,727	Knoxville	1,000	Knoxville	35 55	560	10	
Louisiana	41,000	26,240,000	76,556	406,311	New Orleans	17,242	New Orleans	29 57	547	6	
Mississippi	88,680	36,755,200	—	76,556	Natches	1,511	Natches	31 35	1462	1	
Indiana	39,000	24,960,000	—	24,520	Vincennes	670	Vincennes	38 51	747	—	
Illinois	52,000	33,380,000	—	12,232	Kaskaskia	622	Kaskaskia	37 59	903	—	
Michigan	34,820	22,294,800	—	4,762	Detroit	1,650	Detroit	42 24	818	—	
Louisiana	985,250	630,560,000	—	20,845	St. Louis	1,500	St. Louis	38 38	975	—	
North-West	106,830	66,371,200	—	—							
	1,833,806	1205,635,840	3,929,326	7,239,903						182	

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HOW much is it to be regretted, by every attentive and benevolent moralist, that religion and politics, those twin subjects, so important to the happiness of mankind, should be so much perverted, to their degradation and misery! As long as the many shall be eager to surrender their judgment to the few, or rather as long as they shall consider that they have no right or capacity to think for themselves, so long will they be the dupes of prejudice, of imposture, and of oppression. Instead of reducing these topics to their first and simple principles, it is the too constant aim of the crafty and the interested to render them complicated and bewildering; as if the plainest duties of life, and our highest future hopes, should be always enveloped in clouds and mysteries. Thus, in religion—instead of inculcating the personal and relative practical duties, we are enjoined or alarmed about dogmas and opinions; and, instead of enforcing public benevolence, we are asked how much mystery we can swallow?—how much independence we can abandon?—and how much strife and contention we are prepared to countenance and support? So, in politics—whose sole object, present or remote, should be the universal happiness of mankind; we find them constantly perverted to excite party animosity, to enslave the body, and debase the understanding. To the public, if I comprehend it aright, the science of politics stands on the same footing as that of morals to an individual. The world is the grand theatre for the practice of the universal duties of justice, of humanity, of toleration, and mutual forbearance; and these good qualities must either rest on the foundation of universal obligation, or they cannot in any degree apply to us as individual moral agents. Unfortunately we mistake the object, and, instead of enlarging our ideas, to take in the scope of general happiness, we are taught the perpetual and senseless brawl of—I believe in Pitt, in Wellington, in Bonaparte, or in Alexander. Principles are thus abandoned for the support of men, of local measures, and of expediency; the delusion is cherished by every artifice that prejudice or interest can devise; and thus mankind are led to consent to the fancied necessity of butchering each other to preserve the peace and good order of society.

In our estimate of opinions or princi-

ples, it will hardly perhaps be controverted, that those have the fairest appeal to our understandings, which shall best accommodate themselves to all ages and capacities; that what is intended by our Maker for universal guidance should be plain and intelligible to general comprehension; and that, wherever reflection is exercised, it should not be bestowed in vain. On this ground, every individual may be supposed capable of judging for himself in matters relative to the institutions and practices of society; and this again leads us to infer, that the aim of our rulers should be to accommodate the laws and regulations of the grand family of mankind to the universal comprehension of its members.

That the most fatal errors have arisen for want of this simplifying principle, every day's experience must convince those who are at all disposed to investigate the causes that agitate the commercial, as well as the political, world. For instance—what absurdities were broached, even within our own recollection, by our chief writers on political economy, on the subject of the balance of trade between different nations. Ingenuity was ransacked to give plausible colouring to contending opinions; calculations were made which nobody could understand; the subject was bewildered with the most perplexing and far-fetched theories, till its very extremes brought the universal conviction of the fallacy of the general opinion. Any school-boy of common capacity may now be thought competent to judge on this important question, with as much accuracy as the most penetrating mercantile head in the land—and wherefore? Because it has been reduced to such simple and unerring principles, that it seems impossible they can be wrong. What is the sole object of commerce? To ensure employment, food, and happiness, to either party who may be engaged in the pursuit; and, where these objects are mutually attained, how is it possible to conceive that either should be injured, though one should make its payments in gold, and the other in straws?

Again, for example—if the same rule had been considered as applicable to national speculations as to those of an individual, how would it have been possible for such a giant mind as that of Dr. Price to entangle itself in the delusion of the Sinking Fund? Let the appeal be made to the most slender capacity—

city—if an individual engaged in business cannot by any contrivance make it produce more profit than 100l. per annum, and he will live after the rate of 200l. is it possible that, laying by an annual pound from his fund, even at compound interest, should prevent a future explosion of his affairs? He may shuffle and cut, draw and cover, inveigle strangers, and borrow from his friends, but his eventual downfall will be inevitable. And so it must be with a partnership, be their capital what it may; with a chartered colonial company; or with any community or government that can be imagined.

These consequences, as applicable to our national finances, have been long and accurately predicted by Paine and other writers; but, as it was impossible that they could calculate upon the plans and delusions which might operate to uphold the hollow system, so their sanguine forebodings have been ridiculed and vilified as being totally void of foundation; and, while the infatuated nation has been celebrating the orgies of “the pilot who weathered the storm,” they have shut their intellectual sight upon that dreadful tornado, which is now ready to burst upon their heads.

To apply, now, these preliminary remarks to the subject intended:—The ignorant or cruel apathy of our rulers to the universal distresses of the country is too glaring to pass unnoticed, even by their firmest advocates. While even the Bourbons are touched with compassion for us, and we (oh! shame to Englishmen!) are holding out our charity-box for their pitiful and scanty dole, the nation is insulted with the cold and mortifying information, that “we must wait for things to find their own level.” Yes—my much-injured countrymen—when water from its own impulse shall run up-hill to seek its level, then, and not till then, will the present system admit of the promised relief. There can be but two sources of relief in producing the means of employment for our manufacturers; and these are internal and external commerce. Of the first much need not be said; it is self-evident that the home-market cannot consume the articles which the population could supply. From an estimate prepared some time ago for the legislature, it appeared that, of the ten millions and a half of which our population consists, not more than one and a half, or thereabouts, were employed in agriculture, being about one person to twelve

acres of land. The constant operation of the present system is this—the great improvements in our cultivation, with the introduction of machinery, render less human labour necessary; and the vast increase of the size of our farms contributes much to produce the same effects; so that the peasantry are driven from their natural station, and compelled to take refuge in the towns, to seek employment as manufacturers. Here again their hopes are blasted, and their efforts paralysed, by glutted markets and mechanical improvements.

That our matchless skill in the use of machinery might have been of great national advantage, by enabling us to supply the foreign markets out of the reach of competition, cannot be disputed,—and so far the principle is good; but, when we take into the account, that our taxation has more than kept pace with our ingenuity, that the system of warfare has compelled our customers to adopt the same improvements, and that their low price for labour is more than a counterbalance to our superior skill, where is the shadow of hope that the same foreign demand should be increased, or even continued at its former rate? Look to every quarter of the globe, and where is there the most distant probability of a demand equal to our exigencies?—Europe impoverished and enslaved, its rulers’ jealous of our power and proud of our humiliation, waiting the result of our folly for a favourable opportunity to crush our insolent ambition, and to avenge their wrongs by the annihilation of our “maritime rights;” Asia attached to her castes, her manners, her habits, and her prejudices; Africa too much uncivilized to have any considerable weight in the scale; and America rivalling us in the cultivation of the arts and sciences, under a free and popular government, with every stimulus that genius, situation, and patriotism, can bestow, in the north; and, in the south, a doubtful struggle existing, which, whatever may be its termination, must for the present benumb every effort of commerce and enterprise. Under these appalling considerations, is our starving population deliberately told, that they must wait patiently for things to find their own level; but no Quixotic enthusiast has ventured to sooth the public mind by pointing out any sources of reasonable expectation!

Let commerce be released from its present enormous shackles, and left to

find its own resources, and it may again lift its drooping head. Let negotiations be opened or attempted with every civilized portion of the world; let the pitiful and mistaken idea be abandoned of one party gaining by the other's loss; let imposts, duties, restrictions, customs, embargoes, and prohibitions, (names which have well nigh monopolised half our vocabularies,) be abolished on both sides, as far as it can be practicable; and let the world be taught to feel, that there are other purposes worthy of their attention besides those of taxation, pillage, and slaughter. Employment for the people is, or should be, the grand aim of every government; and political knowledge has made very feeble advances indeed, if we do not begin to perceive, that whatever restrictions are laid upon commerce by way of encouraging local exertions, or home manufactories, they will inevitably operate in the long-run as much against the interest of the projectors as against those to whose disadvantage they were designed to apply. Let half a score such men as Roscoe be selected, (and would to God such may be found!) let them be speedily employed in such foreign negotiations, and on such principles; and it may not be too late to rescue us from utter misery and ruin.

Should it be urged, that, in the present difficult state of our public finances, the abolition of our customs, or even a reduction of them, cannot possibly be admitted; it follows necessarily that our distresses originate in, and must be perpetuated by, the mismanagement of our rulers. On the other hand, if the thing is practicable, and they will not make the attempt, they take the whole responsibility upon themselves, and must be answerable for the consequences. But, should such attempts after all prove abortive, we have then no other resource than to look in upon our internal means, to scatter our population over the surface of the country; to discourage the breed of cattle; to destroy our machinery; to encourage every scheme for the promotion of manual labour; and, like the Chinese, to become jealous of the assistance even of a wheel-barrow.

JAMES LUCKCOCK.

Birmingham; Oct. 12.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE heard it remarked, that many valuable suggestions are con-

tained in the works little known, because they are more beneficial than amusing, and have therefore found no encomiast. In the first volume of a book published by Messrs. Longman and Co. entitled, "Sketches of Intellectual Education," there are remarks upon the treatment of children defective in mental powers, which all parents, who have that difficult duty to perform, may find advantage in considering. The most formidable obstacle to the improvement of these unfortunate beings will arise from the almost impossibility of finding suitable instructors.* If we seriously call to mind the numbers who are lost to society by weakness of understanding, we shall perceive the importance of discovering means to palliate or remedy the dire calamity. Your miscellany, sir, is so extensively circulated, and the philanthropy of the editor so well known, that I need not offer any apology to you or to your readers for this short intimation. SENEX.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MEMOIR on the FUMIGATION of LETTERS;
by BERNARDINO ANTONIO DE GOMEZ,
of LISBON.

IN order to preserve Portugal from the introduction of the plague, or the yellow fever, is it sufficient to make incisions in the letters received from suspected countries and to fumigate them, without opening them, and without even soaking them in vinegar? And, in passing them through the vinegar, may the opening of the letters be dispensed with?

The government, being desirous of abstaining from opening the letters received from infected or suspected countries, in order to soak them in vinegar, according to the regulations of health of the port of Bulam, proposed the above problem to the Junta of Health.

The Junta, adhering to the maxim of erring rather on the side of precaution, than being guilty of the negligence in not proposing to the government the most efficacious measures for the prevention of that calamity, answered, that it was their belief, that there was no actual certainty of preventing the introduction of the plague, which might be communicated by letters, without opening them, because they might con-

* The editor can inform inquirers where such instruction may be obtained by persons who can afford the terms. Adults will be received in the same retreat, where only four can be admitted.

tain patterns of articles susceptible of the infection, which should be also fumigated by a wholly different process; and, in those cases in which the letters do not contain articles susceptible of infection, experience proves, that, not being opened, they are not well penetrated by the vinegar. For these reasons, and considering that vinegar is acknowledged the most powerful of all anti-epidemics, the Junta concluded, that it was necessary to open the letters, and to soak them in vinegar, in conformity to the regulations of health.

One of the members of the Junta, differing in opinion, considered that it was not necessary to open the letters, and that it was sufficient to make them undergo fumigation, according to the anti-contagious process of M. Morveau.

Under these circumstances, the government, entertaining the highest opinion of the process of M. Morveau, and to which he is well entitled by his successful treatment of miasma of different contagious maladies; and, desiring at the same time to avoid as much as possible the violation of the secrets of letters, decreed, that letters, received from infected and suspected places, should be fumigated according to the process of M. Morveau, by opening those of the infected places, and simply making incisions in those from suspected countries.

This resolution appeared to me, on the first view, to be fraught with danger, as it might one day be attended with most melancholy consequences; because, independently that I could not at that time recall to my memory any observation, or decisive experiment, which proves practically, that the anti-contagious power of the chlorine extends also to the plague; it might happen, that letters infected with the plague might arrive from suspected places, before it was ascertained that the plague has actually there shewn itself; and that, in submitting those letters to fumigation which have not been opened, but merely slashed, it appears improbable that the gas would penetrate by the incisions, as it tends rather to evaporate, than to penetrate laterally into spaces, occupied by an air of greater density; where vinegar, a liquid still heavier, penetrates but imperfectly.

Notwithstanding these reflections, against which my learned colleague has not established any thing decisive, I was not disposed to adopt, nor reject any opinion whatever on a matter of so

great importance, without the most minute examination. I therefore proposed that government should be requested to suspend the execution of its decree, until it were determined, by the experiments intended to be made, if my observations and fears were well founded. The Junta agreed to my proposition, and government giving a new proof of the prudence which characterises it, complied immediately with the petition which was addressed to it. In consequence thereof, his excellency the Marquis de Ponce, M. le Desembargador Bartholomeo Giraldes (first secretary of the Junta), Luiz Antonio Rebello, doctors Joseph Pincheiro de Freitasloures, Henry Xavier Baeta, Iguatius Xavier, and myself, repaired to the chemical laboratory of the Mint, where the two following experiments were made.

First experiment.—Some opened letters were placed perpendicularly in a stove of Baumé, and they were exposed for five minutes to the action of the chlorine, developed according to the process of M. Morveau. On taking them from the stove, it was found, that the characters which were most proximate to the fumigating case, had assumed a yellowish hue, and the letters had a strong scent of the chlorine or muriatic acid.

Second experiment.—On treating a single letter in a similar manner, in which three parallel incisions were made, each an inch long, it was observed, that not only the envelope, but also the letter which had been taken out of it, always emitted the odour, which the fumigation had communicated to it, still less, however, than in the first experiment.

Having conveyed these letters to my house, I observed that they preserved for a long time the odour of the fumigation; and that this odour, in the letter enclosed in the envelope, was stronger for a few days, which followed that on which the experiment was performed, than on the day itself.

These two experiments, contrary to my expectation, appeared to support the resolution taken by the government; because the odour which was observed in the enclosed letter, indicated that it had penetrated to it, and the greater intensity of the odour in the opened letter, indicating, that the disinfecting process is more efficacious in the letters being opened, justifies, in a great measure, the order which was given to fumigate

fumigate, by this method, the letters which are considered suspicious.

Under these circumstances, I considered it necessary to throw a greater light on the question by new experiments; not only because the importance of the case required it, but because the conclusions which my learned colleagues had drawn from those experiments, and their opinion, on opening the letters, did not agree with my own.

The letters not being all composed of half a sheet of paper, like that on which the second experiment was made, and as it might happen that they contained articles susceptible of infection, it was necessary to observe, what would be the result in letters more voluminous, and particularly in those in which materials, susceptible of the infection, were enclosed, in order to convince myself finally of the manner in which the chlorine penetrated the letters. To resolve these problems, I performed the following experiments in the laboratory of the Mint, for which purpose Doctor G. J. De Seixas, sub-director of the laboratory, furnished me with every assistance.

Third experiment.—I took two sheets of paper, and, having folded them lengthways, I sealed them with wafers in a sheet of paper, and I made four transverse incisions in them, each an inch long; placing them obliquely in the stove, I caused the chlorine to develop itself underneath the grate, adding, at the same time, one ounce of common salt, two-eighths of manganese, four-eighths of water, and six-eighths of sulphuric acid. I suffered them to remain in the stove for fifteen minutes, and then breaking the seals, I conveyed them into another apartment, where Doctor Seixas, myself, and a servant of the laboratory, observed, that the sheets of paper smelt inwardly of the chlorine.

Fourth experiment.—I put in an envelope three sheets of paper, folded in two, and made three incisions in them of an inch long; and, after having proceeded in the same manner as in the former experiment, it was remarked, that the paper smelt sufficiently strong of the chlorine.

The result of these experiments, and the observation which I made, that the letters which had been fumigated preserved for many days the odour of the chlorine, induced me to think, that the chlorine does not introduce itself into

the letters only by the incisions. To ascertain this fact, the following experiment was made.

Fifth experiment.—I repeated the fourth experiment without making the incisions in the letter, and, on examining it afterwards, it was found to smell strongly of the chlorine; but, as in the fifth experiment, the chlorine might have insinuated itself into the letter by the openings of the envelope.

Sixth experiment.—I repeated the fifth experiment, closing with the sealing-wax all the openings of the envelope in such a manner, that the letter appeared hermetically closed. It was observed, that the odour of the chlorine was perceptible in the paper, in a less degree, however, than in the letters in which the incisions had been made.

Seventh experiment.—I repeated the sixth experiment, by putting the letter in two envelopes, both being hermetically closed. The result was the same, and the odour was so determined, that my colleague and friend Dr. Pinheiro, in whose presence I opened the letter two days after the experiment, and who entertained great doubts of its efficacy, recognized the odour of the chlorine, and confessed that it had penetrated the paper.

If the chlorine extends its anti-contagious power; even to the infection of the plague, no doubt can be entertained that letters may be fumigated, according to the process of M. Morveau, without opening them, and without even making incisions in them. It must, nevertheless, be decided, how long the fumigation ought to continue, and under what particular circumstances it may be affirmed, that the suspected letters are disinfected by this process.

Eighth experiment.—In order to determine this essential point, according to the example of M. Morveau, I put six ounces of meat to putrify in a saucer; above the meat I suspended cotton, silk, hemp, wool, the feathers of the wing of the pea-hen, and a piece of fur; and I placed the whole in a glass receiver, surmounted with a cork. This apparatus was immersed in a basin containing water, half an inch in depth. When I had ascertained by means of the cork that the meat smelt sufficiently strong of putrefaction, I examined the materials above-mentioned, and I recognized in all of them the bad smell of the meat. This smell was, however, stronger in the feathers and

the skin, less strong in the silk and wool, and still less so in the cotton and the hemp.

I inclosed in twelve letters these six substances, infected with cadaverous odour. I made two incisions in each of these letters, of about an inch and a half. The fumigation was performed as in the third experiment, and, after half an hour, the letters were taken from the stove. On examining immediately these six letters, which enclosed the six different infected substances, Doctor Seixas, the servant of the laboratory, and myself, were fully agreed, that the hemp only preserved the odour of the chlorine, that the cotton was absolutely free from it, that the feathers and the skin still smelt strongly of the putrefied flesh, and that the odour was weaker in the silk, and still weaker in the wool.

On examining the other six letters, on the following day, I observed, that the cotton and the hemp smelt of the chlorine, and not of the putrefied meat, the smell of which was scarcely perceptible in the silk and the wool, and still sufficiently determinate in the feathers and the skin.

I concluded, from this experiment, that the animal substances, at least feathers and skins, impregnate themselves more with the cadaverous odour than vegetable substances; that the latter lose it altogether, or are easily purified from it; that the effect of the fumigation is less at the close of the operation, than on preserving the letter sealed until the following day; finally, that animal substances require an action of greater duration and intensity than fumigation.

To verify this latter conclusion,

Ninth experiment—I placed on a paper, pricked with a pin, these animal substances, infected with the cadaverous gas. I performed the fumigation on the outside of the stove, by suspending the paper two inches above the fumigating cup; in five minutes afterwards, the bad smell was not perceptible in any of them.

Tenth experiment.—I infected, as in the ninth experiment, the same substances and the paper; the following differences were always apparent in this infection:—

First, there was not the half ounce of water, which in the ninth experiment moistened considerably the substances susceptible of infection.

Secondly, the bad odour was not so

strong, supposing that it was either exhaled, its communication with the exterior air not having been intercepted by the water, or arising from some other cause, not at present to be defined.

The fumigation being performed, as in the ninth experiment, on all the substances, the paper produced the same result.

Eleventh experiment.—I performed the operation on letters containing paper, silk, wool, cotton, and hemp, infected by the same process. I allowed them to remain in the stove for one night; on the following day all those substances smelt of the chlorine, and had lost the cadaverous smell.

This experiment, in confirming the last conclusion of the eighth experiment, indicates, at the same time, a circumstance which ought to be observed in the disinfection of letters, according to the process of M. Morveau.

I ought, however, to premise, that either from the exhalation of the chlorine not being uniform, or the letters not being equally exposed to its action, the result of this process is not always the same. It might, therefore, happen, that in fumigating letters some may remain, in which the operation has been but badly or partially performed; and it is nevertheless necessary to find the criterion of disinfection of letters by this process.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately met with the following observations in your excellent miscellany—

“It is determined, by observation, that the mean annual quantity of rain is greatest at the equator, and decreases gradually as we approach the poles, thus—

	North Lat.	Inches.
At Grenada . . .	12°	126
Cape Francois . . .	19° 46'	120
Rome	41° 54'	39
England	53°	32
Petersburgh	59° 16'	16;”

I think that, in a calculation of this nature, allowance should be made for longitude as well as for latitude, or rather indeed for locality; thus, Ireland, in 52, being so much to the westward, and so near the exhalations from the great body of the Atlantic, receives nearly as much rain as Rome in 41, and more than any interior district in Spain; Italy, being so narrow a peninsula, has ten times the wet of Egypt; and Calcutta, in latitude 22° 23' north, has

more

more rain than the interior of Africa at 102. Nothing is more difficult than to form any tolerable speculation or theory as to weather or wind, however desirable or however amusing. In Ireland the wind generally does half the duty of the sun; it dries the ground and saves the harvest; without it the island would be scarcely habitable. Fanned by the zephyrs, we have the winters of Italy and the summers of Tempe; other countries in our latitude are perished in spring by east and north winds, ceased by the melting of the snows on the Continent, or the rarefaction of the air at the equator—this we seldom experience to any inconvenient degree; the Sirocco sometimes visits us, the Bise very rarely. It is true our zephyrs are not always of the mildest, of which this year has afforded sad and fatal proof. When the condensed vapours of the Atlantic are precipitated on the Emerald Isle; there is a pressure of the atmosphere, and a disengagement of air that often threatens to sweep all before it.

Dublin; Oct. 10.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE UNIVERSALITY OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE, ITS RAPID DECLINE, AND THE FORMATION OF A NEW LANGUAGE ON ITS RUINS; abstracted from "Elements de la Grammaire de la Langue Romane" avant l'an 1000, par M. RAYNOUARD.

WHEN the Romans fancied themselves destined to conquer the world; they felt the importance of attaching the vanquished nations to the metropolis: amongst the means suggested by the wisdom of the senate, one of the readiest and most efficacious was, to establish between them social relations, political ties, and a community of language; and, whenever victory permitted the people-king to impose laws, they also imposed that of their idiom. (*St. August. de Civit. Dei*, lib. 19, c. 7.)

The Roman magistrates affected to use no other in their intercourse with the cities of Greece and Asia; and the more proud they appeared of knowing and esteeming the Grecian literature, the more imperiously they exacted that the descendants of Miltiades and Aristides, borrowing the voice of an interpreter, should render homage to the language of the masters of the world. (*Fal. Mac.* lib. 2, cap. 2.)

An express law enjoined the Prætors to promulgate their decrees and edicts

in Latin only. (*L. Decreta D.* lib. 42, tit. 1, *de re judicata.*)

Strabo informs us (*Edit. Oxon.* lib. 3, p. 202), that the Spaniards of Bætica, under the Roman dominion, submitted so far to foreign manners, that they forgot their native idiom. The same author tells us (lib. 4, p. 258), that even under the reign of Augustus a great part of Gaul had adopted the language and manners of the Romans.

Such was the force of public opinion, that, an emperor hazarding before the senate the word *Metropolis*, borrowed from the Greek, he felt it necessary to make an apology for it; and that emperor was Tiberius. (*Sueton. in Tib.* cap. 71.) On another occasion he caused to be erased from a decree of the senate the word *Emblem*, and he ordered a paraphrase rather than admit a foreign expression.

By order of the Emperor Claudian, a governor of the province of Greece, highly distinguished, was deprived of his office, and even of the rights of citizenship: what was his crime? He did not understand Latin.

The Lycians, who had rebelled, sent to Rome one of their countrymen as their deputy; he was honoured with the title of a Roman citizen; but, when the above prince found that he did not know Latin, he despoiled him of the rights of citizenship, alleging that, to be worthy of participating in the privileges of the Romans, it was indispensable to understand and speak their language.

During the time of Plutarch he regarded the Latin as universal.—It was adopted by the province of Africa; so that the Carthaginians entirely forgot the Punic, as is evident from a sermon of the illustrious Bishop of Hippo.—“There is an old Punic proverb, which I will repeat to you in Latin, because none of you understand the Punic; it says, ‘If the plague ask of you one piece of money, give him two, that he may go about his business.’”—*Confess.* lib. 1, cap. 16.

Such was the rigour respecting the Latin, that, even after the translation of the seat of empire, Arcadius and Honorius were obliged to make an express law, permitting the magistrates to use Greek or Latin in their judgments.

The nations subjected to the Roman power at first learnt Latin from necessity; but soon cultivated it from choice; in learning the language of the Romans

they

they learnt also to think, to feel, and judge like them; it opened to them also the path to civic honours and literary fame, and thus became a real benefit to them. In a little time, Spain and Transalpine and Cisalpine Gaul furnished the senate, the government, the army, and literature, with illustrious persons, whose talents contributed to maintain the glory and renown of their adopted country.

In spite of the ravages of man and time, we possess the precious works of a great number of writers, born in countries which, previously to being subject to the Romans, possessed only idioms, of which no monument has come down to us. It was to the language of the conquerors that these writers owed their success, and, perhaps, even their talents. Spain boasted of having given birth to the two Senecas, Lucan, Pomponius Mela, Columella, Martial, Silius Italicus, &c. and Gaul produced her Cornelius Gallus, Petronius, Lactantius, Ausonius, &c.

With the seat of empire the sun of Latin eloquence set; but, by a revolution, singular in every way, the metropolis of the heathen world became that of Christianity, and the Latin language was in some measure preserved by the fathers of the church. Gregory I. called Gregory the Great and St. Gregory, affected a sovereign contempt for Latin grammar; the following is an extract from one of his letters:—" *Epistolæ tenor enunciat, non metacismi collisionem fugio, non barbarismi confusionem devito; hiatus motusque etiam et prepositionum casus servare contemno, quia indignum vehementer existimo ut verba celestis oraculi restringam sub regulis Donati; neque enim hæc ab ullis interpretibus in scripturæ sanctæ auctoritate servata sunt.*"

The spirit of Gregory has been hereditarily preserved by his descendants to the present day. When the sacred flame of Latin eloquence was confided to such hands, can we wonder that all traces of pure Latinity are lost!

During the pontificate of Zachary, a priest was so ignorant of Latin, that he did not even know how to express the formula of baptism. The pope had to pronounce on the validity of this sacrament, conferred in these terms, "*Ego te baptiso in nomine patris et filii et spiritus sancti.*"—St. Boniface, bishop of Mentz, ordered the child to be rebaptized, but the infallible pope decided that the baptism was valid if the sacramental words had

been pronounced through ignorance of the language, and not through the spirit of heresy. (*Epist. 134 Zachar. rever. et sanct. frat. Bonifacio cœpisc.*)

In the sixth century, from various causes, the Latin language had fallen into a state of corruption, perhaps irreparable. In addition to the Gothic terms they were obliged to Latinize, they adopted a general transmutation of vowels, as E for I, I for E, O for U, and U for O; thus, in the charter of Clothaire II. we find Basileca, Pagenam, Civetatis, Nomene, &c.; in those of Dagobert I. and Clothaire II. Plinius, Ricto tramite, Debirint, Climeniæ, &c.; in those of Dagobert I. and Clovis II. Volomus, Loerari, Pecoliari, Postolatur, Miracola, &c.; and in those of Clovis II. and Clothaire II. Neguantie, Nuscetur, Respunsis, Nus, Victuriæ, Tempure, &c. &c. All these examples are taken from the records of the sixth century.

What tended to increase the difficulty of understanding and speaking Latin was the almost continued violation of the rules of grammar. For example, the prepositions were frequently arbitrarily employed to govern the cases. The general rule of grammar, which subjects the adjective to agree with the number, gender, and case of the substantive, was also most grossly violated. Sometimes the subject was not even put in the nominative. Nor was the government of verbs and nouns better observed. It was also the same with the rule which demands the ablative, whether as absolute, or as designing time and place.

To express the relations between nouns, recourse was had in the first place to the prepositions DE and AD. Instead of the genitive, which they knew not how to form in Latin, DE was adopted, and, instead of the dative termination, AD; and, once adopting these signs, they gave an arbitrary termination to the nouns which they preceded; and, whatever were these *desinences*, the *de* and *ad* invariably marked the genitive and dative cases. The auxiliary aid of these prepositions abounds in the charters and diplomas of the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth, centuries, and added a new character of degradation to the Latin, already subject to the violation of almost every rule of grammar. The Latin became thus an unintelligible jargon, every one's language being in the ratio of his ignorance; necessity

set itself to work to seek less complicated, more clear, and easy modes of expression and communicating ideas.

A similar rule was held for the formation of the adjectives, in suppressing the termination, or a vowel in the middle of the word, and adding a final vowel for the sake of euphony. This, it will be seen, was a vast step to the formation of a new language; but DE and AD could not meet every case, and necessity suggested a new resource, and the pronouns ILLE and IPSE were employed as auxiliaries, and designated as substantives the words they preceded. Examples—Sixth century, *Calices Argenteos IV.*; ILLE *Medianus valet solidus XXX*; et ILLE *quartus valet solidus XIII*. Seventh century—ILLI *Saxones*; IPSUM *Monasterium*, &c. Eighth century—*Dono—præter ILLAS vineas, quomodo ILLE rivulus currit—Totum ILLUM claustrum*. The same examples are afforded in the documents of the ninth century, and in the tenth the Latin was so entirely disfigured, as no longer to be recognized.

The new language thus, by a bold and happy device, created and employed articles which, in indicating number and gender, supplied the absence of cases; this is the more to be admired, as the languages which already adopted articles were nevertheless subject to the rules of declension. Thus were formed, and introduced into, the Romance language, those articles which characterized the languages of Latin Europe, that is to say, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian,—articles of which the uniform and easy use has delivered those modern idioms from the servitude of Latin declensions, without injuring the perspicuity of discourse. Some have fancied the use of articles borrowed from the Greek; but why should the ignorant Goths and Franks be supposed to borrow from a classic language what had existed from all antiquity in their own; it is evident too that the use of articles in the Greek and the Romance are radically different.—It is true that the Hellenisms are found in the language of the Troubadours, but this arose from the inhabitants of the south of France being for the most part Grecian colonists; these Hellenisms undoubtedly enriched the Romance, but had no share in its foundation. When the Goths and Franks mixed with the ancient inhabitants of the countries they had conquered, the necessity of expressing in Latin the ideas their minds had conceived in

their native idiom, compelled them to seek a Latin sign to reproduce the sign of the article, which in their language announced and designated the substantive. And, as the articles and demonstrative pronouns are the same, or nearly the same*, they had recourse to the demonstrative pronouns of the Latin ILLE and IPSE.

To supply the use of cases, the new language invented a method, as simple as ingenious, which produced the same result as the Latin declensions. In the singular, s, added or preserved as a final to the greater part of nouns, especially the masculine, designated the subject, and its absence the regime, whether direct or indirect. In the plural the absence of s denoted the subject, and its presence the regimes. This idea seems to have been furnished by the Latin itself from the second declension in us. Can we sufficiently admire this grammatical industry, which exists in no other language?—an industry, which permitted and facilitated to the Troubadours the grace, and the multitude of inversions, at once bold and perspicuous, for which their compositions are distinguished.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

IN this age for improvements, we are daily producing some new and valuable combinations, or finding some new application for old inventions. The article of cast-iron is now adopted for so many things, that it may appear to most of the world to be a difficult task to find a purpose that it could, with propriety, be used for, to which it has not already been applied; we have cast-iron bridges, cast-iron boats, cast-iron roads; but, I believe, we have never yet seen or heard of a cast-iron spire or church-steeple; for this latter purpose, I think this metal is extremely well qualified: it will be obvious that it would be much cheaper than stone, in the value of the materials, as well as in the working, moulding, and

* Gothic of Ulftas.

	Art.	Dem. Pron.
N	Sa	Sa
A	this	this
D & ab.	thamma	thamma
Acc.	thana	thana
	Frankish.	
	Art.	Dem. Pron.
N	der	dher
A	dheses	dheses
D & ab.	dhemo	dese mo
Acc.	then	thesen

ereciting;

erecting; and, from its being so much lighter, a saving would also be made in the tower that has to support it, the walls of which need not be so thick as if they had to bear a greater weight: it may be cast after the most noble, elegant, or fanciful design, in separate pieces; and, from its being so little liable to rust, would be extremely durable; it may be rendered an attractor and a conductor for lightning, which would ensure safety to itself and its immediate neighbourhood; if it was painted white it would have the appearance of stone, and produce a beautiful and light effect. I need say nothing more on the subject, as a mechanic, an artist, or an architect, will be able from this idea to judge of its applicability, and to shew its advantages, better than I can.

ABRAHAM IRONSIDE.

94, Fleet-street; Nov. 8, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE independent and energetic manner in which you have so long and so ably advocated the cause of humanity, against the advocates of war, entitles you to the thanks of all the liberal members of Society. Notwithstanding the hostility of party politicians, and the malignant invectives of interested writers, your voice, which you undauntedly raised against the inhuman practice of war, has been heard. The formation of a Society for the purpose of diffusing the principles of peace and philanthropy, was a judicious and laudable effort; and, I hope, will be the means, in some degree, of correcting that popular approbation of war still prevailing. In this good work I trust you will not stand alone; for, if there was one period more eligible than another for putting such an attempt into execution, it is now: we are now happily in a state of peace, and it would be more easy to preserve amity than to restore it, when the hostile feelings of nations are roused by the circumstances of active warfare; and at this time, when all classes are struggling under the effects of the late war, their minds would be more open to conviction. Let them whose benevolent intentions induce them to circulate the Bible, in order to enlighten the minds, and purify the hearts, of the lower orders, reflect that, by countenancing war, they would injure the best interests of mankind, in a greater proportion than they could by any means promote them.

May the disciples of Bell and of Lancaster know, that, although, by educating the children of the poor, they may give a higher tone to public morals, and, by increasing knowledge, diminish the prevalence of vice; by enrolling themselves in this society they will tend to raise a barrier against a more mischievous and pernicious evil than ignorance.

The institutors of this society need not expect to meet with the applause and co-operation of the ambitious statesman, or the cringing sycophants of office, against whose selfish and depraved views it is calculated to powerfully militate; but let not its friends relax in their efforts. We commend the individuals who form an association to bestow the civic wreath on them who preserve the life of a fellow-creature; but how much more comprehensive is the operation of those principles which tend to prevent that melancholy destruction of human life by which so many thousands are immolated, and the happiness and comfort of as many more sacrificed. "I have often thought, (says the venerable Dr. Knox,*) it would be a laughable scene, if there were not a little too much of the melancholy in it, when a circle of eager politicians have met to congratulate each other on a piece of good news just arrived: every eye sparkles with delight; every voice is raised in announcing the happy event. And what is the cause of all this joy? and for what are our windows illuminated, bonfires kindled, bells rung, and feasts celebrated? We have had a successful engagement; we have left a thousand of the enemy dead on the field of battle, and only nine hundred of our countrymen. Charming news! it was a glorious battle! But, before you give a loose to your raptures, pause a little, and consider, that to every one of those nineteen hundred, life was no less sweet than it is to you; that, to the far greater part of them there probably were wives, fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, sisters, brothers, and friends, all of whom are

* Essay No. 100, "On the Folly and Wickedness of War." The whole is excellent; and, as it possesses the advantage of brevity, it is admirably calculated to form one of the Society's Tracts. A striking and pointed condemnation of this odious practice, from the elegant pen of Cowper, is contained in the poem he has strangely designated "Table-Talk," which might also be circulated with advantage.

bewailing that event which occasions your foolish and brutal triumph."

The information of the existence of a similar society in the United States of America, which Mr. Seargill has communicated to the public, through the medium of the Monthly Magazine, is peculiarly satisfactory. If a correspondence were established with it, on the part of the London Society, it might be a means of stimulating and assisting each other in the promotion of mutual usefulness. I hope that the Christian efforts of Mr. Chauning, and his associates, may tend to efface much of that hostile feeling against this country which prevails in the United States, so unhappily excited by the events of the last war. Every genuine Briton will rejoice in the rapid progress of America to importance and wealth; but let not our transatlantic friends think it necessary that their national prosperity should be raised on the ruins of the venerable parent country.

It is scarcely requisite to enter into an elaborate refutation of the argument held by some writers, that a state of warfare is necessary to prevent a redundant and overflowing population. It is inconsistent with the attributes of the benevolent Creator to suppose that such a necessity should exist.

I cordially approve the plan of disseminating tracts as an efficient method of obtaining the object of the society; but that consideration, Sir, will not supersede the necessity of still reiterating the same important and incontrovertible sentiments in the pages of the Monthly Magazine.

Spital-square;
Sept. 3, 1816.

ANGLUS VERUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

TO SIR,

PERUSING Rosseau's "Contract Social" the other day, I was so struck with the following passage, that I determined to solicit a corner in your Magazine for its insertion, believing it cannot fail to give rise to many serious and useful reflections in the minds of many of your readers. I am fully aware that the author is generally treated as a mere visionary, but the remark in question appears to me to be characterized by uncommon foresight and penetration. It will be found in chapter 8, and is as follows:—"*L'Empire de Russie vaudra subjuguier l'Europe, et sera subjugué lui-même. Les Tartares, ses su-*

jets, ou ses voisins, deviendront ses maîtres, et les autres. Cette révolution me paroit infaillible. Tous les Rois de l'Europe travaillent de concert à l'accélérer."

That Russia is at present the preponderating power none will deny; and, since the humiliation of France, there is no effectual check to her gaining universal power on the Continent. A short time will probably show the blind infatuation of those cabinet measures which, by restoring the worn-out dynasty of the Bourbons, on the absurd principle of legitimacy, and exhausting the resources of England in so unfortunate a cause, has laid the chief part of Europe at the feet of the semi-barbarous hordes of the north? Had this country been wise enough to observe the Treaty of Amiens, and Bonaparte continued to reign in France, Russia would not have ventured beyond her ancient limits, and Europe would have been saved the disgrace of her present degraded state.

But here a partizan of the war-faction will exclaim, Would you have submitted to the Continental System? I answer—No: such a system would not have existed had the above treaty been adhered to; and let me ask in return, have you now got rid of the Continental System? Is it not notorious, that the manufacturers of this country were never regarded with a more jealous eye than since the *happy restoration of Louis le Desiré*, and the *triumph of the Allies*? No—no! you have not got rid of the Continental System; and your faithful abettors in the cause of legitimacy will soon convince you that this system may be carried on in peace as well as in war—by regular sovereigns as well as by those who wanted the legitimate mark. The question then recurs again, "What have we gained by the late war?" Every class of society is furnished with the melancholy answer—*universal distress*. Does there not then an awful responsibility rest somewhere? Shall the authors of such a war go unpunished? of a war, in the course of which, the loss of men in Calabria, Russia, Poland, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, and

* Russia will subjugate Europe, and be subjugated herself. The Tartars, whether her subjects or neighbours, will become her masters and ours also. This revolution appears to me infallible: all the kings in Europe unite their labours to accelerate it.

Egypt,

Egypt, including the maritime war, contagious diseases, and famine, is stated to amount to the dreadful total of five millions eight hundred thousand!

PUBLICOLA.

—
For the Monthly Magazine.

PARTICULARS of the STATE of the OHIO;
(continued from page 226.)

SEA vessels have already ascended the Mississippi and Ohio, to Cincinnati; and there is now a petition before Congress to make it a port of entry, notwithstanding it is near two thousand miles up those rivers from the ocean. Companies are formed there and at Pittsburgh, for importing their goods directly from Europe and elsewhere into the state of Ohio, the navigation of those rivers being, perhaps, inferior to few, if any, in the world, in point of safety; and there is little current; they already bring from New Orleans for 3 cents per lb.; but I think we shall need but little from others, as our own soil produces, and is capable of producing, every necessary article of life. Salt-springs and iron-ore are plentiful, as well as copperas and alum; and, no doubt, many other minerals will be discovered, as manufacturing establishments increase. Lead is plentiful in the Illinois territory. We are well stored with the best bred fine-wooled sheep from Spain, and, also, with many other kinds of good qualities; and these, as well as cattle, horses, hogs, &c. thrive well; so that, from every view I am able to take of this subject, it appears, that at no distant period, the farmer, the grazier, and the manufacturer, will each furnish a market for the other; and that each of these will, through the aid of the merchant, dispose of their produce and manufactures to other countries, in a much greater proportion than we shall stand in need of from others; and thus, the balance of trade being greatly in our favour, our country will become greatly enriched; and, however speculative these ideas may appear to some persons, they have already been realized beyond the most sanguine expectations of many.

Industrious farmers generally live well, and many of them make money, as it is termed. Grazing cattle in some parts, and keeping sheep in others, has been thought the better business; and it appears probable, that, as the carrying trade improves, this class of citizens

will be greatly benefited thereby; but, at present, merchants and tradesmen, manufacturers of glass, iron, paper, cotton, flour, salt, &c. &c. have the most lucrative concerns. Prudent men, possessed of capital, may employ it in the purchase of lands, and in a variety of ways to great advantage. Labouring men in most kinds of useful business, except some of the finer kinds, which require much labour to perfect them, and pay but little freight or carriage, compared with their value, generally gain fast; and common labourers, who are prudent and industrious, may soon become their own masters, and possessed of a tract of good land in fee simple, sufficient for a comfortable farm. Indeed, the greatest difficulty we experience is the want of workmen and labourers in every branch of business: however, as the settlements become older, and the price of land rises, we shall find less difficulty in this respect. Wages for common labouring men is half a dollar per day, and in harvest 75 cents, or one bushel of wheat, or from 10 to 12 dollars per month, or from 100 to 150 dollars per year, with board and lodging in either case. All kinds of mechanics are paid still higher.

A person possessing 500l. might purchase 160 acres of land, in some of our settlements, greatly improved, at 10, 8, or 12 dollars per acre, on which, perhaps, with a small additional expense, and with prudence and industry, he might live very comfortably and rear a large family of children in a respectable manner; and, if an economist, make money. He might also spare money enough to purchase 200 or 300 acres of unimproved land, at 2 dollars per acre; these he might let on leases of seven years, to be improved in two or three farms for his children, &c.; that is, give the tenants the whole produce for seven, or any number of years agreed upon, for the expense of clearing and erecting the usual buildings; thus the owner will have his new land cleared and improved without cost; and, by the time the lease, or leases, are expired, it will be in a productive state; and, if the land be well chosen, it may be worth by that time five, or even ten, times its original value; or, should the owner prefer occupying his unimproved land himself, he might purchase 600 or 800 acres, at two dollars per acre, and save the remainder of his money, to assist him in improving, &c. If the purchaser possessed

possessed twice or three times the above sum, he might pursue the same plan on a larger scale and to better advantage; and, if he possessed from 3000l. to 5000l. he would find no difficulty in settling himself in one of our best settlements, in the best society, on land well improved, with mill-seats or without; he might also purchase other lands, sufficient to enrich all his children; and, if it were judiciously chosen, and properly managed, would, in a few years, render them entirely independent. This has been often done, and still continues to be by moneyed men, and that frequently without doing any thing more than purchasing new, or unimproved, lands, and letting them lie in that state till the adjoining land becomes settled with people. These are no visionary ideas; they have continued to be realized since the first settlement of the country, and no doubt will be by moneyed men for many years to come.

The terms on which our government sell this land are two dollars per acre, in tracts of 160, 320, 480, or 640 acres, or more: if it is a million of acres, one-fourth part of the purchase-money may be paid at the time of purchase, or within forty days; one-fourth in two years, one-fourth in three, and one-fourth in four years, without interest, if the instalments be punctually paid; but interest, at 6 per cent. per annum, on every instalment that is not paid on the day it is due. When the land is completely paid for, a patent is granted by the President of the United States, free of further cost to the purchaser, his heirs, and assigns for ever; but, if the purchaser fails in any manner to fulfil the contract, the land is advertised for sale, at least for thirty days; and, if not paid for at the expiration of that period, it is sold to the highest bidder, and after satisfying the sum due to government, the surplus, if there be any, is paid to the first purchaser.

If a purchaser chooses to pay for his land before it becomes due, 8 per cent. per annum will be discounted on all moneys paid on any or every instalment before it would have become due. By paying the whole at the time of purchase, the land costs no more than one dollar, 64 cents per acre.

The climate of this state does not vary much from that of Pennsylvania; the transitions from heat to cold, though as frequent, are not so great, there being seldom any of those cold piercing north-

west winds in winter, so common in some parts of the United States; and in summer our nights are moderately cool, and in general the heat is not so excessive as in Pennsylvania, but we have less clear sun-shiny weather. Our prevailing winds, both in winter and summer, are south-westerly; and either because our soil is richer and warmer, or from some other cause, winter commences two or three weeks later, and breaks as much sooner. In this part of Ohio, which is pretty central, there seems to be no prevailing sickness; but instances of disorders arising from obstructed perspiration, and such as are common to healthy countries, frequently occur. In the northern and southern, as well as western parts, intermitting fevers and agues, bilious vomiting, &c. prevail; but, after the inhabitants undergo a seasoning, as it is called, for a few years, it is not so mortal, and the survivors generally enjoy better health.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING a constant reader of your excellent miscellany, and observing in the one for August, p. 81, the fatal result of a scald, and the censure passed on the present state of medical science, as applicable to that peculiar branch of it, I have been induced to trouble you with the following remarks. I confess I do not feel much surprised at the want of success of what I deem the improper treatment of that case, as it is now generally understood that, where any extraordinary action has been excited in any part of the system, the same stimulus, though in a less degree, should be persevered in, until the parts gradually assume their healthy action; as, for instance, where heat has been the cause of diseased action, heat should be continued; and, where it has been produced by excessive cold, as more particularly in the northern climates, cold applications should be used until the parts act in unison with each other, or by natural common stimuli. I therefore feel no hesitation in saying, from my own experience, that there might have been more probability of a favourable issue in applying the stimulating than the antiphlogistic remedies, as it appears to me, the constitution having sustained a severe shock by the unnatural stimulus of heat, it is only aggravated by the extreme frigidity of the applica-
tions,

tions, which certainly produces a contrary effect. When applied to a patient who, a few minutes before, had been complaining of excessive heat and thirst, I have seen it immediately produce that cold shivering which, in my opinion, is so fatal a symptom of the case, as it is generally the precursor of violent sympathetic fever. My plan of treating these cases, and which I have successfully practised some years, is immediately to apply a lotion made of equal parts of spirits of turpentine and cold drawn linseed oil, heated (by standing in hot water) to a degree which the sound parts would bear without injury, afterwards plasters of the yellow Basilicon ointment, spread on fine old linen rags. I then give a proportionate dose of laudanum in warm brandy-and-water, and put my patient in a warm bed; thus, as Mr. Kentish, in his *Essays on Burns*, remarks, keeping up a unity of intention by both the external and internal means, which leads to the restoration of the unity of action; and thus is the cure performed. I then repeat this mode of treatment twelve hours after its first application, with the exception of using them cold. Afterwards the parts are to be dressed with emollient ointments, or according as their appearance may indicate, until suppuration commences, when the symptoms will point out the ordinary mode of cure. As far as relates to internal remedies, as I before observed, it is as essential they should be of the stimulating kind as the external; and, certainly, active purgatives, as recommended in your paragraph, are, in my opinion, highly improper, as they generally bring on that weakness and languor which inevitably retard the healing process, while the administration of opium generally allays that peculiar irritability produced by a destruction of the cuticle, and consequently prevents any disposition of the nervous system that may exist, likely to produce convulsions, the occurrence of which, in cases of this kind, generally proves fatal. The astonishment expressed, and the censure passed, at the vague state of medical science, and the apparent apathy evinced by the medical colleges, in not investigating the nature and cure of scalds and burns, would be perfectly just, were it not known that several valuable treatises have been written on the subject, and one of which I will refer your readers to for an elucidation of this important

branch of medical knowledge, that written by Mr. Kentish, a member of the College of Surgeons, as being the mode that has gained the most universal approbation, and more particularly from the very superior opportunities afforded him by his proximity to the coal-mines, and the very great success attending his practice, rendered very considerable by the frequent and extensive burns, &c. produced by explosions of inflammable gas. That the state of medical practice is vague, and renders many cases fatal, I admit, and is alone to be attributed to the imperfect formation of it; for, while the present system is continued, we cannot hope for improvement, as any man, without the least pretensions to the profession, may practise; and I know many instances where the practitioner has been translated from a druggist's shop, and without any other qualification calls himself a surgeon; and one instance, in particular, where a blacksmith's boy relinquished the hammer for a service in a menial capacity with an irregular practitioner, and now practises as a surgeon, &c. without ever having been within the doors of an hospital, or attended the lectures of any one. That these cases are too general, cannot, I think, be denied; and, with such barriers to the encouragement of men of genius assuming a profession which deservedly ought to be classed as one of the most ingenious, as well as important, I feel convinced, that many lives must fall sacrifices to the vague and imperfect state of medical representation, certainly not to the present enlightened mode of medical science, as in no age, nor in any other country, has the scientific practice of medicine and surgery attained to so high a degree of perfection.

That persons should be allowed to practise without being possessed of the necessary qualifications, appears to me imperiously to demand the interference of the legislature; and, I trust, the ensuing session of Parliament will not pass by without adopting some measure to protect the public from the serious consequences of men pretending to exercise a profession, in which are involved the lives and property of many valuable members of society, and, in fact, of the community at large.

Haverhill, Suffolk; G. R. ROWE.

Sept. 29, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR remarks respecting the Spots in the Sun, and the improbability of the effects ascribed to them, have the appearance of truth; but you do not seem to be quite so correct in your observations on the changes of the Moon; in fact, I know not what you mean by four of them happening in the month; I never heard but of one change in a lunar month, namely, at the conjunction, when (to use a vulgar expression) she changes from old to new; and, in four days before the day on which this takes place, you may, if you think proper, see a manifest alteration in the weather, which can neither be accounted for by the "doctrine of chances," or any other doctrine but that of "cause and effect" alone. J. W.

October 1.

* * We insert this letter with a view to encourage discussion on the subject; but feel no reason to alter the opinion we expressed at page 288.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A GREAT deal has lately been said in several publications respecting the Roman method of writing the contracted plural; and I have no doubt that the doubling of the last letter of the contracted singular, to express the plural, was very prevalent in ancient times, as in the examples already before the public, to which we may add—AA.COSS. Augustis Consulibus; AA.VV.GG. Bini Augusti; AA.VV.CC.CONSS.SS. Augustalibus Viris Clarissimis Consulibus supra Scriptis; BB. Bonis; CENSS. Censores; &c. &c. But the great variety of examples extant, in which the plural is not thus expressed, plainly enough evinces that the custom just alluded to had not that universality which some have inadvertently asserted. A very hasty examination of Gerrard's *Siglarium Romanum*, has put me in possession of the following examples, with many others, in which the contracted plural is not written with the last letter of the singular repeated—A.BAL.PRIVAT. A Balneis Privatis; AB.EPIST. LAT. Ab Epistolis Latinis; A.C.S.L. A Consulibus Suae Legionis; AD.P. Ad Pedes; AED.VEN. Edes Venales; AL.A.L.CON. Ala Prima Contariorum; A.O. Alii Omnes; A.RAT. A Rationibus; BRIT. Britanni; BRVN. Brundisiorum; C. Curoles; CL.CAES. AVG. Caius et Lucius Cæsares Augus-

ti (a very remarkable example); COH. Cohæredes; COH. I. BRIT. Cohors Prima Britannorum; MVNJC. ET INCOL. Municipes et Incolæ; D. TR. De Tribubus; &c. &c.

If the ancients wrote BRIT. repeatedly for Britanni or Britannorum, why might not BRIT. stand for Britanniarum? An answer to this query, by one of your numerous correspondents, with other important matter in elucidation of the custom in question, will be highly gratifying to,

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Oct. 19, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE peculiar situation of trade, at the present time, has created a spirit of enquiry, which promises at least to develop some of the causes of a general depression, almost, if not totally, unprecedented in this country. We naturally direct our view to those evils which come under our more immediate notice, and are better qualified to judge of their baneful tendency than that of others, whose effects may be more injurious upon full investigation; being convinced that the want of proper restrictions upon country-banks has contributed in no small degree to produce the universal derangement, I am induced to offer a few plain observations, founded in truth and experience, through the medium of your respectable work, as the subject has of late excited some degree of attention from its close connexion with the manufacturing interest.

I would propose—

1st. That the proprietors of any country-bank should be heavily fined, and rendered ineligible to become bankers again, who should be discovered directly or indirectly to engage in any other business whatever.

2nd. That all notes issued by bankers of one pound and upwards should invariably be made payable in London.

3rd. That no country bankers should be suffered to allow any interest upon money deposited in their hands.

Every one conversant with trade will see the propriety of the first regulation; for want of this we find bankers engaged in almost every business that requires a large capital; numbers have been ruined by weighty engagements, to which they have been tempted, 1st. because they have extensive lodgments in their hands; 2nd. because their credit is generally better than that of other merchants and tradesmen; and 3rd. because they make

their own money. In looking into the affairs of most, if not all, the banks that have failed, we find them ruined by too extensive speculations, and that with the resources of their neighbours; but this view of the subject will not exhibit one half of the injury suffered by the trading part of the community. What merchant, &c. who only trades to the extent of his own capital, can stand in competition with these men, or meet them in any market; look at the state of Wolverhampton, Dudley, Bilston, and the parts adjacent; see the distress that prevails in consequence of one banker monopolizing all the trade nearly, in those parts of the country; and against whom (at one period) scarcely any other trader could stand. Look at the bankers who failed at Boston, Lincolnshire; and you will find that they were ship-builders or owners, merchants, corn-factors, brewers, grocers, drapers, and almost every business that requires a large capital; and how was this—had they resources of their own? No such thing;—their ruinous speculations were built upon paper credit, and supported by the united interests of others, who had lodged money with them for their own security. Various other evils, arising from bankers pursuing other trades, might here be dilated upon, such as their being acquainted with the connexions of other tradesmen, their profits and losses, &c. indeed a thousand things might be noticed; but, as I would not extend this paper to an unusual length, I shall proceed to make a few remarks upon the second article, viz. that of bankers making all their notes payable in London. It is truly pitiable to see the degrading pitch to which the banking system is fallen, at least in most parts of the country; five or ten pound notes payable in London are now, as scarce as guineas were a few years since, and it is a common practice with bankers to issue only one-pound notes.

If you take the most negotiable draft to a bank for discount, you are immediately asked, What do you want for it? If you say large notes, or something negotiable in London, the answer is, "We cannot discount this bill; we are obliged to discount as little as possible." But say that their own small notes will do, and they will discount your bill, and be obliged to you. The reason of such a proceeding is obvious; they maintain a very indifferent credit with the London bankers, in consequence of possessing

little or no real capital; and, as their one-pound notes seldom find their way to London, (even if made payable there,) of course it is their interest to keep as many of them in circulation as possible; hence, whenever a banker knows that money is wanted as a remittance to London, he will discount no bills; and throw every obstacle in the way of the party who requires negotiable paper: for instance, I have known persons who have been in the habit of giving their acceptances at two or three months' date for goods which they have purchased, and, prior to their falling due, have taken the most respectable drafts to a bank, in short to several banks, and none would discount them for him. Again, when he has taken in a quantity of different bankers' notes, they would take none but their own; and, after selecting these, because they knew he wanted to remit, and of course required as large notes as possible, they would only give him one-pound notes of the Bank of England, which they knew he could not remit without considerable expence. Now, is not this scandalous treatment, and ought they not to afford every accommodation to persons who want money to remit, especially in exchange for their own notes? It is a melancholy fact, that there is no money (except country notes) in most parts of the kingdom; and when, through poverty or ill-will, they chuse to withhold exchange for their own notes, or those of other bankers, and refuse to discount good bills for suitable paper to remit, what endless mischief they may occasion! I have no doubt that the dreadful state of the circulating medium has been the ruin of thousands in this country, and these evils will continue while country bankers are allowed to issue so extensively one-pound notes not payable in London. It is somewhat amusing to observe the tricks resorted to, that people may prefer their notes to those of the Bank of England. I have been in the habit of presenting a quantity of the latter, with other notes, at the banks, and have generally found the bankers object to one or more of the Bank of England notes as being forged; but, when asked how they knew this, it was too great a mystery to be divulged! I once thought that this profound secret was only known to country bankers; but, strange to relate, I have taken notes that have been refused at one place to a second, where these have been taken, and some others rejected. I have also

taken notes which have been refused as bad to the same banker the following week, when they have been received; therefore I have a right to conclude that they know no more upon the subject than myself, and that the general reason for their turning out one or more Bank of England notes was to promote the circulation of their own.

I am aware it may be said, that, if they issued notes payable in London, they would soon be presented there for payment; but, admitting this, it will argue very little, for, before the country banker pays them away, he receives value for them (or ought to do), and he takes care to charge double the commission that he pays the banker in London; therefore he would be still a gainer.

Some bankers however (much to their credit) make all their notes payable in London; while others, to their shame, issue none in this way: look at Hull, York, and most parts of the north, and you will find all their one, five, and ten pound notes only payable at the towns from whence they are issued; and I would remark, by the way, that, now gold and silver is getting more plentiful, no banker ought to issue any note for less than five pounds; for, as long as they do, there will be very little gold in circulation. Suppose, for instance, some persons come to a country town and lay out ten thousand guineas; these will soon find their way into the banks; and the proprietors at once say, "We will not issue these again, or there will be that amount the less of our notes in circulation;" and they are accordingly disposed of another way, probably sent direct to London. Much might be added upon this important part of the subject; but I wish to offer a few remarks respecting bankers not allowing interest for money deposited in their hands. In London this is never done, but in the country four or five per cent. discount is allowed; in consequence of this, bankers are the only borrowers and lenders in the country; there is absolutely no money to be advanced upon note, bond, or mortgage, except from bankers, which is always highly to the disadvantage of the one who borrows. If a person should borrow money from his neighbour upon such security, the lender can only charge five per cent.; but, when a banker lends money, he contrives to obtain seven or eight per cent. by balancing his customers book four times in the year, charging a commission each time upon the balance,

&c. Again, in some degree, this practice injures the revenue, for, when persons borrow money upon a bond, or other security, stamps are necessary; but bankers are exempt from this duty, if the amount should be 10,000l.; for he may hold the privilege of a two-penny register to record these weighty transactions.

If bankers were not suffered to allow interest upon money lodged in their hands, persons who had money to lend would seek good security among their own friends; money would be much more plentiful, and the country would not be so dependent upon bankers. Whatever tends to lessen their influence must unquestionably be considered a great public benefit.

Oct. 1.

J. S.

—♦—
For the Monthly Magazine.

ON PARLIAMENTARY REFORM, as it concerns the PROPORTION of IRELAND and SCOTLAND.

IN my letter on *Parliamentary Reform*, in your last published number, the concluding sentence should have stood thus.

Ireland would be nearer to her true proportion if, for 600 representatives for this island, she had 120, making in the whole 720; her population being at least one-fifth of our's, and probably more: if one-fourth, she ought to have 150 representatives.

Scotland could not fail of her proportion, by taking the same elective basis there as in England; but, if that would give her less than 45 (which I do not believe), she should at all events have that number, as secured at the Union: but I believe it would be at least 50. Indeed, when the hundred *Irish* members were added, her representation ought then to have been increased in proportion.

Solar Spots.

On the subject of the *Solar Spots* I wish to be understood: I did not so frequently introduce observations on them for the sake of representing them as the causes of this most singular year; probably those causes are to be found, very principally, in our earth itself. All sound philosophy is an induction from facts well ascertained, sufficiently numerous, circumstantiated with exactness, well compared and considered.

My object was to promote assiduous observation; by which, what these Spots are, and how many distinct kinds and species

species, might be better understood than it is at present. They were uncommonly numerous and variable in their appearance last month. Two observers in this town, whose delineations have been made known to me, one of them a female observer, viewed them with telescopes made by Mr. Crichmore; and thus some observations have been supplied which I had not an opportunity of making.

From the 10th of September to this day, both inclusive, I have registered eleven observations—seven of which are my own. The result is, that Spots have appeared within that time on each hemisphere of the ☉; those which are visible this day very much resemble three pair of Spots which were observed by me on the 27th of January, 1815.

Two of these are a little south of the Sun's centre, rather large, and planet-like. The Spots observed during the twenty-eight days included within the limits already stated, have many of them been widely far remote from the Sun's equator—some to the south-east, others to the north-west of it: such Spots have been seen forty or fifty days; remote from the solar equator.* Some have suddenly emerged on the Sun's disc.

There have been great changes in their appearance as to number, extent, and position. Two of those now visible, the two inner north-westerly, are of much dimmer appearance, and fainter more indistinct outline than the rest.

It seems very doubtful whether those are all fixed points on the Sun's opaque body. They have been frequently too small and numerous to be well explained, by supposing that they are all permanent bodies of any kind, whether revolving or fixed.

It is hardly possible to form a tolerable estimate what proportion they bear to the ☉'s surface. At one time they formed almost a Fascia, allowing interruptions, across the Sun, of about 5 minutes in breadth; at another a very

oblique cluster, which seems to have extended 7 minutes in length, and near 6 where widest, but narrowed off very much. Now, 6 minutes is nearly one-fifth of the Sun's mean diameter, as seen by us, or near 160,000 miles. But, as the intervals were very numerous between the Spots in each cluster, and considerable between the clusters, we may perhaps come to something like an estimate if we suppose the Spots, if reduced to one, would have occupied one-third part of this, or one-eighth of the Sun's diameter, or about 50,000 miles.

Once only, during these observations, the light and heat of the Sun appeared more intense round the Spots than elsewhere. This was on the 15th of Sept. Now, as heat and light are as the squares of the heated and illuminated surfaces the interception of one-eighth reduces them, *ceteris paribus*, in the proportion of one-seventeenth to one-eighth, or 289 to 324, which is more than one-ninth; and, if there were no increase of heat, supposing the mean temperature should have been 56, this would be sufficient to sink it to 50 nearly, or to five degrees below temperate, instead of one degree above; a difference assuredly not to be disregarded.

But, as, during five weeks that no spots were observed, there was very little difference, if any, in the cloudiness and chilliness of the weather, no certain conclusion can be drawn, whether, where so many other causes operate, these Spots may have had any effect sufficient to be perceptible to us. We have, at least, no reason to think, that during this year the Solar heat has been increased by them, unless very rarely and transiently. CAPEL LOFFT.

Ipswich; Oct. 25.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IT is a fact well known, that there are people in the Alley, whose interest and constant endeavour it is to depress the funds, and who are both able and willing to pay those well, who will assist in effecting their object. It is to this only I can attribute the frequent attempts that have lately been made to intimidate the stockholder; for, although I am very unwilling to attribute bad motives to any one, yet when the most palpable falsehood is employed in support of the most flagrant injustice, it is impossible to suppose a good motive. The rights of the stockholder have never been disputed—no! that was impossible;

* I have since observed on the 12th, when they were passed the centre; and the side of the Sun, on which were the four other Spots, was withdrawn from view. On the 12th and 15th were two Spots, very like in form, size, and position, to those of the 9th; these were a good way advanced on the eastern side of the Sun's disc. If they were the same as those of the 9th, they must, in that case, have a proper motion, which would carry them round the Sun more than four times quicker than his rotation on his axis.

possible; neither is it denied, that the measure proposed would be a breach of the most solemn engagements, and a most atrocious invasion of the sacred rights of property, upon which the very being and existence of society depends; but, like others capable of making such a proposition, they plead the necessity of the case as an excuse for the atrocity of their conduct. Like convicted thieves before their judge, they only plead poverty as a defence of their crimes; they tell us the nation is unable to pay its debts; they affirm that this great, this wealthy kingdom—which they represented only the other day as “the pride, the envy, and the admiration of the world,”—is now in the state of a bankrupt tradesman; and therefore call upon its creditors, not to accept, but in pity to offer, a composition. But, passing over the puerile absurdity of comparing, as they do, a great and powerful nation to a miserable individual, let me ask, does any one ever accept of a composition but when he is certain that the effects are unequal to the debts? And if you think it possible, that those who assert that such is the case with this kingdom—that its debts exceed the whole of its property—I will acquit them of intentional falsehood, and deem them knaves instead of fools; but that the statement is one of the grossest falsehoods ever attempted to be imposed on the most ignorant and credulous multitude, must be so evident to every one at all acquainted with the subject; and the reasoning by which they attempt to support it, is so pitifully contemptible, that nothing could have induced me to notice it, but the desire of preventing the timid and uninformed portion of the stockholders from being alarmed, and by that means swindled out of their property.

It will always be very difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the exact amount of all the incomes of the community; there are, however, data sufficient for making an estimate, which must be perfectly satisfactory. When the average rent of land was only ten shillings an acre, the whole of the rent was supposed, by the best judges, to equal sixteen millions; but the Board of Agriculture, who have the best means of information on the subject, and certainly do not intend to exaggerate, make the average rent now equal to forty shillings an acre; consequently the aggregate of all the rents ought to amount to sixty-

four millions; taking it, however, at only fifty-seven millions, as stated by Mr. Western, this source of revenue alone is equal to double the interest paid the national creditor, which at once demonstrates the egregious falsehood, in asserting that the national revenue is unequal to its debts. But the revenue derived from house-rent is at least equal to twenty-three millions, and if to this we add the revenue of the national creditor, which, different from every other species of revenue, contributes to its own formation, we find that these three sources of revenue produce an aggregate equal to four times the sum annually paid to the national creditor. If, however, we look at the produce of the income-tax, the result will be still more favourable; in 1815 it produced upwards of fourteen millions, of which the stockholders paid about 2,800,000*l.* which makes the income arising from stock equal to only one-fifth of all the incomes upon which the tax was levied, even supposing they had all paid full ten per cent. But, unless with respect to stock, and other government annuities, this was far, very far, from being the case, as we are well assured, especially from what we know in respect to land. Although it is acknowledged that land-rent amounted to upwards of fifty-seven millions, and was probably much more, yet there was only thirty-four millions returned for taxes; consequently, according to Mr. Western's statement, the land paid scarcely six per cent. instead of ten; and this sufficiently agrees with the statement of Mr. Hunt, a considerable proprietor; he asserted, and the assertion remains uncontradicted, that neither he, nor a noble lord his neighbour, and a great landholder, paid more than five per cent. on their rents. But, if such were the case in respect to income arising from land, what must have been the case in respect to income when there were scarcely any data on which to form an estimate? Supposing, however, that all other income, except that arising from stock and government annuities, had paid full five per cent., which is certainly making a very high estimate; it is evident that the income arising from stock does not amount to more than one-tenth of all the incomes upon which the tax was levied. But what will prove beyond a doubt, that the aggregate amount of all the incomes of the nation far exceeds the estimates of the most sanguine calculators, is the immense

loss sustained by those who derive their income from agricultural produce. It was stated in the House of Commons, by some of the most respectable members, that the agricultural produce of the kingdom had sold for one hundred millions less in the year 1815, than what it was sold for in the year 1812. But, if we compare the prices of the produce in 1815, with what it was in 1803, we shall find that it was quite as high in the former as in the latter; consequently, if they received one hundred millions less in 1815 than in 1812, they also received one hundred millions more in 1812 than in 1803! Yet in the year 1812, when, in addition to the one hundred millions levied since 1803 on the community at large, for the benefit of the agriculturists, we payed nearly twenty millions in taxes, from which we are now exempt; we are assured by Mr. Western that every thing was on a fair level! Be that, however, as it may, it must be abundantly evident that the aggregate amount of the incomes of a state must be immense, which can admit, without material injury, of a fluctuation in the mode of its distribution, of the amount of one hundred and twenty millions, in the course of only a few years, as was the case from 1803 to 1812; and that nothing can be more absurd than to suppose, that with such an income, it is unable to pay the interest on its debt, which scarcely amounts to one-fourth of that fluctuation.

Nothing, surely, can be more ridiculous than to suppose that the country is grown poorer because the price of agricultural produce is less now than it was in 1812; on the contrary, as the price depends entirely on the proportion of the supply to the demand, it is evident, that, considered as a whole, we are richer, as it is a sure sign the produce is more abundant; consequently, the advantage to the consumer is greater than the loss sustained by the producer, as he is remunerated in part for the reduction in the price of his commodities by an increase in the quantity. Be that, however, as it may, whatever is lost by the producer is gained by the consumer; and, whatever is gained by the former, is lost by the latter. Who payed the additional hundred millions obtained by the agriculturists in 1812, but the consumers at large? and if they were again able to raise the prices to what they were in 1812, which, by the

help of the Corn-bill, and another such season, they will probably effect; who will pay the additional hundred millions but the consumers? The addition of a hundred millions to the incomes of the agriculturists, must, therefore, of necessity, be deducted from all the other incomes in the community; and it is therefore evident, that, although all great and sudden fluctuations in the distribution of income are much to be lamented, on account of the evils thence arising to individuals or classes, yet, as a whole, the community is neither richer or poorer on that account. Unquestionably those who make a distinction between the effects produced by rent and profit, and those produced by taxes, have not sufficiently considered the subject. They are all obtained by the same means—by raising the price of commodities. They are all derived from the same sources—from the labours or property of the society at large. They differ not in effect; but in the magnitude of their effects; and this difference we have seen to be immense—“Rent and profit,” (as observed by Doctor Smith,) eat up the wages of labour; and although taxes act in the same manner, yet it is in a proportion of only about fifteen to one, in respect to the other two sources of income. As, however, it must be evident that the income of every individual class is taken out of the income of all the other classes, and as consequently we are all reciprocally dependant on each other; let all be contented with what the law allows them, and not attempt to wrest the law in their own favour; much less to avail themselves of the power with which they may be invested to make laws in their own favour, or to the injury of others.

Mr. Ponsonby, in contending for the general benefit to be derived from the Corn-bill, was too honest to deny that it was calculated to raise the price of rent. Can it then ever be supposed that the aristocracy of this country, which has ever boasted of its magnanimity, justice, humanity, integrity, and unsullied honour, after passing a law avowedly for its own benefit, would ever think of passing another, which would reduce to beggary a class already acknowledged to be the most oppressed in the whole community? No, Sir, the stockholder has nothing to fear; I am persuaded that Mr. Vansittart's declaration was perfectly correct—The

House of Commons will never listen to so unjust a proposal, under which the country would lose more by the wreck of credit and character, than it could ever gain by such a breach of faith."

W. ANDERSON.

Pershore; Nov. 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT seems to have been the favourite object of most ages and countries to preserve from putrefaction the bodies of those who, in life, had been beloved or respected. The Egyptians have succeeded in their mummies, and the Romans in burning and collecting the ashes of the dead; but the more natural and rational process has seldom been considered, viz. that of speedily incorporating with the earth all that remains of organized matter.

There is a class of animals [*Vermes*] which forms the connecting link between animal and vegetable life; through this medium the bodies of dead animals are transformed into new life in vegetables. Instead, therefore, of incasing the corpse in lead or oak coffins, or embalming to preserve it a little longer from the worms, it is surely more rational, and more according to the laws of nature, to bury it in such thin or perishable materials as may most speedily promote its dissolution; and, if the surface of the ground were covered with flowering plants, the grave, instead of an object of disgust and horror, might be converted into a pleasing record of our past affections.

How delightful is the thought, that while we are inhaling the fragrance of a rose, or violet, growing in the mould composed of our ancestors or friends, we may be breathing the pure and perfumed essence of all that now remains of what was in life most dear to us.

If all our church-yards were flower-gardens, and every grave a bed of roses, we should learn to look on the mansions of the dead with hope and joy, and not with dread and disgust; and the good Christian should follow his Lord's example, whose burial-place was in a garden.

H. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WELL knowing that you take a lively interest in every thing relating to the public welfare, I am induced to request a place in your valu-

able Magazine for a few observations respecting the dangers to which travellers, by stage-coaches, are exposed; the gross impositions to which they are often subjected; and some methods by which these may be, in a great measure, if not entirely, prevented. It may justly be said, and with some degree of pride, that no country in the world can vie with England, either in the rapidity of conveyance from one place to another, or in the general accommodations which are afforded to travellers; but it is at the same time an acknowledged, and a very lamentable fact, that, according to the old proverb, we frequently *make more haste than good speed.*

Although our public carriages, by their present construction, are made far more pleasing to the eye, considerably lighter in draft, and much better adapted to short turnings of the road, than were those of our ancestors, or than those of our neighbours on the Continent still are; yet I am inclined to think, that, by endeavouring to avoid the bulkiness and awkwardness of their machines, we have run into an opposite extreme; and, in order to render our's more compact, we have reduced the base on which they stand to such a small compass, as to make them very unsafe, especially since their perpendicular height is so greatly increased by passengers and luggage placed on the roof. It has been the fashion of late years to make the perch of a coach as short and as light as possible; and the disproportion between the diameter of the hind and the fore-wheels is, in general, so great, that the natural tendency of the latter is, almost like that of a plough-share, to bury themselves in the ground; and, the point of draft being also, by this construction, placed considerably below the horse's shoulder, the filler horses are frequently obliged to lift, as well as to draw, the weight. It appears evident to reason, that, if the diameter of the fore-wheels were increased, and the perch were made a few feet longer, the draft would be much easier for the horses; as the spoke would then form a longer and more powerful lever, and the carriage would likewise be less in danger of an overthrow, on account of its more extended base. It would also be a great accommodation to travellers, (especially by night,) if the backs of our coaches were like those of former times, made to form an obtuse angle with the seats, instead of a right angle; which, although it may

improve the exterior appearance of the carriage, is far less favorable to the comfort of the passengers; because, in consequence of such perpendicular backs, they are naturally thrown forwards by every jolt of the road, and have scarcely the smallest chance of a few hours sleep. I am aware that there is one serious objection against increasing the diameter of the fore-wheels; the body of the coach would then present an obstruction to the turning of the axle-tree; but this difficulty may be easily removed by sacrificing the box under the front seat, and cutting away the front of the carriage, so as to give the fore-wheels sufficient room for traversing.

Instead of taking passengers and luggage on the top, the coach should be provided with a barouche behind, like some of the short-stages near London. These have a very handsome appearance, and are far more convenient, pleasant, and safe; and, as the barouche may be easily made to hold from six to eight passengers, the coach-masters ought, in reason, to be satisfied with such a number of outside travellers, together with one, or at most two, with the coachman on the box; which, if intended to hold three, should be made a little wider than at present. For the conveyance of luggage, a square box, made to the height of an ordinary trunk should be fixed under the hind axle-tree, and this, with the addition of the boot, would afford sufficient room for all the packages which ought to be taken. A little framed seat might also be made for the guard on the front of the roof, and no other persons, nor any luggage whatever, should be allowed to have a place on the top. A strong hook should likewise be placed on the side of the coach-box, for the purpose of hanging the reins whenever the coachman is obliged to leave the horses; he should, by the proprietors, be made liable to a forfeit in case of neglect; and, as the guard is the proper servant of the public, and receives his principal pay from them, he should see that this, as well as the other parts of his duty, are properly performed by the coachman; he should attend to the luggage and the general accommodation of the passengers, both on the road and at the inns; and, at every stage, should examine all parts of the coach and harness, in order to see that every thing is safe. It would be a further improvement, if, in some conspicuous part of the coach, a tin-plate were to be

affixed, containing an enumeration of the duties both of the coachman and guard; with certain fines attached (by the proprietors) to cases of neglect; these fines to be levied by the different post-masters on the road, whenever the charges of neglect were substantiated by a majority of the passengers. On this plate there should also be written (by order of the proprietors) the number of persons to be taken; the amount of the short fares; and the weight of luggage allowed to each;—not parsimoniously stinting this allowance to twelve or fourteen pounds; but giving to every one a reasonable and liberal proportion, beyond which a fair charge ought to be made for every extra pound. With respect also to the time allotted for meals, as much as is consistent with proper speed should be marked down on the plate of regulations, together with the names and distances of the places where such meals are to be taken; and proper agents should be appointed by the proprietors to see that these are on the table at the moment when the coach arrives; and that, in the winter season, a good fire is burning in the room,—because it too frequently happens, that, by the shameful inattention of inn-keepers, coach-passengers are treated more like vagrants going in a pass-cart to their parishes, than like persons of respectability, who have paid the full price of good accommodations. It is by no means uncommon for travellers, after shivering in a cold and damp room, to see the waiter bringing in the meals, and to hear the guard blowing his horn in order to announce the departure of the coach, nearly at the same moment; and it is scarcely possible to conceive of a more gross and scandalous imposition, both on the purses and the patience of the public. Were the proprietors of our different coaches, instead of endeavouring to conquer each other in a race of insanity, to strive who should be most punctual in the time of arrival, who should have the most civil and attentive servants, the best cattle, the best accommodations, and the most secure conveyance; they would soon find that the public confidence would invariably be given to those who set the most value on the lives of their own horses, and on the comfort and safety of their passengers.

Among the various dangers to which travellers by stage-coaches are exposed, there is, however, one, which, according to the present structure of these public conveyances,

conveyances, no human prudence can always guard against,—it is that which arises from the immense weight thrown on the pole of the carriage when descending a hill; and this danger is frightfully increased if, from unpardonable indolence, the guard has neglected to lock the wheels. In consequence of a failure in this part of the machine, many very lamentable and dreadful accidents have taken place, especially since the practice of driving furiously down the hills has been so generally followed. Whenever the pole of a heavily loaded carriage gives way in going down a hill, almost every chance of safety is gone; an overthrow must necessarily ensue, and it will be an overthrow of the very worst kind, because it will take place whilst the horses are going forwards almost at their full speed. Yet, when it is considered that the enormous weight of some tons is all thrown on a slender bar of wood of eight or ten feet in length, and very seldom of more than three or four inches in diameter, it is a matter of wonder that this frightful accident does not more frequently happen; and it is, perhaps, well for the peace of travellers, that they are in general so little aware of their extreme danger: whoever has been seated on the box, whilst a stage-coach has been rattling down a hill, with the horses nearly on the gallop, and the wheels frequently unlocked, must have viewed with serious apprehensions the overstrained pole exposed to sudden and incessant jerks, from the unequal draft of the horses. When the pole-piece is made to turn on a swivel, (which is the case now with most of our public carriages,) it is, without doubt, a great improvement, and is far better than to allow the weight always to rest on a fixed point; but, although this in some degree lessens, yet it by no means removes, the danger. A regard for the public safety has, therefore, induced me, through the medium of your Magazine, to suggest a plan, which, although very simple, would, I think, be effectual for security against this danger. It is this;—to extend a small, but strong chain, (which for neatness might be covered with leather,) in a right line from beneath the block of the fore axle-tree, to the extreme point of the pole, where it might be lodged on a small hook: this would counteract the strain upwards, and prevent the pole from rising beyond its proper level; and, as a security, also, against the lateral strain, the

pole should be wrapped round spirally throughout its whole length, with a piece of thin but well tempered iron; because, although the lateral strain is by no means so great as that which acts in a direction perpendicular to the axis of the pole, yet it is still of too much consequence to be entirely overlooked, and especially as, from not properly reining back one of the wheel-horses, an undue proportion of the weight may be thrown upon the other; but, notwithstanding these precautions, yet the proprietors should, both for their own safety and also for that of the public, lay a very heavy fine on the guard, in case he should, at any time, neglect to lock the wheels, when going to descend an hill of any consequence.

Having thus thrown out a few loose hints, which I hope may be of some importance towards the real interests of all coach-masters, and the comfort and safety of travellers, I leave it with you to submit them to the public, through the medium of your truly valuable Journal, if you shall judge it proper or expedient to do so. N. T. H.

P.S. It has occurred to me, since I wrote the above, that if a roll of oiled canvass were attached to the back part of the roof, it would be very useful in very wet weather; as, when unfolded, it might be spread over and afford shelter to those who were in the barouche; and the seats of this part might be furnished with lockers for light parcels; so that a coach constructed in this manner would carry nearly as many passengers as the general run of coaches on the present plan; and convey them with more safety and pleasure to themselves, and with no additional labour to the horses. By means of the box below the hind axle, and the lockers in the barouche, as much luggage as ought ever to be conveyed by a coach might be taken. The present plan of loading coaches with enormous crates and chests, (which properly belong to waggons,) is not only dangerous to the passengers, but ruinous to the horses; and, therefore, eventually very injurious to the proprietors themselves: when the roof of a coach is loaded with people, and piled with packages, it is almost a miracle if it escapes an overthrow, as the smallest inequality in the road is sufficient to throw the centre of gravity beyond the base of station, if the centre of gravity be considered as lying at about two-thirds.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I N your last number, a correspondent requests to know if any of your readers

readers can furnish information respecting means for preserving yeast; the following was long practised in a family who baked their own bread; and often supplied a garrison baker with barm when none could be obtained elsewhere:—Set a quantity of strong beer or whisky barm to settle, closely covered, that the spirit may not evaporate. In the mean time have ready as many small hair searses as will hold the thick barm; small vessels are mentioned, because, dividing the yeast into small quantities, conduces to its preservation. Lay over each searse a piece of coarse flannel, that may reach the bottom, and leave at least eight inches over the rim. Pour off the thin liquor, and set it to subside, as the grounds will do for immediate baking; it covered up a few hours. Fill the searses with the thick barm, and cover them up for two hours; then gather the flannel edges as a bag, and tie them firmly with twine. Lay each bag upon several folds of coarse linen, changing these folds every half hour, till they imbibe no more moisture; then cover each bag with another piece of flannel, changing it if it becomes damp, and hang them in a cool airy place. Remember that the yeast should be strained before it is put to settle, and that while the flannel bags are laid upon the folds of linen, they must be covered with a thick cloth. When the yeast is wanted for use, prepare a strong infusion of malt, to a gallon of which add a piece of dried barm, about the size of a goose's egg; indeed, the proportion must depend on its quality, which only experience can ascertain. The malt infusion must be almost milk-warm when the yeast is crumbled into it; for two hours it will froth high, and bake half a boll of flour into well-fermented bread. A decoction of green pease, or of ripened dry pease, with as much sugar as will sweeten it, makes fairer bread than the malt infusion; but it will take a larger quantity of dried yeast to produce fermentation.

G. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE illiberal, invective against the character and writings of Lord Byron, lately obtruded upon the public under the title of "Lines on the Departure of a great Poet from this County," having probably become, by this time, familiar to many of your readers, it is a duty we owe to defenceless genius, when suffering under the invidious attacks of

a malignant and anonymous slanderer, to endeavour to counteract the unfavorable impressions which might possibly be made on the minds of those who are not sufficiently acquainted with the literary and domestic situation of his lordship, by giving a greater degree of publicity (through the medium of your valuable publication) to the opinion of the enlightened conductors of the *Critical Review*. They remark, that it is "an abusive effusion on the emigration of Lord Byron, published on an occasion when a generous mind would least of all have been disposed to be prodigal of censure; the poetry has no merit to compensate for our disgust at the purpose of the writer."

It is not surprising that the asperity of a certain description of persons should be awakened, when a mind like that of the noble author alluded to, bursting from the shackles of superstition, habit, or policy, dares to avow his contempt of the narrowness of their views, and the hypocrisy of their pretensions, and exclaim, in unison with the wisest of all ages and nations—

"All that we know is nothing can be known."—*Childe Harold, Canto 2.*

It is not my intention here, to investigate the nature of virtue or vice, or to enquire in what proportion either is to be attributed to his Lordship, but there is one passage in the preface to this pamphlet upon which I must beg to be allowed a few observations.

He would infer, that the pathetic "Fare thee well," addressed to Lady B., is not the offspring of genuine affliction, because, forsooth, "a man in that situation would not sit down to play with syllables, and sport in song, or proportion an exact recurrence of rhyme and stanza."

His ignorance is indeed pitiable who needs now to be informed that all good poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings. There is no doubt but that many of the compositions of Sappho; the delight of antiquity, were produced in that agitation of mind which at length drove her to put an end to her existence. The sorrows of Catullus, or the death of his brother, have been designated as the "very tears of Poesy;" and, in modern times, are we to suppose that a fictitious grief dictated the monodies of Lord Lyttleton or Shaw? or that the complaints of Young, Hammond, Cowper, &c. proceeded from an affectation of sensibility? We must conclude his to be a very slight acquaintance with Mel-

poet who is not aware that the most exquisite and affecting pieces have been written under the immediate pressure of the severest anxiety.

Moore, speaking of the operation of sorrow on a poetic mind, observes,

————— that broken heart
Which, like the plants that throw
Their fragrance from the wounded part,
Breathes sweetness out of woe.

But it is too much to waste argument and example (both which might be extended through pages,) on such a writer, in behalf of the great bard, whose free and manly spirit will gain him as much admiration from the discerning and generous, as his inimitable works will from all those who have any taste for what is elegant, harmonious, pathetic, forcible, or commanding, in poetry. A. B.

Canterbury; Sept. 2, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following pathetic narrative is extracted from "The History of the Inquisition, abridged from the elaborate work of Philip Limborch;" a work of which the great John Locke said, "that it was fit to be translated into the vulgar language of every nation, that all might understand the anti-christian practices of that execrable court."

An Account of the Proceedings of the Court of Inquisition at Lisbon, against Elizabeth Vasconellos, an English Woman.

Elizabeth Vasconellos, now in the city of Lisbon, doth, on the 10th of December, Anno 1706, in the presence of John Milner, esq. her Majesty's consul-general of Portugal, and Joseph Willecocks, minister of the English factory at Lisbon, declare and testify,—That she was born at Arlington, in the county of Devon, and a daughter of John Chester, esq.; bred up in the Church of England; and, in the eleventh year of her age, her uncle, David Morgan, of Cork, intending to go and settle in Jamaica as a physician, by her father's consent, he having several children, took her with him to provide for her.

In 1685 they went in an English ship, and near the island they were attacked by two Turkish ships; in the fight her uncle was killed, but the ship got clear into Madeira; and she, though left destitute, was entertained by Mr. Bedford, a merchant, with whom, and other English, she lived as a servant till 1696; in that year she was married, by the chaplain of an English man-of-war, to Cordoza de Vasconellos, a physician of that island, and lived with him

eight years, and never in the least conformed to the Romish church.

In 1704, her husband having gone on a voyage to Brazil, she fell dangerously ill, and, being light-headed, a priest gave her the Sacrament, as she was told afterwards, for she remembered nothing of it. It pleased God she recovered, and then they told her she had changed her religion, and must conform to the Romish church, which she denied, and refused to conform; and thereupon, by the bishop of that island, she was imprisoned nine months, and then sent prisoner to the inquisition at Lisbon, where she arrived the 19th of December, 1705. The secretary of the house took her effects, in all above 500l. sterling; she was then sworn, that that was all she was worth; and then put into a straight dark room, about five feet square, and there kept nine months and fifteen days.

That the first nine days she had only bread and water, and a wet straw bed to lie on. On the ninth day, being examined, she owned herself a Protestant, and would so continue; she was told, she had conformed to the Romish church, and must persist in it or burn; she was then remanded to her room, and, after a month's time, brought out again; and, persisting in her answer as to her religion, they bound her hands behind her, stripped her back naked, and lashed her with a whip of knotted cords a considerable time; and told her afterwards, that she must kneel down to the court, and give thanks for their merciful usage of her; which she positively refused to do.

After fifteen days she was again brought forth and examined; and, a crucifix being set before her, she was commanded to bow down to it and worship it, which she refused to do; they told her that she must expect to be condemned to the flames, and he burnt with the Jews at the next *auto de fe*, which was nigh at hand. Upon this she was remanded to her prison again for thirty days; and, being then brought out, a red-hot iron was got ready, and brought to her in a chaffing dish of burning coals; and, her breast being laid open, the executioner, with one end of the red-hot iron, which was about the bigness of a large seal, burnt her to the bone in three several places, on the right side, one hard by the other; and then sent her to her prison, without any plaster, or other application, to heal the sores, which were very painful to her.

A month after this she had another severe whipping, as before; and in the beginning of August she was brought before the Table, a great number of inquisitors being present, and was questioned whether she would profess the Romish religion or burn? She replied, she had always been a Protestant, and was a subject of the Queen of England, who was able to protect her, and

she doubted not would do it, were her condition known to the English residing in Lisbon; but, as she knew nothing of that, her resolution was to continue a Protestant, though she were to burn for it. To this they answered, that her being the Queen of England's subject signified nothing in the dominions of the King of Portugal; that the English residing in Lisbon were heretics, and would certainly be damned; and that it was the mercy of that tribunal to endeavour to rescue her out of the flames of hell; but, if her resolution were to burn rather than profess the Romish religion, they would give her a trial of it before hand: accordingly the officers were ordered to seat her in a fixed chair, and to bind her arms and her legs, that she could make no resistance nor motion, and the physician being placed by her, to direct the court how far they might torture her without hazard of her life, her left foot was made bare, and an iron slipper, red-hot, being immediately brought in, her foot was fastened into it, which continued on, burning her to the bone, till such time as, by extremity of pain, she fainted away; and, the physician declaring her life was in danger, they took it off, and ordered her again to prison.

On the 19th of August she was again brought out, and whipped after a cruel manner, and her back was all over torn; and being threatened with more and greater tortures, and, on the other hand, being promised to be set at liberty if she would subscribe such a paper as they should give her, though she could have undergone death, yet not being able to endure a life of so much misery, she consented to subscribe as they would have her; and accordingly, as they directed, wrote at the bottom of a large paper, which contained she knew not what; after which they advised her to avoid the company of all English heretics; and, not restoring to her any thing of all the plate, goods, or money, she brought in with her, and engaging her by oath to keep secret all that had been done to her, turned her out of doors, destitute of all relief, but what she received from the help and compassion of charitable Christians.

The above-said Elizabeth Vasconellos did solemnly affirm and declare the above written deposition to be true, the day and year above written. JOHN MILNE.

JOSEPH WILCOCKS.

Lisbon; Jan. 8, 1707, N.S.

A copy, examined from the original by,

J. BLISSE.

The above *unholy tribunal, and cruel piece of legitimacy*, is restored, with all its horrors and ramifications, in the dominions of our worthy ally the King of Spain, by a decree dated in July 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE advantages of education are well understood in this country, and effectual means are using in every part of the empire to impart the blessing to all. But, while the poorer classes are thus wisely provided for, the manner in which education is acquired by those in the middle ranks of life is overlooked. It is almost proverbial that any one is fit for a schoolmaster; and, indeed, the great number of dunces who fill that office, shows that parents are contented to let any one superintend the instruction of their children. The charge of teaching children has long been regarded as laborious drudgery; and those who professed themselves ready to undertake it have generally been indiscriminately supported. Few persons are aware of the total incompetency of the majority of the present schoolmasters of the country. I know men, who have long been at the head of what are termed respectable academies, who are ignorant of the very elements of grammatical knowledge; they can write a good hand, and perform some operations in common arithmetic; but are as ill qualified for the important office of educating youth, as a private soldier, who is a good swordsman, is unfit to command an army.

Too many parents are satisfied with the mere externals of education; and, if their sons make tolerable progress in penmanship, and can read a paragraph in a newspaper correctly, they are satisfied, and make no enquiry as to what cultivation has been bestowed on their minds; and too frequently the moral qualifications of the master are thought not worth consideration. The superficial method of instruction has enabled many blockheads to establish schools, and has brought the profession into disrepute.

It is common to hear parents speak degradingly of school-masters in the presence of their children; is, then, the formation of the minds of the rising race a charge of no weight or importance?—Rules are enforced to secure the respectability of other professions, why not of school-keeping? No untutored booby can intrude into the profession of law or physic; why then are not regulations established and sanctioned by the legislature to ensure the fitness of men, who engage to educate the youth of the nation?

To a thinking mind, the internal regulation

regulation of most of our boarding-schools, or rather boarding-houses, presents an odious spectacle. A tyrant, ignorant of the very terms—moral and intellectual education, and who regards his pupils as so many machines of flesh and blood, to be kept in due movement by means of force, rules with stupid barbarity over a company of rational beings. Sometimes a boy of good moral deportment, and of a mild temper, is severely whipped for the trifling fault of drawing a stroke with a pen at a wrong angle! No distinction of faults is observed; he who accidentally disturbs the silence of the school by dropping his slate, or who soils his writing-book with one drop of ink, is put on the same level with a boy who is a swearer, a liar, or a thief; both are punished alike! The same indecent chastisement is inflicted for all offences, till at length the minds of the pupils become insensible to shame, and, from being obedient affectionate children, they are converted into obstinate and headstrong youths. The moral tone of their minds is obliterated, and they enter on the world almost incapable of distinguishing between the odiousness of vice and the beauty of virtue.

The evil of unlearned persons assuming the office of teachers, has increased

during the last century in an astonishing degree; and, were the Spectator living, he might find some scores of masters resembling those whose character he has given in No. 313 of his paper.

July 27.

Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

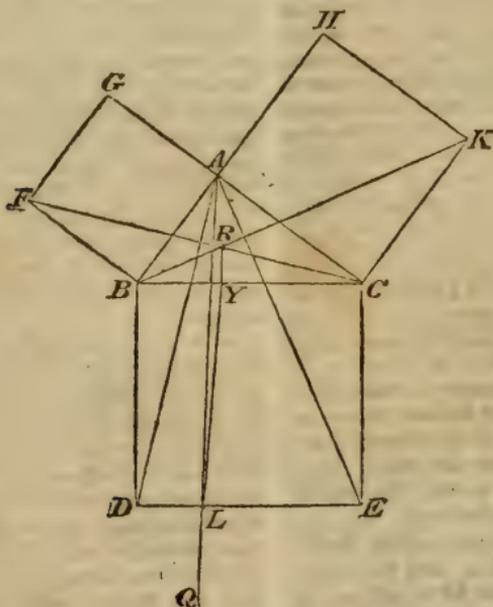
IT is reported that the celebrated Professor Porson, some years ago, required a demonstration of the following theorem, in the Combination Room of Trinity-College, Cambridge. I do not entertain the least doubt that the proposition has, before this time, been repeatedly demonstrated in that learned University; there are, however, many mathematicians in England who have derived their knowledge from private tuition, unassisted by collegiate education; to such, perhaps, the theorem of this wonderful man may prove acceptable; it is therefore at your service, with the accompanying demonstration.

Kendal; Nov. 2. J. GOUGH.

Proposition Theorem.

In Simson's Elements of Euclid, diagram to prop. xlvii. book 1st, the lines AL , H , and BK , intersect in all cases in one point: required the demonstration.

Demonstration.



The angle CBF is greater than a right angle, therefore the angle FCB is less than a right angle (Euclid xxxii. book 1st); for the same reason the angle CBK is less than a right angle; therefore CF and BK

intersect (axiom xii. 1).—Let them meet in R , and, if AL do not pass through R , draw RY parallel to AL , meeting BC at right angles, in Y ; join YL , and produce AL to Q . The triangles FBG , ABD , are

are similar by Euclid's demonstration, and the angle BCF equals the angle BDA; but, because AL and DB are parallel, the angle BDA equals the angle DAL (xxix. 1), and DAL equals RCY. But the angles ALD, RYC, are equal by construction; therefore DL : LA :: RY : CY (iv. 6); and the rectangle DL, CY, equals the rectangle AL, RY (xvi. 6); for the same reason, the rectangle EL, BY, equals the rectangle AL, RY; therefore, DL : EL :: BC : CY (xiv. 6), hence DE : EL :: BC : CY (xviii. 5), but DE equals BC (xxxiv. 1), wherefore EL equals CY; but EL and CY are also parallel by construct.; therefore YL and EC are parallel (xxxiii. 1); but the angle CEL is right by construct. therefore LYC is right (xxxiv. 1), and RYC is right by construct.; therefore LY and YR are in the same straight line (xiv. 1); but LA is parallel to CE by construct. therefore QLE equals a right angle, and also RLE equals a right angle, and QLE, RLE, equal two right angles; hence QL and LR are in the same right line (xiv. 1), but QL, LA, are in the same right line by construct.; therefore QR, QA, have a common segment, QL, which is impossible (xi. 1); therefore QA passes through R.

Q. E. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the causes which have tended to enlarge the boundaries of science, and promote the general diffusion of knowledge, the rapid circulation of periodical publications claim a distinguished rank. Every department of the arts and sciences is indebted to this source for the discovery and promulgation of valuable facts, and the detection and correction of numerous errors. The peculiar advantages the periodical press possesses over other vehicles of intelligence, and which prove its claims on public patronage, are—

1st. The superior facility it affords a writer to communicate his thoughts to the world; an opportunity is thus given to individuals to make known their discoveries, and to offer their observations, which otherwise must inevitably have remained latent. It is not the reader only who is thus benefitted, but the powers of the writer are called forth; and, to correct his ideas, and to embellish his communication, he is induced to refer to books, which might have been neglected, or, if opened, read in a cursory manner, without reflection: he now studies their contents, and, examining the arguments of the author with attention, renders the ideas in some degree his

own. A spirit of investigation is excited, and a stimulus is given to intellectual exertion, in order to appear before the public with credit.

2d. The more extensive circulation that a person may obtain for his sentiments, by inserting them in a periodical work, than he could easily obtain by any other medium, has been justly noticed by Dr. Johnson, in a passage you have judiciously selected for your motto. A third instance is in its allowing a correspondent to express himself with energetic brevity: he is not tempted to spin out his arguments, and dilute his ideas with a tedious circumlocution, in order "to make a book;"—a fault frequently, and with too much justice, complained of in monographic publications.

The validity of these remarks is now sufficiently acknowledged, and the increased number of periodical journals is commensurate with the improvement of the times, and proves that their utility is duly appreciated and encouraged by an enlightened and discerning public. The motion of literature is constantly progressive; and many of the valuable additions, daily augmenting its stores, are brought into light by the various works of this nature. Who will deny that the present advanced state of chemistry has been greatly owing to this source. In medicine, the complete renovation that has taken place may be greatly attributed to the same cause. By this powerful literary engine, the vague theories and absurd hypotheses of the ancients have been overturned, and the science of medicine, enriched by an invaluable mass of practical information, has been constructed on rational and consistent principles. Although it does not seem to have entered into the calculations of statistical writers, I think that to the advancement of medicine as a science, and the greater superiority of the modern *Æsculapii*, together with the more general practice of vaccination, may be justly assigned the considerable increase in the population of this kingdom, during a period when a war, unparalleled in sanguinary destruction of human life, made incessant demands on its most efficient inhabitants.

It has been urged that periodical works too often contain the undigested observations of inexperienced writers: in a great variety of correspondents, there must inevitably and necessarily be different gradations of merit; but of its injustice, as a general maxim, the pages

of the Monthly Magazine will bear satisfactory and decisive proof.

It is not in the arts and sciences alone that the advantages of a periodical press are perceptible—but in political and civil affairs its effects are equally beneficial; it keeps a check on the conduct of the ruling authorities, and, by preventing the tyrannical exercise of power, and the intolerant principles of religious persecution, becomes the guardian of the common weal. It is indeed true that it

has frequently been disgraced and polluted by being made the instrument of spreading the anti-social sentiments of the advocates of war; but here—

“Una manus vulnus opemque feret.”

Ovid. *Remedia Amoris.*

And the same weapon has been effectually exerted against their baneful operation, and an antidote provided by the champions of truth and justice.

EDWARD HATFIELD.

Great New-street, Gough-square.

CORNUCOPIA.

WAR.

TESTIMONY of the pious Bishop Taylor, chaplain to King Charles the First, with respect to war:—“As contrary as cruelty is to mercy, tyranny to charity, so is war and bloodshed to the meekness and gentleness of the Christian religion. I had often thought (says he) of the prophecy, *that in the Gospel, our swords shall be turned into ploughshares, and our spears into pruning hooks.* I knew that no tittle spoken by God’s spirit could return unperformed and ineffectual; and I was certain, that such was the excellency of Christ’s doctrine, that, if men would obey it, Christians should never war one against another.”

ALICE PIERCE.

The mistress of Edward III. was, in the latter end of his reign, so impudent, and presumed so much on the favor of him whose heart she had subdued, that she herself would sit in courts of justice to effect her own purposes; and at a Parliament in the 50th of his reign, at her suit, she caused Sir Peter de la Mare (late speaker in a Parliament, who had exhibited complaint against her,) to be committed to perpetual imprisonment at Nottingham.

RINGS.

The wearing of rings is very ancient; it was prohibited in Rome to all mechanics and men of mean condition to wear rings of gold; so that, granting a license for any person to wear a ring, was as much as to make him a gentleman. The usage of sealing with rings is also of great antiquity.

NAPOLEON AND WIELAND.

In the autumn of 1808, some of the Princes, then assembled at the congress of Erfurt, came for a few days to visit the court of Weimar, and, among them, Napoleon. He was accompanied by a troop of French players, who borrowed

the theatre, and on the 6th October exhibited in it Voltaire’s *Death of Cæsar*. Wieland went to see this tragedy, in which Talma was to perform, and sat as usual in a private side-box of the second tier, reserved for the ducal family, to which he had been attached as preceptor. Napoleon observed him there, and enquired who was the venerable old man with the black velvet calotte: this was the usual costume of Wieland, who, not liking to wear a wig, and being exposed by the baldness of his crown to colds of the head, had adopted a circular cap resembling that of the catholic priests. After having been informed by the Prince Primate that this was Wieland, Napoleon signified a wish to see him after the play; and Wieland, accordingly, was ushered to the ball-room, which was to be the next place of rendezvous. In one of Wieland’s letters the following account is given of the interview.

“I had not been many minutes there before Napoleon came across the room toward us; the Duchess then presented me to him regularly, and he addressed me affably, with some words of compliment, looking me steadily in the eye. Few mortals have appeared to me so rapidly to see through a man at a glance; he instantly perceived that, notwithstanding my celebrity, I was a plain, unassuming old man; and, as he seemed desirous of making for ever a good impression upon me, he at once assumed the form best adapted to attain his end. I never saw a man in appearance calmer, plainer, milder, or more unassuming. No trace about him of the consciousness that he was a great monarch: He talked to me like an old acquaintance with his equal; and, what was very rare with him, chatted with me, exclusively, an entire hour and half, to the great surprise of all present. At length;

length, about midnight, I began to feel inconvenience from standing so long, and took the liberty of requesting his Majesty's permission to withdraw. 'Allez donc,' said he, in a very friendly tone, 'bon soir.'

"The more remarkable traits of our interview were these:—The previous play having drawn our conversation upon Julius Cæsar, Napoleon observed, 'that he was one of the greatest characters in universal history; and indeed,' added he, 'would have been, without exception, the greatest, but for one blunder.' I was about to enquire to what anecdote he alluded, when he seemed to read the question in my eye, and continued: 'Cæsar knew the men who wanted to get rid of him, and he ought to have been rid of them first.' If Napoleon could have read all that passed in my inner mind, he would have perceived me saying—Such a blunder will never be laid to your charge.

"From Cæsar our conversation turned to the Romans; he praised warmly their military and their political system. The Greeks, on the contrary, seemed to stand low in his opinion. 'The eternal scuffle between their little Republics was not formed (he said,) to evolve any thing great. But the Romans were always intent on grand purposes, and thus created the mighty Colossus which bestrode the world.' I pleaded for the art and literature of the Greeks; he treated both with contempt, and said, 'they only served to dispute about.' He preferred Ossian to Homer. In poetry, he professed to value only the sublime and energetic and pathetic writers, especially the tragic poets; but, of Ariosto, he spoke in some such terms as Cardinal Hippolito of Este did; not aware, however, I think, that in this he was giving me a box on the ear. For any thing humorous, he seemed to have no liking; and, notwithstanding the flattering friendliness of his apparent manner, he repeatedly struck me as if cast from bronze.

"At length, however, he had put me so much at my ease, that I asked him how it came about that the public worship, which he had reformed in France, had not been rendered more philosophic and more on par with the spirit of the times. 'My dear Wieland, (he replied,) worship is not made for philosophers; they neither believe in me, nor my priesthood. As for those who do believe, you cannot give them, or leave them, won-

ders now. If I had to make a religion for philosophers, it should be just the reverse.' In this tone the conversation went on for some time, and Bonaparte professed so much scepticism, as to question whether Jesus Christ had ever existed. This (adds Wieland,) is very quotidian scepticism; and in his free-thinking I saw nothing to admire, but the openness with which he exposed it."

Bonaparte sent shortly afterwards to Wieland a brevet of admission into his legion of honor.

LE DESPENCER.

Hugh Lord Le Despencer, who had the title of Earl of Gloucester, and was executed for high treason, at his death was possessed of no less than 59 lordships, in sundry counties; 28,000 sheep; 1000 oxen and steers; 1,200 kine, with their calves; 40 mares, with their colts of two years; 160 drawing horses; 2000 hogs; 3000 bullocks; 40 tuns of wine; 600 bacon; 80 carcasses of Martinmas beef; and 600 muttons: in his larder were 10 tuns of cyder; he also left armour, plate, jewels, and ready money, better than 10,000*l.*; 36 sacks of wool, and a library of books.

ANCIENT HOSPITALITY.

Richard de Berry, Bishop of Durham, in the reign of Edward III. had every week eight quarters of wheat made into bread for the poor, besides his alms dishes, fragments of his house, and great sums of money bestowed by him in his journeys. West, Bishop of Ely, in 1552, daily fed 200 poor people at his gates, and the Lord Cromwell usually the same number. Edward, Earl of Derby, fed upwards of sixty aged poor, besides all comers, thrice a week; and furnished on Good Friday 2,700 people with meat, drink, and money; others were equally liberal.

Robert Winchelsea gave every Friday and Saturday, unto every beggar that came to his door, a loaf of bread of a farthing price; (Stowe says, a loaf of bread sufficient for the day;) in time of dearth there were usually 5000, in a plentiful time 4000, loaves distributed. The dole now distributed at Lambeth-gate, consists of fifteen quarter loaves, nine stone of beef, and five shillings worth of halfpence. These are divided into three equal portions, and distributed every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, among thirty poor parishioners at Lambeth. The beef is made into broth, thickened with oatmeal, divided into ten equal shares, and is distributed with half a loaf, a pitcher of broth,

broth, and two-pence, to persons who are relieved in rotation.

ELECTION OF THE POPE.

The election of the Pope was not anciently good without the confirmation of the Emperor; and in all their bulls and grants the date was, such a one our Lord the Emperor reigning. Thus they continued till the empire was translated from the successors of Charles to the Princes of Germany; none of whom

being so powerful as a monarch of France; the Pope took from the Emperor the power of confirming the newly elected Pope, and from the Romans the double power they had of electing the Emperors, (which was given by Gregory to certain German Princes;) and of electing the Pope of Rome, which was given to the cardinals by the favor of the Emperor, Henry the Second.

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT CAVE IN WARREN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, IN A LETTER FROM DR. NAHUM WARD, DATED AT MARIETTA (OHIO), APRIL 4, 1816.

The country for a considerable distance round the cave is not mountainous, yet broken and rolling. It was seven in the evening when I reached the hospitable mansion of Mr. Miller (the overseer of Messrs. Wilkins and Gratz, in whose land the cave opens), who met me at the gate, and, as he anticipated my object, bade me welcome to all his house afforded.

During the evening, Mr. Miller made arrangements for my visiting the cave next morning, by procuring me two guides, lamps, &c. I could hardly rest during the night, so much had my curiosity been excited by my host's account of the "regular confusions" in this subterraneous world.

At eight in the morning I left the house, in company with my guides, taking with us two large lamps, a compass, and something for refreshments; and entered the cave about sixty rods from the house, down through a pit forty feet deep, and one hundred and twenty in circumference, at the bottom of which is a fine spring of water. When at the bottom of this pit, you are at the entrance of the cave, which opens to the north, and is from forty to fifty feet high, and about thirty in width, for upwards of forty rods, when it is not more than ten feet wide and five feet high. However, this continues but a short distance, when it expands to thirty or forty feet in width, and is about twenty in height for about one mile, until you come to the First Hoppers, where salt-petre is manufactured. Thence it is about forty feet in width and sixty in height to the Second Hoppers, two miles from the entrance. The loose limestone has been laid up into handsome walls, on either side, al-

most the whole distance from the entrance to the Second Hoppers. The road is hard, and as smooth as a flag pavement. The walls of the cavern are perpendicular in every passage that I traversed; the arches are regular in every part, and have bid defiance even to earthquakes. One of my guides informed me, he was at the Second Hoppers, in 1812, with several workmen, when those heavy shocks came on, which were so severely felt in this country. He said, that about five minutes before the shock, a heavy rumbling noise was heard coming out of the cave like a mighty wind: that, when that ceased, the rocks cracked, and all appeared to be going in a moment to final destruction. However, no one was injured, although large rocks fell in some parts of the cave.

As you advance into the cave, the avenue leads from the Second Hoppers, west, one mile; then S. W. to the "chief city," which is six miles from the entrance. This avenue is from sixty to one hundred feet in height, and about the same in width, the whole distance, after you leave the Second Hoppers, until you come to the cross roads, or chief city, and is nearly upon a level; the floor or bottom being covered with loose lime-stone and salt-petre earth. When I reached this immense area (chief city), which contains upwards of eight acres, without a single pillar to support the arch, which is entire over the whole, I was struck dumb with astonishment.

I can give you but a faint idea of this chief city.—Nothing under heaven can be more sublime and grand than this place, covered with one solid arch at least one hundred feet high, and to all appearance entire.

After entering the chief city, I perceived five large avenues leading out of it, from sixty to one hundred feet in width, and from forty to eighty in height.

The walls (all of stone) are arched, and are from forty to eighty feet perpendicular height, before the arch commences.

The first which I traversed, after cutting arrows on the stones under our feet, pointing to the mouth of the cave (in fact, we did this at the entrance of every avenue, that we should not be at any loss for the way out on our return), was one that led us in a southerly direction for more than two miles. We then left it and took another, that led us east, then north, for more than two miles further; and at last, in our windings, were brought out by another avenue into the chief city again, after traversing different avenues for more than five miles.

We rested ourselves for a few minutes on some limestone slabs near the centre of this gloomy area, and after having refreshed us and trimmed our lamps, we took our departure, a second time, through an avenue almost north, and parallel with the avenue leading from the chief city to the mouth of the cave, which we continued for upwards of two miles, when we entered the second city. This is covered with one arch, nearly two hundred feet high in the centre, and very similar to the chief city, except in the number of avenues leading from it—this having but two.

We passed through it over a very considerable rise in the centre, and descended through an avenue which bore to the east, about three hundred rods, when we came upon a third area, about one hundred feet square, and fifty in height, which had a pure and delightful stream of water issuing from the side of the wall about thirty feet high, and which fell upon some broken stone, and was afterwards entirely lost to our view. After passing this beautiful sheet of water, a few yards, we came to the end of this passage.

We then returned about one hundred yards, and entered a small avenue (over a considerable mass of stone) to our right, which carried us south, through an uncommonly black avenue, something more than a mile, when we ascended a very steep hill about sixty yards, which carried us within the walls of the fourth city, which is not inferior to the second, having an arch that covers at least six acres. In this last avenue, the further end of which must be four miles from the chief city, and ten from the mouth of the cave, are upwards of twenty large piles of soft petre earth on

one side of the avenue, and broken limestone heaped up on the other, evidently the work of human hands.

I had expected from the course of my needle, that this avenue would have carried us round to the chief city; but was sadly disappointed when I found the end a few hundred yards from the fourth city, which caused us to retrace our steps; and, not having been so particular in marking the entrances of the different avenues as I ought, we were very much bewildered, and once completely lost for fifteen or twenty minutes.

At length we found our way, and, weary and faint, entered the chief city at ten at night; however, as much fatigued as I was, I determined to explore the cave as long as my lights held out.

We now entered the fifth and last avenue from the chief city, which carried us south-east about nine hundred yards, when we entered the fifth city, whose arch covers upwards of four acres of level ground strewed with broken limestone. Fire-beds of uncommon size, with brands of cane lying around them, are interspersed throughout this city. We crossed over to the opposite side, and entered an avenue that carried us east about two hundred and fifty rods, when, finding nothing interesting in this passage, we turned back, and crossed a massy pile of stone in the mouth of a large avenue, which I noticed, but a few yards from this last mentioned city, as I came out of it. After some difficulty in passing over this mass of limestone, we entered a large avenue, whose walls were the most perfect of any that we saw, running almost due south for five hundred rods, and very level and straight, with an elegant arch. When at the end of this avenue, and while I was sketching a plan of the cave, one of my guides, who had been some time groping among the broken stone, called out, requesting me to follow him.

I gathered up my papers and compass, and after giving my guide, who sat with me, orders to remain where he was until we returned, and moreover to keep his lamp in good order. I followed after the first, who had entered a vertical passage just large enough to admit his body. We continued to step from one stone to another, until at last, after much difficulty from the smallness of the passage, which is about forty feet in height, we entered upon the side of a chamber,

at least 1800 feet in circumference, and whose arch is about 150 feet high in the centre. After having marked arrows (pointing downwards) upon the slab-stones around the little passage through which we had ascended; we walked forward nearly to the centre of this area.

It was past midnight when I entered this chamber of eternal darkness, "where all things are hush'd, and Nature's self lies dead." I must acknowledge I felt a shivering horror at my situation, when I looked back upon the different avenues through which I had passed since I entered the cave at eight in the morning; and at that "time of night, when church-yards groan," to be buried several miles in the dark recesses of this awful cavern—the grave perhaps of thousands of human beings—gave me no very pleasant sensations. With the guide who was now with me I took the only avenue leading from this chamber, and traversed it for the distance of a mile in a southerly direction, when my lamps forbade my going further, as they were nearly exhausted. The avenue, or passage, was as large as any that we had entered, and how far we might have travelled had our lights held out, is unknown. It is supposed by all who have any knowledge of this cave, that Green River, a stream navigable several hundred miles, passes over three branches of this cave.

It was nearly one o'clock at night when we descended "the passage of the chimney," as it is called, to the guide whom I left seated on the rocks. He was quite alarmed at our long absence, and was heard by us a long time before we reached the passage to descend to him, halloing with all his might, fearing we had lost our track in the ruins above.

Very near the vertical passage, and not far from where I had left my guide sitting, I found some very beautiful specimens of soda, which I brought out with me.

We returned over piles of salt-petre earth, and fire-beds, out of one avenue into another, until at last, with great fatigue and a dim light, we entered the walls of the chief city, where, for the last time, we trimmed our lamps, and entered the spacious avenue that carried us to the Second Hoppers.

I found, when in the last mentioned large avenue, or upper chamber, many curiosities, such as glauber salts, Epsom salts, flint, yellow ochre, spar of different kinds, and some petrifications, which I

brought out, together with the mummy which was found at the Second Hoppers. We happily arrived at the mouth of the cave about three in the morning, nearly exhausted and worn down with nineteen hours continued fatigue.

I was near fainting on leaving the cave and inhaling the vapid air of the atmosphere, after having so long breathed the pure air which is occasioned by the nitre of the cave. The pulse beat stronger when in the cave, but not so fast as when upon the surface.

I have described to you hardly one half of the cave, as the avenues between the mouth of the cave and the Second Hoppers have not been named. There is a passage in the main avenue, about sixty rods from the entrance, like that of a trap-door. By sliding aside a large flat stone, you can descend sixteen or eighteen feet in a very narrow defile, where the passage comes upon a level, and winds about in such a manner as to pass under the main passage without having any communication with it, and at last opens into the main cave by two large passages just beyond the Second Hoppers. It is called the "glauber salt room," from salts of that kind being found there. There is also the sick-room, the bat-room, and the flint-room, all of which are large, and some of them quite long. The last that I shall mention is, a very winding avenue, which branches off at the Second Hoppers, and runs west and south-west, for more than two miles. This is called the "haunted chamber," from the echo of the sound made in it. The arch of this avenue is very beautifully incrustated with limestone spar; and in many places the columns of spar are truly elegant, extending from the ceiling to the floor. I discovered in this avenue a very high dome, in or near the centre of the arch, apparently fifty feet high, hung in rich drapery, festooned in the most fanciful manner, for six or eight feet from the hangings, and in colours the most rich and brilliant.

The columns of spar and the stalactites in this chamber are extremely romantic in their appearance, with the reflection of one or two lights. There is a cellar formed of this spar, called, "Wilkins' armed chair," which is very large, and stands in the centre of the avenue, and is encircled with many smaller ones. Columns of spar, fluted and studded with knobs of spar and stalactites; drapery of various colours superbly festooned, and hung in the most graceful manner, are shown

shown with the greatest brilliancy from the reflection of lamps.

A part of the "haunted chamber," is directly over the bat-room, which passes under the "haunted chamber," without having any connection with it. My guide led me into a very narrow defile on the left side of this chamber, and about one hundred yards from "Wilkins' armed chair," over the side of a smooth limestone rock, ten or twelve feet, which we passed with much precaution; for, had we slipped from our hold, we had gone to "that bourne whence no traveller returns," if I may judge from a cataract of water, whose dismal sound we heard at a very considerable distance in this pit, and nearly under us. However, we crossed in safety, clinging fast to the wall, and winding down under the "haunted chamber," and through a very narrow passage for thirty or forty yards, when our course was west, and the passage twenty or thirty feet in width, and from ten to eighteen high, for more than a mile. The air was pure and delightful in this as well as in other parts of the cave. At the further part of this avenue we came upon a reservoir of water, very clear, and delightful to the taste, apparently having neither inlet nor outlet.

Within a few yards of this reservoir of water, on the right hand of the cave, there is an avenue which leads to the north west. We had entered it but about forty feet, when we came to several columns of the most brilliant spar, sixty or seventy feet in height, and almost perpendicular, which stand in basins of water, that comes trickling down their sides, then passes off silently from the basins, and enters the cavities of stone without being seen again. These columns of spar, and the basins they rest in, for splendour and beauty, surpass every similar work of art I ever saw. We passed by these columns, and entered a small but beautiful chamber, whose walls were about twenty feet apart, and the arch not more than seven high, white as white-wash would have made it; the floor was level as far as I explored it, which was not a great distance, as I found many pit-holes in my path that appeared to have been lately sunk, and which induced me to return.

We returned by the beautiful pool of water, which is called the "Pool of Clitorius," after the "Fons Clitorius" of the classics, which was so pure and delightful to the taste, that after drinking of it a person had no longer a taste for

wine. On our way back to the narrow defile, I had some difficulty in keeping my lights, for the bats were so numerous and continually in our faces, that it was next to impossible to get along in safety. I brought this trouble on myself by my own want of forethought; for, as we were moving on, I noticed a large number of these bats hanging by their hind legs to the arch, which was not above twelve inches higher than my head. I took my cane and gave a sweep the whole length of it, when down they fell; but soon, like so many imps, they tormented us until we reached the narrow defile, when they left us. We returned by "Wilkins' arm-chair," and back to the Second Hoppers.

It was at this place I found the mummy which I before alluded to, where it had been placed by Mr. Wilkins, from another cave, for preservation. It is a female, about six feet in height, and so perfectly dried as to weigh but twenty pounds when I found it—the hair on the back part of the head is rather short, and of a sandy hue—the top of the head is bald—the eyes are sunk into the head—the nose, or that part which is cartilaginous, is dried down to the bones of the face—the lips are dried away, and discovered a fine set of teeth, white as ivory. The hands and feet are perfect even to the nails, and very delicate, like those of a young person; but the teeth are worn as much as a person's at the age of fifty.

She must have been some personage of high distinction, if we may judge from the order in which she was buried. Mr. Wilkins informed me she was first found by some labourers, while digging saltpetre earth in a part of the cave about three miles from the entrance, buried eight feet deep between four limestone slabs, and in the posture she is exhibited in the drawing I sent you. [Seated, the knees brought close to the body, which is erect, the hands clasped and laid upon the stomach, the head upright.]—She was muffled up, and covered with a number of garments made of a species of wild hemp and the bark of a willow, which formerly grew in Kentucky. The cloth is of a curious texture and fabric, made up in the form of blankets or winding sheets, with very handsome borders. Bags of different sizes were found by her side, made of the same cloth, in which were deposited her jewels, beads, trinkets, and implements of industry, all which are very great curiosities, being different from any thing

of the Indian kind ever exhibited in this country. Among the articles was a musical instrument, made in two pieces, of cane, put together something like the double flageolet, and curiously interwoven with elegant feathers; she had likewise by her a bowl of uncommon workmanship, and a vandyke made of feathers, very beautiful.

My friend, Mr. Wilkins, gave me the mummy, which I brought away, together with her apparel, jewels, music, &c."

ROBERT FULTON,

(The Inventor of Steam-Boats.)

Mr. Fulton was born in Pennsylvania, and in the commencement of his life intended to pursue the profession of painting, which he studied under Mr. West: but, not possessing the kind of talent suited to attain distinction in this pursuit, he wisely renounced it; and devoted himself to the science of civil engineering. This he pursued with great ardour, and under great advantages for many years, in France and England. In the latter country he published a very elegant work on a new mode of navigating canals with small boats, and doing without locks, by having the boats taken from one level to another, by means of inclined planes. This system never met with much encouragement; and General Andreossi, in his History of the Canal of Languedoc, considers it as a retrograde movement to the infancy of the art. He introduced into Paris, in the year 1800, panoramas, for which he obtained a patent of importation, which was a lucrative enterprise, undertaken in conjunction with the late Mr. Barlow. It was curious, that though this admirable mode of representing extensive subjects had been for so many years known in England, and even in this country, it was not only unknown in France, but the artists and philosophers were perfectly incredulous about the effect; though, when they saw it, they were extremely delighted, and these representations have since become very numerous. In France he first took up his scheme of submarine navigation, for the purpose of destroying ships of war. He pursued this idea pertinaciously for many years, and the only result was the production of a very curious, but nearly useless machine. The French government refused to purchase it: the English government, however, entered into the scheme. A vessel was blown up in the Downs, in presence of

Mr. Pitt, Sir Sidney Smith, and others; the expense of these experiments was considerable, and they gave Mr. Fulton, besides a pension, 800 pounds sterling, for which his name was in the Red Book; though it was said, that he commuted this pension, for the sum of 10,000 pounds. It was partly through the friendship of Lord Stanhope, during the ministry of Lord Sidmouth, that these transactions occurred. After this he came back to his own country, convinced of the importance of this Nautilus, Catamaran, or Torpedo, invention; it bore these names, in the order they stand, in France, England, and the United States. He did not meet with much success in this plan here. He was engaged in what may be considered a branch of it at the time of his death, which was owing in part to the great exertions he made in getting the steam frigate in readiness. The eventual success of this vessel may be doubtful, but there are many experienced men who are sanguine in the belief, that it will produce a most important epoch in the system of defence for bays and harbours, and in some degree prevent an anchoring blockade. Certainly, a ball-proof battery, firing red-hot 32-pound balls, with the power of advancing or receding at pleasure, independent of wind or tide, at the rate of six or seven miles an hour, is a formidable engine, and differing in many respects from any at present known. But Mr. Fulton's greatest service to his country and the world, is the improvement, which, when we consider its effects, we may style magnificent, of navigating rivers and lakes by the power of steam. In this country, where rivers and inland waters are of such immense extent, the advantages can be hardly realized in calculation. Many of the western rivers were before only of use for descent, they were never remounted. Now they are navigated against the current to their source. The *facilis descensus* was given by nature; the *revocare gradum* is owing to Mr. Fulton. He received a very large income from these boats, but all his receipts were devoted to carry his plans more widely into effect. There perhaps never existed a man with more enthusiastic ardour or more extensive views for the internal improvement of his country. The death of such a character in the midst of his career, at the early age of forty-six, is a severe public loss.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE TOMB OF COLLINS, IN CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

HERE Collins sleeps, whose tender breast
 With Pity's softest touch was bless'd ;
 Bless'd with those joys that only spring
 When Pity stoops her balmy wing,
 And from the skies, a welcome guest,
 Thrills through the kindred mourner's breast.
 Aye, Collins, such the joys you knew,
 Whilst Pleasure's roses round thee blew ;
 But, ah ! how dread thy latter doom,
 That brought thee to this hallow'd tomb.
 The laurel'd wreath, the myrtles gay,
 Whose bloom had deck'd thy better day,
 And e'en thy high-inspir'd mind :
 Brush'd by the rude and ruffian sweep
 Of black Misfortune's hand ;
 Gone is the myrtle's brilliant hue, the mind
 decays, the laurel'd band,
 That erst so well thy temples bound,
 Now twines thy broken lute around,
 Whose notes, soft sighing to the breeze, lament
 thy lot unkind.*
 Gone is the bard whose mighty strains could
 give,
 In wildest train,
 The passions of the mind,
 The fire that bade dun flickering visions live,
 Ta'en.
 In light Fancy's web, by eloquence refin'd,
 Gone ! gone ! gone !
 To that lone house confin'd,
 The dread dark bourne of thee and all man-
 kind.
 And didst thou mourn thy hapless brother's
 fate,
 Bid Pity weeping tell her votary's tale, †
 And shall no bard, in plaintive strains relate,
 The sorrows of thy doom, and bid the wild
 harp wail ?
 Yes, Collins, to thy sacred tomb,
 A bard, to Fame's loud voice unknown,
 Has come to gaze, to sigh, to moan,
 Then pass unnotic'd and alone,
 Sad musing on thy doom.
 Hark, how the pillar'd aisle along, ‡
 Pours the loud voice of sacred song ;
 Now gently sinking, murmuring, dying,
 Like cherub choir, on some wild cloud flying ;
 Now swelling, thrilling, thundering round,
 Awful sweeps the echoing sound ;
 Down the aisles triumphant flowing,
 Strains with hope and rapture glowing,
 To the Eternal's throne our praises bear.

* These lines allude to that dreadful malady which, for some time before the death of Collins, destroyed the powers of his mind.

† Otway, whom Collins so beautifully describes in his Ode to Pity.

‡ This, and the immediately following lines, were written whilst the awful and impressive service of the cathedral was performing.

But list ! it flies,
 It sinks, it dies,
 In a slow majestic fall,
 Whose long vibrations shake the lofty wall,
 Till distant heard, one solemn note
 Comes with sweet undulating float,
 Upon the soft wings of the charmed air.
 Great bard, thus where thy ashes sleep
 The varied streams of music roll,
 On Fancy's ear they wildly sweep,
 And renovate thy soul.
 Say ! heard ye not that magic strain,
 That mingled with the mortal choir,
 'Twas Collins self that spoke again,
 And touch'd the impassion'd lyre ;
 See rising at the thrilling sound,
 Wild terror breaks the silent tomb,
 Begirt with shadowy monsters round,
 And veiled in murky gloom,
 Varying with the changing strain,
 Airy shapes in tumult rise,
 Anger fierce, distorted pain,
 That rends the vault with hideous cries.
 Once again the notes breathe slow,
 Strains symphonious melt in air ;
 Sudden flies the pageant shew,
 Back recoils, half seen, Despair.
 Lo ! what form divinely bright
 Floats in streams of purple light ;
 Moving to the dulcet measure,
 Breathing awe and chastest pleasure ;
 'Tis the mortal-loving maid,
 Last to fly, and first to aid,—
 Hope, enchanting Hope, 'tis thou,
 By thy gently smiling brow,
 By thy glass, whose shadows shew
 Future joys, midst present woe ;
 By thy golden waving hair,
 Vernal cheek, and bosom fair :
 This the goddess of thy praise,
 Collins, in thy halcyon days.
 Again ! again, the uproar loud
 Bursts upon the startled ear ;
 Again returns the yelling croud,
 Led on by frantic Fear.
 He starts, he shrinks, at every wind,
 And strives, but dare not, look behind.
 But, O ! what yell terrific burst
 From the mansions of the dead ?
 'Twas moody Madness' laugh accurs'd,
 By wild Remorse and Horror led.
 Such, Collins, was the fearful guest
 That led, through agony, thy soul to rest.

* This pageant of the passions, raised round the tomb of Collins, alludes to the ability which he possessed of personifying the human feelings, and with which, perhaps, no subsequent poet, Gray excepted, has been equally gifted. The kind reader will perhaps find an excuse for the appearance of these phantoms—the author himself has none.

They melt, they vanish, from my view,
The unsubstantial vision's fled,
The shades of those his pencil drew.
Peace to the manes of th' immortal dead.
Little Hampton; E. WALGRAVE.
Aug. 21.

INO, A MONODRAMA.

FROM THE GERMAN OF C. W. RAMLER.
[The Scene represents a precipitous Promontory,
nearly surrounded by Sea; and Ino enters with
the child Melicertes in her arms.]

WHITHER, ah whither, can I fly? I faint.

Beyond this utmost verge of rock is death.
My furious husband still pursues. Nor tree,
Nor moor, nor cavern, lends a hiding-place;
No arm of mercy opens to protect me,
Nor ought I to implore it.—O Saturnia,
Now, now, I know thee ruthless. Can thy vengeance

Be sated but with life, because I've dared
To nourish one of more than mortal offspring?
By Jove's own lightning Semele was struck
To glut thy anger; must the sister too
Atonè an equal guilt with equal fate?
And will thy pity never, never, spare
Her who presumes to rear a child of gods?
Thou canst not fulfil, O queen, thy cruel doom.
Of ye, who dwell Olympus, is there none
To hear the mother's prayer, the infant's cry;
O shield at least my wretched Melicertes.
Thus far o'er flinty paths on bleeding feet,
Tottering, I've brought my child, thus far I've fled

With the dear burden safely, but in vain:
No further way is left us. Like a roe,
Which cruel dogs from cliff to cliff pursue,
Has Cadmus' daughter climb'd thro' briar
and thorn,

Who lately in her royal palace trod
The marble stairs. Upon its threshold now
Reek one son's brains, by Athamas, his father,
Beat out.—The husband in his wrath so
punish'd

A guilty wife;—and lo! he follows me,
With those same hands still bloody, to require
This other victim—now my only child.

Earth, open, swallow me. He speeds, he
sees me;

I hear his step—his bitter curses yell.
His eye scowls wrath—he's here—his lifted
hand

Grasps at my fluttering hair. Thou sea, re-
ceive,

Receive for ever in thy dark abyss
The unguilty Melicertes. End for ever
The hopeless woe of Ino's tortur'd soul.

[She drops the child into the sea, and flings herself
after it.]
[Ino emerges.]

Where am I? heaven, I still can breathe thy
air;

On the cool wave I float with strength re-
new'd.

Where is my son? I lost him as I fell,
The yielding surge clos'd over him before me.
Protecting deity, whoe'er thou art,
That bring'st me hither, give him also back:
What to the mother will thy boon avail,
If thou preserve her life without her son?

Ye gods! I see, I see him once again—
The choir of sea-nymphs, smiling, lift him,
kiss him;
They bring him to his happy mother's arms;
A child no more, he rides, like me, the wave.
Thanks for this second better life, ye gods.
Welcome, my son—ye nymphs of Mercy,
thanks.

Why do ye crown with coral wreaths my brow,
Why bind these pearls among my streaming
hair,

Daughters of Doris? ye deserve my love.
See the blue gods crown him with sea-weed
too,

And drag us gently to their floating dances,
While from their glistening shells the Tritons
sound

New melodies; with sweet aerial voice
Sleek Panope and all her sisters sing.

Nymphs.—Welcome, Leucothea, now a god-
dess too.

Tritons.—Welcome, Palæmon, now a god
like us.

Ino.—Do ye mean me, ye Nereids, do ye take
Me for your sister? Yes, I feel ye do:
My son the gods have welcom'd to their band,
O kind preservers, while this bosom heaves,
Our thanks shall live perpetual.

What ascends?

Is this the monarch of the watery world,
The golden trident glittering in his hand,
Who, seated in a pearly chariot, drawn
By snorting morses, glides along the wave.
Second among the gods, to thee I bow;
Almighty ruler of this element,
Neptune, our father; for to thee we owe
Our second being, our immortal life,
Our preservation here: kind saviour, hail!
That thus thyself has deign'd to greet our
entrance

Into thy everlasting realm, my song
Loudly shall teach the cliffs, the shores, the
skies,

At morn, at eve, to echo forth thy praise.

Ye ever rolling seas,
The cradle of the breeze,
Where'er your spangled billows shine;
O wait the praise abroad
Of him the gracious god,
Who joins Leucothea to his choir divine.

Deep in the ocean caves,
Beneath the darkest waves,
Be sunk the memory of her mortal woes;
Ambrosial feasts of joy
Shall every pang a coy,
And lull her troubled soul to sweet repose.

RECIPE FOR MAKING A WOMAN.

A FLIT of Spirit; gleam of Love;
A spot of polar White;
A tint of Beauty stain'd above;
A ray of Summer light.

A still small accent whispers o'er,
And Music aids the birth;
A soul of Glory beams before,
And Woman walks the earth.

Wentage.

J. W.
PATENTS

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To JOHN MAELZEL, for the *Metronome*, or *Musical Time-keeper*.

THE object of this invention is twofold: 1st. It affords to the composers of every country the means of indicating, in a simple and decisive manner, the degree of quickness with which their works are to be executed. 2dly. It accustoms the young practitioner to a correct observance of time, which it beats with unerring precision, and according to any velocity required, during the whole performance.

The *Metronome* consists of a portable little obelisk or pyramid, scarcely a foot high, the decorated exterior of which renders it an ornamental piece of furniture. Its interior contains a simple mechanical apparatus, with a scale resembling that of a thermometer. According to what number on this scale the index is set to, the audible beats produced will be found to embrace the whole gradation of musical time, from the slowest *Adagio* to the quickest *Presto*.

The metronomic scale is not borrowed from the measures of length peculiar to any one country, but is founded on the division of time into minutes. The minute being thus, as it were, the element of the metronomic scale, its divisions are thereby rendered intelligible and applicable in every country; an universal standard measure for musical time is thus obtained, and its correctness may be proved at all times by comparison with a stop-watch.

At the top of the obelisk is a small lid, with a hinge to its back. On lifting this lid, the upper part of the front of the obelisk is pushed forward by a spring, so as to enable its being taken out and put aside; at the same time the steel pendulum, together with the scale behind it, will likewise fly forward into a perpendicular direction, and a small key be found under the upper lid. This key fits a hole contrived about the middle of one of the sides of the obelisk, and with it the clock-work is wound up and the pendulum made to move. Its motion may be stopped at pleasure by a small brass bolt fixed to the top. These preparations made, the directions to be given for using the instrument may be classed under two heads.

A sliding weight is attached to the rod, or steel pendulum: the higher up this weight is shifted, the slower will be

the vibrations, and *vice versa*: so that when the weight corresponds with the number 50, the vibrations will be the slowest possible; at No. 160 they will be the quickest.

These numbers have all reference to a minute of time; viz. when the weight is placed at 50, fifty beats or ticks will be obtained in each minute; when at 60, sixty beats in a minute (*i. e.* seconds precisely); when at 100, one hundred beats in a minute: any stop-watch, therefore, will show how far the correctness of the *Metronome* may be depended on.

The Doubles of the numbers on the scale answer to a precisely double degree of velocity: thus, if 50 be the proper number for a minim, 100 is the number for the crotchets in the same movement; if 60 serves for crotchets, 120 expresses the quavers in the same movement, &c.—The numbers omitted on the scale have been found practically unnecessary.

The composer is best able to judge, from the nature of his movement, whether to mark its time by minims, crotchets, quavers, &c. Generally speaking, it will be found, that in *Adagios* it is most convenient to mark the time on the *Metronome* by quavers, in *Audantes* by crotchets, in *Allegros* by minims, and in *Prestos* by whole bars. As often, however, as the case may admit of so doing, it is desirable that the pendulum should be made to strike integral parts of a bar, just as a master would beat or count the time; *i. e.*

In $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{2}{5}$ time the rod should, whenever possible, beat $\frac{1}{2}$, or one crotchet.

In $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ time the rod should, whenever possible, beat $\frac{1}{4}$, or one quaver.

This being premised, suppose a composer desires to time a movement in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, which, according to the present system, would be called an *Allegro*: let the weight, by way of trial, be placed against No. 80; and two or three bars of the movement be played, to ascertain whether, at that number, each beat falls in with the degree of quickness desired for one minim or two crotchets. If it beat too slowly, shift the weight downwards, until, by two or three trials, a place (suppose at 84) has been found for the weight, at which the pendulum beats the minim in the precise degree of quickness contemplated for the due performance of the movement: it being well understood,

understood, that in this, as in every other case, each single beat or tick forms a part of the intended time, and is to be counted as such; but not the two beats produced by the motion from one side to the other.

To ROBERT DICKINSON, of Great Queen-street, esq.; for a certain Improvement or Improvements in the Manufacture of Barrels and other Packages made of Iron and other Metals.—Dec. 10.

Within each end of the barrel made of iron, or any other metal, the patentee places an iron hoop, so formed that it shall, for about one half of its breadth, be in contact with the inside of the barrel, the other half receding inwards a little way, and then going in the direction of the side, so as to form a recess or groove to receive into it the edge of the piece which forms the top or bottom. The said piece being formed of a diameter somewhat greater than that of the barrel, and having its edge all round turned up at a right angle, or nearly so, to the plane of the top or bottom, commonly called the head, (somewhat like the lid of a common circular tin snuff-box,) in such manner that the diameter of the flat part shall be such as to go within the edge of the cask or barrel, the turned-up edge or rim going into the foresaid recess or groove. In which recess or groove is previously introduced, with any proper soft cement, a filleting of hemp, cotton, or any yielding substance fit for the purpose; that the said turned up edge or rim, when pressed home against it, may form a joint sufficiently close to retain fluids of any kind intended to be put in the cask. The top and bottom are then pressed home in their respective recesses; they are kept in their places by a hoop of iron, of a breadth equal to the chime intended to be given to the barrel, fitted into each end of the barrel, pressed home against the head and bottom; another fillet of hemp, or any fit substance, being previously put in all round under the said hoop, with some proper cement; still more effectually to make a safe tight joint. When the top and bottom, with such hoop on the outside of each respectively, are pressed home to their proper bearing, the said hoop is secured on its place by pins passed through the said internal hoop, through the side of the cask, and through an outside hoop, one outside hoop being put on at each end to give still more strength to the chimes, the said pins being either screwed in or

secured in their places by rivetting. The said outside hoops may be made of flat hoop iron, in the usual way in which iron hoops are made; but he prefers hoop iron, rolled for the purpose, of such a form as would be exhibited by the remains, if a cylindrical rod of two-thirds, or three-fourths have been taken away longitudinally. By adopting this form, the hoop, though left flat within, to embrace the surface of the cask, is rounded in its breadth without, somewhat like a common wooden hoop; so that being narrower in breadth, or thicker in the middle, than a common hoop of the same weight and diameter, it presents less surface for the destructive effects of oxydation or rusting than a hoop made in the usual form, and consequently will last much longer. He also furnishes the iron barrels with a metal valve, so constructed as to open outward by the internal pressure produced by the expanding of the contained fluid when its temperature happens by any means to be raised higher than at the time when it was introduced.

Others Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.

JOHN FOULERTON, of Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square, Middlesex, esq.; for various improvements in beacon buoys, can buoys, nun-bun buoys, mooring buoys, and life buoys; which improvements are applicable to other useful purposes.—June 11.

EDWARD LIGHT, of Foley-place, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, Middlesex, professor of music; for certain improvements on the instrument known by the name of the harp lute, which he denominates "The British Lute Harp."—June 18.

JOHN BURNETT, of Bristol, iron-founder; for his convolving iron axletree for the reduction of friction and animal labour, by the application of which, wheels of carriages of every description are prevented from coming off whilst travelling, and carriages are drawn with less animal labour.—June 20.

HENRY WARBURTON, of Lower Cadogan-place, esq.; for a method of distilling certain animal, vegetable, and mineral substances, and of manufacturing certain of the products thereof. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad.—July 27.

ROBERT SALMON, of Woburn, surveyor; for further improvements in the construction of machines for making hay.—July 27.

JOHN HAGUE, of Great Pearl-street, Spitalfields; for improvements in the method of expelling the molasses or syrup from sugars.—July 27.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE given before a COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS on EDUCATION.

Edward Wakefield, esq.

DID you survey, with Mr. Biggs, part of the Covent-garden district mentioned in yesterday's evidence?—I went through two sections.

Have you that report here?—I have.*

I began at the corner of New Betton-street, in Short's-gardens, nearly the whole of which we found occupied by poor room-keepers, generally with families, living in apparent wretchedness, unhealthy, filthy in their persons, their rooms, and their bedding; the staircases of the houses, of course common to the numerous families which occupied them, and being common to all, appeared to be cleaned by none; the rooms in want of ventilation and white-washing,† two objects which would conduce more to the comfort of the occupiers of these mansions of misery than any other which I can point out, objects attainable by those who let out the houses in rooms. It frequently happened, that more than one house, sometimes as many as four, had been hired of their owner by an individual, who let the house out in rooms, in some cases with furniture, but in all with the rent paid weekly.

The men were generally absent, being labourers, and many of the women, (particularly widows) occupied in making soldiers' clothing, for which they stated being paid five-pence for a pair of trowsers, they finding the thread. The very great majority of the children were ignorant, and without the means of education; but it would be doing the parents great injustice, were I to omit stating, that they seemed anxiously desirous that their children should receive this blessing. I cannot pass by the filthy state of the street, and the alleys and yards in Short's-gardens, which is of a fair width, and requires nothing but the attendance of the scavenger, to be as clean as any other part of the town; on the 10th of September, at the ends towards Drury-lane, there was a quantity of human ordure floating down the kennel, apparently the emptyings of many privies, and causing a stench sufficient to breed a pestilence.

In the course of my visits I witnessed great misery, wretchedness, which appeared to me to be very permanent, since,

* We have printed only a few extracts from this interesting paper.

† These observations induce us to refer to the paper signed Common Sense, in June 1811, on the means of cleansing the metropolis.

though I met but with one person in a fever, but one child in the small-pox, but one woman lying-in, one child blind, and one deaf and dumb, yet the unhealthy appearance of the majority of the children was too apparent. It would seem that they came into the world to exist during a few years in a state of torture, since by no other name can I call sickness, and dirt, and ignorance.

In this section I have found,

224 Houses.

472 Families.

150 Educated Children.

679 Uneducated Children.

4 Schools, containing 110 Children,

6 Manufactories.

9 Public-houses.

Would it be desirable to unite all sects of religion in supporting day-schools, leaving such to adopt their own methods of conveying religious instruction in Sunday-schools?—My opinion decidedly is in favour of mixing the children of the different sects, and whose parents come from different countries, and the bringing them up in terms of intimacy and affection, under the roof of a common school-room.

Suppose government were to assist the different societies with money, do you apprehend that the effect would be, to slacken the subscription?—I think that might depend upon how the money was applied; it strikes me, that all that could be expected from government, would be the providing the school-rooms, and that afterwards the schools might be maintained by being cheap pay schools.

Then you do not apprehend that if government were merely to assist in the first outlay of the money, and then wholly to withdraw their supplies, that part of the yearly funds which arises from subscription would be materially affected?—I think that, if government were to provide the school-rooms, it would be so great an encouragement to the system, that subscriptions would increase, and not diminish by any means; and the general zeal for superintendance would also greatly increase, which I consider very important.

James Palmer, esq. Treasurer of Christ's Hospital; and Richard Corp, esq. chief clerk to the hospital.

When was the hospital founded?—In 1552, another part in 1673.

It is incorporated by two royal charters, is it not?—Yes, one from King Edward

ward the sixth, and the other from King Charles the second.

From whence does the other property of the corporation come?—From legacies and donations at different periods.

Can you give us information about the largest?—Lady Ramsey's is the largest; and the rental of it is near 4000*l.* per annum.

Where does the estate lie chiefly?—In Essex and Surrey, and one house in London.

About what time was the legacy left?—1592 or 1593; it is charged with payments of 240*l.*; the rent then might have been 400*l.* or upwards.

Do you remember any other great legacy to the charity?—There is a very capital estate in Lincolnshire, a legacy from Mr. Henry Stone, left in the year 1693.

About what income is derived from that now?—About 3,200*l.* a year; but perhaps it might be more proper to state, that in order to get that rent, the hospital has been at the expense of drainage, inclosures, new buildings, and other improvements, of upwards of 40,000*l.*

Have you had, generally speaking, a great defalcation of rent within the last two years?—Very little, but expect defalcations, for we have already found great difficulty in getting payment of rents; but have made only one deduction, and that a small one. We have arrears, heretofore unusual.

Do you recollect any other considerable legacy?—Mr. Garway, of Sussex, left five farms, the present rent of which is 1810*l.* a year.

What was the whole gross income of the charity, for the last year to which your accounts have been made up?—In the year 1814, the income was 44,625*l.* arising from all sources; that was the receipt, rather more than the stationary income perhaps.

Does that include any balance in the treasurer's hands?—Certainly not.

Could you tell the committee what was the income for the year 1815?—43,386*l.*

What were the expenses for the year 1814?—41,061*l.*

For 1815?—40,420*l.*

How many children have you upon the establishment?—Our accommodation is for 1156, including 80 girls; there are now in the house 1062, including about 65 or 70 girls. There are now outstanding about 120 presentations, which are daily coming in for admission.

Do you reckon 1150 your full number?—Our beds and other accommodations are for 1156.

Are you limited, by any clause in your charter to that number?—No; but we maintain as many as we can accommodate, and our funds will support.

What ages are the boys admitted at?—From seven to ten; that is the rule established in 1809; they may have been admitted older than ten, but none under seven; before 1809 there was no strict rule as to that point.

How long are they allowed to remain?—Till 15; with the exception of those who go to college, and those who go to the sea-service.

Are they taught, lodged, and clothed?—Yes, without a shilling expense to their parents; and are also provided at our expense with all the books which they have occasion for; and with such as are bound out, an apprentice fee of 5*l.* is paid, several of the benefactors having left that sum for this purpose.

Dr. Trollope, head master of the School.

What are they taught?—They are taught to the utmost extent that they are taught in any other great school; reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, all classical learning, and Hebrew, part in mathematics, part in drawing.

How many scholarships have you at the university?—Seven at Cambridge, and one at Oxford.

What are those scholarships in value?—Exhibitions we call them; I think they are 60*l.* a year at Cambridge, and at Pembroke they have an additional exhibition from the college, making about 90*l.* for four years, and 50*l.* for the last three years; to which we should add the expenses of bachelors' and masters' degrees, that are paid.

What are the Oxford exhibitions?—10*l.* more, or 70*l.* We pay all fees of entrance, 20*l.* toward furnishing their rooms, 10*l.* for their books, and 10*l.* for their clothes, which is at least 50*l.* for the outfit altogether.

About how many boys on an average, do you think, are taught in the classics?—In the upper grammar school I have 60, which is my department; the second master has, I think, about 150; but upwards of 500 will be instructed in Latin, &c. and, as far as we can say, I do not think that they can go further, and even with some of them it is quite the utmost.

How many boys should you say, in general, went through a classical course completely?—About eight or ten, to fill up

up the university exhibitions as they become vacant.

How many at the Hertford seminary are taught in the classics?—About 200, there being there 416, when full; and they are drafted in general at the age of twelve to London.

How many boys generally attain the last stage of what may be called the ordinary classical education?—Those who reach the upper school; viz. about 60.

How are the scholars chosen for exhibition?—They are selected by the head master, according to their talent and behaviour.

How many exhibitions go every year?—One to Cambridge, and one every seventh year to Oxford, forming eight in seven years altogether; there have been no instances of vacancies by death in those exhibitions, except one, during the last forty years, which happened in the year 1789.

How many teachers are there altogether?—In London, four classical masters, two writing masters, and two ushers; a mathematical, drawing, and singing master. At Hertford, a classical master, writing master, two ushers, and two mistresses to the girls' school.

Is there a matron?—At each place, and a steward at each place; six beadles in London, and two at Hertford; thirteen nurses in London, and nine at Hertford; and a cook at each place; besides physician and surgeon, attached to the establishment; a resident apothecary in London; the apothecary at Hertford is not resident.

Is that the whole establishment?—No: there are four clerks; a surveyor and architect; land surveyor, and solicitor. We also elect and pay three street keepers, who act under the orders of the Lord Mayor, as constables, to clear the streets, and keep the peace.

What is the salary of the head master?—As head-master, 240*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* A Sunday evening lecture was established by the governors in 1804, for the more effectual instruction of the children in the fundamental points of the Christian religion, which is delivered by the upper grammar master in the great hall, during eight months of the year, for which he has 50 guineas; it is only eight months in the year, because the children for three months have public suppers, and prayers, when it would be inconvenient to attend the lecture; and the other month is the month of vacation; we have a month vacation in August, a fortnight

at Christmas, and eleven days at Easter, with the Bank and City holidays.

Has the master any other emoluments?—A house rent and tax free, no coal, candle, nor any further perquisite; all the officers have houses, and the rent and taxes paid.

What are the school hours?—From the first of March to the last day of October, they begin school at seven and continue till eight; then they have an hour's play; then from nine to twelve; then they have two hours for their dinner; and from two to five; seven hours in the whole. In the winter, from the first of November to the last day of February, they begin school at eight or nine; then they have their hour's play; and from ten to twelve; in the afternoon, from two to four, excepting the whole of Saturday afternoons and Thursdays after three, throughout the year.

What is the salary of the second master?—205*l.*; the third master, 180*l.*

What is the salary of the master at Hertford?—The same as the salary of the second master in London, 205*l.*

Has he a house too?—Yes. It happens that the fourth master in town has not a house, but he has an allowance till one can be provided for him.

What is the salary of the treasurer?—Not any, but he has a house, and medical attendance if he wants it; the hospital pay the taxes for the house.

Has the treasurer the use of the balances that happen to be in his hand?—Certainly.

What is the amount annually of the whole salaries?—5,244*l.* in London, which includes the wages to all the servants; the Hertford establishment, 1,746*l.* being in the whole for salaries 6,990*l.* There are pensions to retired officers and widows, in this year, to the amount of 1,054*l.* which is included in the 6,990*l.*

What is the average of the house expenses in the year?—The expense of clothing, salaries, and other charges of each child, was 32*l.* 11*s.*; if we include building and every thing it will amount to 37*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

Is the expense of managing the estates included in the former estimate?—Yes, completely; the only officer we have in the country is a steward in Lincolnshire, at a salary of 70*l.*

What were the house expenses of last year?—The expenses for provisions, apparel, medicine, nurses' wages, and stationary, for the year 1815, came to

21l. 8s. 3d. per child, being in the whole 22,547l.

Does this include Hertford?—It does; this account includes salaries to the apothecaries, wages and board wages of the nurses and servants; it includes every thing relating to the children, except the salaries of the masters and officers.

Is the new mode of education adopted in any part of the seminary?—Dr. Bell's plan is pursued with the younger boys at Hertford.

How many boys are admitted yearly into the establishment?—One hundred and thirty have been voted for admission to be presented this year on governors' presentations, besides six girls, who are admitted by lots being drawn for them; independent of presentations from gifts.

What do you mean by presentations from gifts?—We are obligated, out of estates given, to receive many children; of this description are four every year from Guy's Hospital; the others are chiefly from parishes and companies, entitled to present by virtue of old wills or other donations.

What is the annual number of those not admitted by governors' presentations?—We generally discharge about 170 or 180 boys in a year, including all the ways of dismissal; we have known 200 discharged, at the time when there were more children than at present.

What entitles a benefactor to be a governor?—Four hundred pounds, after passing a ballot as to character; in this manner, viz. The treasurer, upon receiving a benefaction of 400l. informs the committee, who recommend to the court, that from its specialty the gentleman should be made a governor, if qualified, the court then refer it back to the committee to consider his qualifications, and to report, which is done by ballot.

How many governors are there now upon the list by benefactions?—There have been made of benefaction governors, within the last ten years, one hundred and five, who have given 39,330l.

Are all those governors made by virtue of having given 400l. each?—No: twenty governors are to be named in two years by the governors in rotation; if there are twenty governors made from benefactions, there are no nominations, except in the case of a new alderman being made in the two years.

Then are the committee to understand that the mayor, each alderman, and each

of the twelve common council chosen by the rest of the body, have all the privileges of individual governors?—Yes, they have; each of them is a governor; the aldermen have exclusive rights.

Who is at the head of the charity?—A president, elected by the body of the governors; and no instance has been known of its being otherwise than an alderman of London.

Is he elected for life?—Yes, as long as he continues an alderman; in ceasing to be an alderman he ceases to be a governor, and of course to be a president, unless he happens to be a governor by benefaction or otherwise before he was an alderman.

How do the governors present to the charity?—The Lord Mayor presents two, one being extra as Lord Mayor; the president, as president, two, and one as alderman; the other twenty-four aldermen each one annually, provided any children are admitted. In the year 1767 or 1768, was the last time when there was no presentations for that year, except that they complimented the Lord Mayor with his extra presentation.

Suppose the Lord Mayor was president?—He would have two as Lord Mayor, and two as president.

How do the other governors present?—The treasurer, who is also a governor, is complimented with two presentations, and one in his turn as governor: the ordinary governors fill up the remaining number in rotation, beginning each year where the last presentation ceased.

From what class of children must the presentations be made?—This appears by the regulations established at different periods, but last especially revised and settled at the court held the 28th of April, 1809.

1. That every governor may present the child of a parent not free of the city of London, nor a clergyman of the Church of England, either on his first, second, or third presentation, as he shall think proper, and so on, one every three presentations.

2. That no children be admitted but such as shall be between the age of seven and ten years; which is to be proved by such certificates, affidavits, and vouchers, as are now, or shall be, hereafter required, by the order of the general court.

6. That none be admitted without a due certificate from the minister, church-warden, and three of the principal inhabitants of the parish from whence such children come, certifying the age of the said children, and that they have no adequate means of being educated and maintained; the said minister, churchwardens, and inhabitants

engaging to discharge the hospital of them before or after the age of fifteen years, if the governors shall so require.— If the father is minister of the parish, the certificate to be signed by the officiating minister of a neighbouring parish.

Was any examination, before 1809, made into the truth of the certificates?—No other examination than what is pursued now; previously, not perhaps quite so strict; in fact, the examination did not go so strictly into the capability of the parents to maintain them, great dependence being placed upon the honour of the governor, that he would conform himself to the rules respecting the qualifications.

Are there many instances of children being admitted whose parents are totally destitute?—Very many.

Is that the case with the majority of the children admitted?—No. It appears, “that on the 17th of February,

1809, when there were upon the charge of the hospital, children 1065, sixty-five of whom were girls;

“That of the 1000 boys—
161 were admitted on gifts from compa-
nies, parishes, &c.
498 sons of freemen.

239 sons of nonfreemen.
102 sons of clergymen, who had,
exclusive of the boys in the hos-
pital, other children } 578

That the parents of 871 boys, had,
exclusive of those in the hospi-
tal, other children } 3606

And that 27 boys had neither brother nor sister.

“That out of the 973 boys, there were as under:

Orphans 57 }
Sons of widows 210 } 360
Motherless boys 93 }

“Of the above number, 400 were at Hertford.”

(To be resumed in our next Number.)

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 56th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the FOURTH SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LXVI. *For reducing the Duties payable on Horses, used for the Purposes therein mentioned, for two Years; and for repealing the Acts granting Allowances in respect to Children.—June 22.*

At the end of this Act, made for a totally different purpose, is very improperly interpolated the following most important clause:

“From and after the passing of this Act, a certain Act passed in the forty-sixth year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, “An Act to grant certain Allowances out of the Duties under the Management of the Commissioners for the Affairs of Taxes, to Persons in respect of the Number of their Children;” and also a certain other Act passed in the fifty-second year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, “An Act for regulating the Allowances granted out of the Duties of Assessed Taxes to Persons in respect of the Number of their Children, by an Act passed in the forty-sixth year of his present Majesty, and for extending the Limitation mentioned in the said Act in proportion to the Increase of the said duties,” shall be, and the same are hereby, respectively repealed.”

Which, in truth, is a heavy impost on fathers of families, laid on without public notice, or any suspicion on the part of those affected. The difference to the editor of this Magazine is 14l. per annum, so that what was hailed as a boon to husban-

dry, is thus to be paid by another equally important class of the community.

CAP. LXVII. *To enable such Officers, Mariners, and Soldiers, as have been in the Land or Sea Service, or in the Marines, or in the Militia, or in any Corps of Feucible Men, since the forty-second Year of his present Majesty's Reign, to exercise Trades.—June 22.*

CAP. LXVIII. *To provide for a New Silver Coinage, and to regulate the Currency of the Gold and Silver Coin of this Realm.—June 22.*

The preamble recites, that silver coins of the realm have, by long use and other circumstances, become greatly diminished in number, and deteriorated in value, so as not to be sufficient for the payments required in dealings under the value of the current gold coins, by reason whereof a great quantity of light and counterfeit silver coin and foreign coin has been introduced into circulation; and the evils resulting therefrom can only be remedied by a new coinage of silver money, to be made and issued under proper regulations for maintaining its value and preserving the same in circulation.

The pound troy of standard silver, eleven ounces two pennyweights fine, &c. may be coined into sixty-six shillings.

Old silver coin of the realm brought to the mint, may be exchanged for its full nominal value in new silver coin.

The treasury may appoint persons to receive

receive old silver coin, and exchange the same for new, at any places throughout the kingdom.

After the end of the period appointed for receiving old coin of the realm at the Mint, all old coin deficient in value may be cut by the person to whom it shall be tendered.

After a day to be appointed by proclamation, silver coin and bullion may be brought to the Mint, to be coined at the rate of sixty-six shillings per pound troy of standard silver, eleven ounces two pennyweights fine, &c.; of which sixty-two shillings per pound shall be delivered to the party bringing in the bullion, and four shillings retained for assaying, loss, and coinage.

Such sums of 4s. per pound shall be applied to the expence of coinage, and the surplus (if any) carried to the Consolidated Fund.

Gold coin declared the only legal tender.

No tender of silver coin legal beyond 40s.

Current gold coin shall not be received or paid for more or less than its value, according to its denomination.

Cap. LXXIX. *To continue, until the 25th day of March, 1818, two Acts of the fifty-fourth Year of his present Majesty, for repealing the Duties of Customs on Madder imported into Great Britain, and for granting other Duties in lieu thereof.*—June 22.

Cap. LXX. *To alter and amend several Acts relating to the Redemption of the National Debt of Ireland, and to make further Provision in respect thereof.*—June 22.

Cap. LXXI. *To amend an Act of the fifty-first Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for discharging certain Arrears of Quit, Crown, and Composition Rents in Ireland.*—June 22.

Cap. LXXII. *To continue and amend so much of an Act of the forty-third Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for authorizing the billeting and subjecting to Military Discipline certain Yeomanry Corps, and Officers of Cavalry or Infantry, as relates to such Corps in Ireland.*—June 22.

Cap. LXXIII. *For removing Difficulties in the Conviction of Offenders stealing Property from Mines.*—June 22.

From and after the passing of this Act it shall and may be lawful, and shall be deemed sufficient, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, for the conviction of any offender or offenders charged in any indictment with grand or petty larceny for or on account of stealing any minerals, or any timber, iron, or other materials, used in or for the working of mines, being the personal property of any company or

adventurers carrying on the same, to allege and aver that the minerals, timbers, iron, or other materials, so stolen, are the property of some one or more of the partners or adventurers in such mining concern, and others his or their partners or co-adventurers, without naming such other partners or co-adventurers.

Cap. LXXIV. *For the Purchase of certain Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, at Sheerness and Chatham, in the County of Kent, for the Use of the Navy.*—June 24.

Cap. LXXV. *To repeal the Duties of Customs upon the Importation into the United Kingdom of Rape Seed and Cole Seed, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof.*—June 24.

Cap. LXXVI. *For repealing the several Bounties on the Exportation of Refined Sugar, from any part of the United Kingdom, and for allowing other Bounties in lieu thereof, until the 5th Day of July, 1818.*—June 24.

Cap. LXXVII. *To repeal certain Duties granted by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, for repealing the Provisions of former Acts granting exclusive Privileges of Trade to the South Sea Company.*—June 24.

Cap. LXXVIII. *For the better regulating and securing the Collection of the Duties on Paper in Ireland, and to prevent Frauds therein.*—June 24.

Cap. LXXIX. *For repealing the Duties of Customs on Rape-Seed Cakes, Linseed Cakes, Bones of Cattle and other Animals, and of Fish, except Whale Fins, imported into Great Britain; and for granting other Duties in lieu thereof.*—June 25.

Cap. LXXX. *To enable the principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy resident on Foreign Stations to grant Certificates of Stores or Goods, which may be sold by such Officers or Commissioners at such Foreign Stations.*—June 25.

Cap. LXXXI. *To alter the Period during which Manufacturers of Oil of Vitriol are to deliver in their Accounts.*—June 25.

Cap. LXXXII. *To render valid the judicial Acts of Surrogates of Vice Admiralty Courts abroad, during Vacancies in Office of Judges of such Courts.*—June 25.

Cap. LXXXIII. *For regulating the carrying of Passengers to and from the Island of Newfoundland and Coast of Labrador.*—June 25.

Master of Vessels to enter into Bond of 500l. not to take more Passengers than by this Act allowed.

Any British ship or vessel having a second deck may take passengers at the rate of one for every unoccupied space being six feet in length by two feet in breadth, and being of the full perpendicular height between the two decks; or any British ship or vessel which shall have only one deck over her hold may take passengers at the rate of one for every space between the cargo stowed in the hold and the deck, being six feet in length and two feet in breadth, and being the height of five feet perpendicular above the cargo, and being independent in either case of the space which may be requisite for the stowage of the water and provisions and baggage of the passengers, and the full space before mentioned shall accordingly be allotted for the accommodation of each passenger so taken on-board.

Every such ship or vessel shall be furnished at the time of her departure to commence the voyage, with at least ten weeks supply of good and wholesome water, so as to furnish a supply of five pints of water per day for every such passenger, exclusive of the crew, and the said supply of water shall be stowed below the deck; and every such ship or vessel shall also be furnished with such a supply of provisions as will afford an allowance for every such passenger, exclusive of the crew, during the said period of ten weeks, of one pound of bread or biscuit, and one pound of beef, or three quarters of a pound of pork per day, and also two pounds of flour, three pounds of oatmeal, or three pounds of peas or pearl barley, and half a pound of butter, weekly; the weekly allowance to commence on the day the vessel puts to sea.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

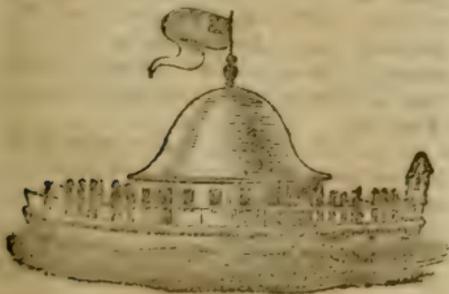
SEVERAL years ago we had the satisfaction, in a communication direct from Mr. ROBERT FULTON, to lay before our readers the particulars of his first experiments on the application of steam-engines to marine navigation; and we have this month the pleasure of submitting to them a new application of muscular force for the same purpose, by Mr. HART, of Philadelphia. Instead of a steam-engine of so many horses' power, this gentleman has introduced the force of the horses themselves, as cheaper than steam-engines, and as free from the accidents which, from mismanagement, have attended steam-engines on confined and crowded decks. These vessels, so impelled, he proposes to call TEAM-BOATS, instead of STEAM-BOATS; and he has already built one sixty-six feet long and forty-one feet wide, which he runs with success as a ferry-boat. He advertizes that he will build boats to run any distance by animal power as fast as by steam, and at half the expence. To his advertisement is prefixed a representation of his TEAM-BOAT, which we have copied.

Another TEAM-BOAT has been constructed at Newburg, by MESSRS. CARPENTER, LAWRENCE, and DEMINT; she is sixty-two feet long and forty-two feet wide, propelled by eight horses, and capable of carrying ten loaded waggons at a time.

We learn from the Dublin papers that Steam-packets now navigate between Port Patrick and Ireland; and that others are preparing to navigate between Dublin and Holyhead.

Among other novelties in this way, a vessel navigated by Steam was about to leave New York for Petersburg, when the last papers left that country; and such is the confidence in her success, that a diplomatic character had engaged a passage in her.—To make progress at sea, independently of fair winds, is a result which a few years since was little expected. How many changes in naval architecture and warfare must be consequent on it? May it not render existing navies useless? This extensive voyage is in fulfilment of a contract made with Mr. FULTON by the Emperor of Russia, allowing him the exclusive navigation of steam-boats in the Russian empire for twenty-five years.

A new application of iron in the streets of the metropolis has, for some weeks, excited considerable attention. Instead of paving the streets with stone, it is proposed to pave them with square pieces of cast-iron, suitably shaped, roughed, and dove-tailed. The experiment has already been tried on the south side of Blackfriars' bridge, and has so far succeeded, that we learn it is intended



intended to pave some streets in the city in this manner, under the auspices of the patriotic Lord Mayor, and to begin with Wood-street. As we presume there can be no doubt but this plan will answer, we may congratulate the despairing iron-masters and their workmen on a new market for iron; and all large towns, on an immense saving of expence in paving their streets with stones, and on a great diminution in the dust and dirt which now arise from their friction and wear. It is computed that an iron pavement, well adjusted, will endure for twenty years in a great thoroughfare; whereas, it is too well known that a stone pavement requires repairs and re-adjusting two or three times in the year, and renewing every three or four years. The pieces laid down in Blackfriars' road resemble a batch of eight or nine rolls, as taken from the oven, and they are united like the parts of a dissected map, without interstices or even palpable joints. During many weeks, under every kind of load, and the roughest usage, the firmness of this mass has been undisturbed, and no doubt remains of the success of the experiment.

Besides this new and extensive application of IRON, another has presented itself in the Colonnades of the Opera-house, which, instead of being composed of the perishable materials of stone, wood, or plastered brick, have been cast in iron; and recommend themselves to admiration, not less by their beauty and precision than by the defiance they set to the ravages of time.

It appears from the Appendix to the Fourth Report of the Bible Society; that the Icelandic Scriptures, distributed by the personal exertions of the Rev. E. Henderson, have been gratefully received by the inhabitants of Iceland; that the Societies of Golthenburgh, Westeras, and Gothland, which have now become Auxiliaries to the National Bible Society at Stockholm, are all active within their respective circles; that of the thirteen editions of the Scriptures, in whole, or in part, printing in Russia at the last General Meeting, eight have been completed, the remainder are in progress, and some nearly finished, making altogether, at least, 110,000 copies, actually in the press. The Russian Society is printing the New Testament in the language of Moldavia, a dialect of the modern Greek, for the inhabitants of that country and Wallachia; and the Missionaries established at Astrachan,

are engaged in an edition of the Gospel of St. Luke in the Tartar language. An edition of 5,000 copies of the New Testament in the Samogitian dialect is also in hand. The Russian Auxiliaries at Astrachan and Theodosia occupy important stations; the former will direct its attention to Persia, Georgia, and the countries to the east of the Caspian; whilst the latter extends its views to the Crimea, and even to Asia Minor. A translation of the Bible into the modern Russian language, promoted by the Emperor, has been resolved upon. The last Report noticed, that the number of Bible Societies within the United States of America amounted to sixty-nine; it appears their number is now increased to one hundred and fifteen. The Esquimaux are now in possession of the four Gospels. The translation of the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle to the Romans, and the first Epistle to the Corinthians, has also been finished, and will be printed as soon as convenient. The Committee have sent a supply of 200 Dutch Bibles, and an equal number of Testaments, for the use of Christian Hottentots at Betheldorp, in Southern Africa; and they have also supplied the Rev. Mr. Latrobe with 200 Dutch Testaments for distribution in that country. At Onongroo, in Southern Africa, a disposition appears among the Mahomedans to receive the Scriptures in the Arabic language. The Committee have undertaken to print the Gospel of St. Matthew in the Bullom language. The transactions in the eastern part of the world continue to preserve their importance, both with respect to the multiplicity of their objects, and the zeal and perseverance with which they are carried on. The printing of the Persian and Arabic New Testaments are among the objects which occupy the attention and funds of the Corresponding Committee. The Gospel of St. John has been translated into the Bengalee language. The residue of an edition of 5000 Talmul New Testaments have been sent to Madras for distribution; they were thankfully received. The Malayalim version of the Four Gospels has been distributed among the members of the Syrian Church. The publication of the Armenian Bible hitherto unavoidably delayed, it is hoped, will be completed in the beginning of next year. The demand for the Portuguese Scriptures, by the Roman Catholics in India, has very considerably increased. Even among the priests at Goa; 1000 Portuguese Testaments

Testaments have been sent to Calcutta and Bombay respectively; and, to the latter place, 300 Arabic Bibles, for circulation chiefly among the Mahomedans in Surat. The Four Gospels have been finished in the Pali; and, in the Cingalese, the entire New Testament. In China, the Rev. Mr. MORRISON having nearly circulated the 2,000 copies of his Chinese translation of the New Testament, has entered upon a quodecimo edition. Of the Arabic Bibles and Testaments sent to Java, a very considerable number have been sold and some of the merchants and Sheiks are described, as sitting in company whole nights together, reading them with the greatest eagerness and attention. The Missionaries at Binco, in the South Seas, under the patronage of the London Missionary Society, have translated the Gospel of St. Luke into the Tahitian language. The general statement of the copies of the Scriptures, issued from March 31, 1815, to March 31, 1816, is—338,168 Bibles—110,068 Testaments; making the total issued, from the commencement of the Institution to the last mentioned period, 654,427 Bibles—828,546 Testaments; in all, 1,482,973 copies, exclusive of about 75,500 copies circulated at the charge of the Society, from depositories abroad; making a total of one million, five hundred and fifty-seven thousand, nine hundred, and seventy-three copies, already circulated by the British and Foreign Bible Society!

It is a fact important to the general introduction of GAS LIGHTS; that the smell which sometimes arises from their use is not owing to the combustion, but to some imperfection in the apparatus and pipes, which allow part of the gas to escape otherwise than at the orifice of combustion. Whenever such smell arises; if a piece of lighted paper be carried along the pipes, it will set on fire the escaping gas, and discover the place of imperfection. Nearly half London will be illuminated by gas this winter, and the other half as soon as pipes can be laid down. About ten country towns are completely illuminated in this way, and companies are formed, and arrangements making, for wholly illuminating about sixty more. During the Lord Mayor's dinner in Guildhall, on the 9th of Nov. 2000 gas lights spread the white light of day, and the genial warmth of a July sun, without smell or effluvia of any kind.

LORD ELGIN'S marbles are arranging in the new room at the British Museum,
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and, with those from Phygalia, will be open to public inspection in a few days! The suite of rooms, including the Townley collection, the Egyptian antiquities, the Elgin collection, and the Phygalian, will then be the richest in ancient sculptures in the world, and form a proud attraction of the metropolis, which may be visited, free of cost, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, during nine months of the year.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH'S History of Great Britain, from the epoch of the English to that of the French Revolutions, is, we are assured, in considerable progress, and will not exceed four volumes in quarto. We are glad to observe that he acknowledges the receipt of many valuable documents; and we hope every aid will be afforded to enable him to render a work perfect in point of materials, which, in point of principle, will, we are confident, be worthy of national favour.

Travels from Vienna through Lower Hungary, by RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D. are printing in one volume quarto, with engravings.

An Historical Account of the Discoveries and Travels in Africa, by the late JOHN LEYDEN, M.D. enlarged and continued, together with a view of the present state of that Continent, are announced by HUGH MURRAY, esq.

Mr. WALTER SCOTT, whose literary productions in verse fill eleven large volumes (over and above his ill-omened Waterloo), and whose original or annotated prose works exceed fifty volumes, surprises his friends by announcing a new History of Scotland, from the earliest records to the year 1745, in three volumes octavo. While Mr. Scott writes so well as he often has written, and while he does not lend his powerful talents to flatter the *mischievous prejudices of weak princes*, we think his works cannot be too extensive or various.

Proposals are in circulation for publishing by subscription, in two volumes octavo, Familiar Lectures on Moral Philosophy, dedicated to the gentlemen who have been his pupils, by JOHN PRIOR ESTLIN, LL.D. comprising—Moral Philosophy; Personal Morality; Social Morality; the British Constitution; Divine Morality; Public Worship; Religious Establishments; &c. &c.

Dr. KENTISH is preparing a new and enlarged edition of his valuable Treatise on Scalds and Burns.

Mr. L. EVANS, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has favoured us
3 L with

with his observation of the Sun's Eclipse, November 19, 1816:

Beginning of the Eclipse,	} h ' "	8 4 43
mean time;		
End of ditto, mean ditto,	10 19 46	
Duration,	2 15 3	
Latitude of the Observatory	51° 29' 7.6"	
longitude,	13" east.	

We have received from Mr. LOFFT the following particulars, observed by himself and Mr. ACTON, of Ipswich; together with some miscellaneous observations, which we are obliged to defer till our next:—

Eclipsis Gippovici Observata.

18 N. 20h. 30' 30"	Temp. V.	} <i>Eclipsis in-</i> <i>cepit.</i>
20h. 16' 9"	Apparens	
19d. 8h. 16'	Civ. T.	
58½'	<i>Sol gibbosé falcatus; et propemodum, quâ parte lueet, horizonti parallelus.</i>	

21h. 21'	<i>Macularum interior obscurata:</i>	
25' 39"	<i>Secunda;</i>	
26' 5"	<i>Tertia; quæ et extrema glomeratarum.</i>	
28½'	<i>Sol volut Luna trima: Obscuratio maxima.</i>	
33'	<i>Eclipsis minor incept.</i>	
*29h. 30' = 10½h.	<i>Macularum intima emer- sit;</i>	
32'	<i>Secunda glomeratarum emer- sit.</i>	
34½'	<i>Tertia plenè emer- sit; et ali- quantum à Luna distat.</i>	
45†	<i>Eclips. C.L. observante, finita.</i>	
41½†	<i>Sol, Actono observante, prorsus emer- sit.</i>	

Duratio eclipsos secundum illam priorem observationem—2h. 12' 30".

Juxta illam posteriorem—2h. 13' 45".
*Telescopio potentiori Fides igitur adhe-
benda; quanquam et meum sit egregie
officio functum.*

*Horologium meum portatile post Eclip-
sin finitam ad tempus saltem est correctum.*

A new work on France, by LADY MORGAN, is expected to appear early in January; it will include a general view of the actual state of that country.

A new novel may speedily be expect-
ed from the pen of Mr. GODWIN, under
the title of MANDEVILLE, a domestic
story of the seventeenth century.

Mr. T. DIBDIN is preparing for the
press, the posthumous Dramatic Works
of the late lamented and ingenious Mr.
BENJAMIN THOMPSON: they will be pub-
lished by subscription, for the benefit of
his widow and six children.

An account is printing of the singular

Habits and Character of the People of
the Ponga Islands, in the Pacific Ocean;
by Mr. WILLIAM MARINER, who re-
mained for several years a constant as-
sociate of the king and the higher class
of chiefs.

A literal translation, with the Spanish
interlined, is printing in parts, of the
Life and Exploits of the ingenious
Knight, DON QUIXOTE DE LA MANCHA;
composed by Michael de Cervantes
Saavedra; from the Madrid edition.

Mr. RICH, author of the interesting
Description of the Ruins of Babylon,
near Hella, has returned to Bagdad,
where he is about to engage in new
investigations.

A descriptive Catalogue of Recent
Shells, with particular attention to the
synonymy, by L. W. DILLWYN, F.R.S.
F.L.S. is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. BEWICK is engaged on a set of
cuts for a new edition of Esop's Fables.

A fifth volume, in foolscap octavo, is
preparing of Lord Byron's Works; con-
taining the Siege of Corinth, Parisina,
Fare Thee Well, Monody on Sheridan,
and several other poems.

A History of the late War in Spain
and Portugal, by ROBERT SOUTHNEY,
esq. Poet Laureat to the Court of Great
Britain, is preparing, in two volumes
quarto.

Selected Beauties of British Poetry,
with lives of the poets, critical disserta-
tions, and an essay on English Poetry,
are in preparation by THOMAS CAMP-
BELL, esq.

A Narrative of a Residence in Bel-
gium during the Campaign of 1815, is
printing.

Mr. W. GIFFORD is preparing an edi-
tion of the Plays and Poems of James
Shirley, now first collected and chrono-
logically arranged, and the text carefully
collated; with occasional notes and a
biographical and critical essay.

The Rev. W. N. DARNELL is printing
a volume of Sermons on Practical
Subjects.

Dramas, by Sir JAMES BLAND BUR-
GESS, bart. are printing in two volumes.

BARRON FIELD, esq. of the Inner
Temple, is printing, in two octavo
volumes, a Practical Treatise on the
Commercial Law of England.

Mr. MACLACHLAN, of Aberdeen, will
soon publish a volume of Medical Effu-
sions.

Family Annals, or the Sisters, is
printing by Mrs. MARY HAYS, author
of the Brothers, and Female Biography.

* Set 10h. Temp. Civ. seu popul.

† T. S. seu apparens 28' 40".

‡ T. S. 29' 53".

In January next will be published, *Memoirs and Remains of the late Rev. Charles Buck*, collected and arranged by Dr. JOHN STYLES, from his papers; and interspersed with observations illustrative of his character.

A volume is in the press, of *Memoirands of a Residence in France in the Winter of 1815-16*; including remarks on French society and manners; with a description of the catacombs, and notices of some other objects of curiosity and works of art not hitherto described.

Mrs. ANNE PLUMPTRE is engaged in writing an account of her Residence in Ireland in 1814 and 15: it will consist of a quarto volume, embellished with a portrait of the authoress, from a picture by Northcote, and with several engravings of remarkable scenery in Ireland, from original drawings.

A Series of Letters is preparing for publication, written by Philip Dormer, earl of Chesterfield, to Mr. Arthur Stanhope, relative to the education of Philip, the late earl.

The works of the late Professor Robison, on Practical Philosophy, are in the press, and will be enriched by a complete history of the steam engine, contributed by Mr. WATT, of the Soho.

The State Lottery, a dream, by SAMUEL ROBERTS; also, *Thoughts on Wheels*, a poem, by JAMES MONTOMERY; are printing in one volume.

A periodical work will appear in January, to be continued every two months, under the title of the *Correspondent*, intended to consist of letters, moral, political, and literary, between eminent writers in France and England.

The interesting and valuable *Travels of Mr. LEGH, M.P. for Newton*, beyond the Great Cataracts of Egypt, in company with Mr. SMELT, will be published in a few days.

Mr. LEIGH HUNT has in the press a new volume of poems.

Mr. GOUBAND will shortly publish, the *Elements of Design*.

The Rev. ROBERT STEVENS is preparing another volume of Sermons.

A work, called the *Scientific Tourist in England, Scotland, and Wales*, is in preparation.

Tales of My Landlord, collected and reported by JEDIDIAH CLEISHOTHAM, schoolmaster and parish-clerk of Ganderleugh, are printing, in 4 vols. 12mo.

A complete Course of Instruction in the *Elements of Fortification*; originally intended for the use of the Royal Engineer Department, by Lieut-Col. C. W.

PASLEY, R.E. F.R.E. will soon appear in two volumes, octavo.

The *System of Mechanical Philosophy*, by the late Dr. John Robison, LL.D., with notes and illustrations, comprising the most recent discoveries in the Physical Sciences, by DAVID BREWSTER, LL.D. F.R.S.E. will soon appear, in four volumes octavo, with numerous plates.

Mr. MONNEY, the humane and philanthropic author of *Considerations on Prisons*, has in the press a new edition of his tragedy of *Caractacus*; with preliminary remarks on English dramatic tragedy, including a blank-verse gamut, and strictures on theatrical committees, managers, and players.

One of the most eminent artists of the British school of drawing in water-colours, Mr. JOHN VARLEY, proposes to furnish a series of instruction in this art in twelve numbers, entitled, the *Principles of Landscape Design*. Four numbers have already been published, and justify the expectation that the author's talents had raised.

A gentleman at Cardiff is about to publish a translation into the Welsh language of Mr. Arthur Young's justly celebrated *Farmer's Calendar*.

A volume is preparing by a Mr. CHURCHILL, of *Corrections, Additions, and Continuations to Dr. REES's great Cyclopedia*. This may be attempted without impeaching the fidelity, skill, or care of the learned editor; because time itself will render such corrections needful; and perhaps no man is so well qualified as himself to correct his own vast work in a supplementary volume, if his health fortunately permitted.

The Supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* proceeds with interest. Mr. DUGALD STEWART has finished his *Views of the History of Abstract Philosophy*, in two Parts; and PROFESSOR PLAYFAIR will speedily commence, in Part 3, his *Views of the History of the Mathematical and Physical Sciences*. No literary plan could be better conceived than such a series by such able writers; but we caution the compilers of the future introductions to beware of a fault, too often committed by the acute Mr. STEWART, of obtruding their own fallible opinions as standards of truth, and as conclusive of any point in dispute. Historians of the sciences seem bound to state fully and fairly the doctrines of previous writers, and not on their own representations of those doctrines to submit them to the test of

other doctrines of any school of philosophy, however orthodox, plausible, or popular.

A new edition of the Antiquarian Cabinet is publishing in numbers, each containing ten plates, printed on royal octavo, each plate forming a head-piece to the description.

It affords us heartfelt satisfaction to find that those infamous London Newspapers, which owed a temporary ascendancy to their willing instrumentality in keeping in countenance the unchristian passions which gave rise to the late unhappy wars, and in perpetuating the delusions which enabled wicked ministers to continue them, are at length treated by the public with the neglect and scorn which they have so long merited. Two of the chief of them are well known to have fallen in sale from 7 and 8000 per day, to numbers below 3000; and what is more fatal to the sordid views of their unprincipled proprietors, the fact of their reduced sales being well understood by advertizers, their advertisements have palpably diminished in an equal proportion. Never were a people so abused as the English nation have been by these venal writers; and it is the duty of all public-spirited men to assist in depriving them of the power to renew their crimes. At the same time, it is proper to state, that those proprietors who performed the duties of the public press with as much integrity as the follies of the day would prudently admit, have not been subject to this revulsion of public opinion, and continue to maintain their sale and general patronage, in a degree which proves the worth of the golden adage, that "honesty is always the best policy."

Dr. MASON, of New York, now in this country, is about to publish a work entitled, a Plea for Catholic Communion.

A weekly publication, entitled, the Literary Bee, or the new Family Library, will appear within a few days; it will consist of moral and critical essays, sketches from history, classical tales, poems, descriptions of remarkable ruins, and of sublime and beautiful scenery, with pictures from real life, and essays on the manners and customs of different nations, by some of the best British and foreign writers of the present age.

A work, in thirty plates, with descriptions, is preparing, of the Costumes of the Netherlands.

Mr. FOSTER is engaged on an elaborate work on the Generic Forms of the

Crania of Animals, with a view to the further illustration of the novel science of Craniology.

Messrs. NETLAM and GILES are making arrangements for a trigonometrical survey (founded on the basis of Col. Mudge's and Capt. Coleby's Triangles) for a New Map of the County Palatine of Lancaster, on a scale of an inch to the mile.

The readers of the Monthly Magazine recollect having perused an official account of Governor Macquarrie's attempt to explore the country lying west of the Blue Mountains, forming the boundary of the settlements in New South Wales, and of the interesting discoveries to which it led. The passes had been cleared, and the site of a town has been fixed in the centre of a fertile and beautiful country. He instructed Mr. Evans to continue the journey, and explore as far to the west as his means of transporting provisions, the nature of the country, and such unforeseen obstacles as travellers are exposed to, would permit. That gentleman had safely returned, and his inquiries had proved highly successful. The tract of country over which he travelled, consisted of a succession of rich and fertile valleys, separated by the interposition of hills covered with bark, pine, and other useful timbers; and abounding in pools and streams of water. He also fell in with a large river, full of fish, which, from its appearance, promised to be navigable at a short distance. Mr. Evans's tour extended 155 miles to the southward; and, at its termination, a very rich level country opened to view, offering, as far as the sight extended, no barrier to the progress of the traveller to the west.

By the Report of the Police Committee, it appears that there were committed to Newgate in three years as under:—

	1812.	1813.	1814.
Felonies	1,452	1,311	1,497
Misdemeanors	74	49	99
Assaults.....	3	—	1
Girls of 15, and under	19	9	12
Boys of 15, and under	43	89	76
Totals	1,591	1,458	1,678

A course of Lectures has been delivered by Mr. CURTIS, surgeon-aurist, of Soho-square, on the Anatomy, Physiology, and Diseases of the Ear. In this course Mr. Curtis introduced a number of improvements on the instruments commonly used for assisting the faculty of hearing, particularly his artificial ears

ears for deaf persons, which increase the collection of sound. To this defect he has added a small tube, which, by contracting the passage, occasions the sound to enter with greater force.

The 73d annual conference of the preachers in the connection of the late Rev. JOHN WESLEY, was lately held in London. The following is a recapitulation of the number of members in the society, and of regular travelling preachers:—

In Great Britain	191,680
In Ireland	28,542
In France	35
At Brussels	10
At Gibraltar.....	65
At Sierra Leone	129
At the Cape of Good Hope	42
In Ceylon	50
In the West Indies	18,038
Nova Scotia, &c.....	1,824

Total..... 241,319

Number of members in America—

Whites.....167,978

Coloured..... 43,187

—————211,165

Total number...452,484

There are 725 regular travelling preachers in Great Britain, 132 in Ireland, 96 on foreign missions, and 704 in the American Methodist connexion. The increase of the members in Great Britain in the last year was 10,000, and in the West Indies 100.

Notwithstanding the state of the country, and the scarcity of money, the well-selected library of Mr. ROSCOE fetched 5,150*l.*; his prints 1,880*l.*; his drawings 738*l.*; and his portrait of Leo the Tenth 500 guineas.

The Rev. W. ETRICK is printing a new, perhaps the 1260th, attempt to explain the alledged period of 1260 years, connected with some interpretation of a passage of the historical book of Daniel.

The locks of the canals east and west of Birmingham are said to prove that St. George's Channel is fifty feet higher than the German Ocean.

Mr. SOTHERY announces for sale the libraries of the late Rey. Charles Dunster, M.A.—of the late Robert Bland, M.D. F.A.S.—of the late Wm. Alexander, esq. F.S.A. and L.S.; the entire collection of pictures, prints, and drawings of the late Wm. Alexander, esq.; the library of the late Rev. T. Gooding, LL.D.; the duplicates of a nobleman's library; and a matchless collection of prints, the property of Thomas Lloyd, esq.

A resumption of CAVE's original plan of a Magazine is announced, to be continued every other Saturday, under the title of the Portfolio, Political and Literary; being a general miscellany and collection of original and fugitive productions, including criticisms on new works, and select essays FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

A physician announces Letters to a Mother on the Management of Infants and Children; embracing the important subjects of nursing, food, dress, exercise, &c.; with general remarks on the diseases of infancy.

RUSSIA.

Among the deaths in Russia in 1814, were two persons, one between 145 and 150 years old, and the other between 125 and 130.

The city of Moscow is about half rebuilt; but, as the builders have been left at liberty to consult their own taste and convenience, it exhibits little improvement. The streets are as narrow as before, and fine houses are joined by hovels.

According to an enumeration of the population of Russia, made in 1806, the amount of the whole was 41,253,483. In this total were comprehended—

Poles	6,073,044
Fins.....	2,492,779
Tartars.....	550,000
Caucassians.....	64,089
Samoiedes	12,000
Mongols	300,000
Tribes	1,500,000

There are at Petersburg fourteen printing houses, of which three belong to the Senate, the Synod, and the War-office. The others belong to the academies, or to individuals; one prints in the Tartar language; another prints music. There are thirteen foreign booksellers; and about thirty Russian. There are also reading rooms.

DENMARK.

The valuable parchment MSS. which once formed part of the library of Baron Lehn—namely, Sallust, Livy, and Cicero's Orations—have been described by Professor Birger Thorlacius; in his tract entitled *Tres Codices pergaminii auctororum Latinorum, ex Bibliotheca Kaas Lehniana in Lallandia*. According to this author, the Sallust contains Cataline's conspiracy, and the Jugurthian war; and the copy dates about the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century. It is in fine preservation; and is comprised in sixty-one quarto leaves. The second MS. is in one hundred and seventy two leaves, small quarto, contains

the *Rhetorica ad Herennium*, of the date of the thirteenth century, and is of French penmanship.—The *Rhetorica* forms the text, and is accompanied by a vocabulary of rhetorical synonyms. The third is a finely executed MS. copy of Valerius Maximus, and appears to have been written in Germany in the fourteenth century.

A clergyman of Iceland, named JOHNSON, has recently translated the *Paradise Lost*, of Milton, into Icelandic verse.

FRANCE.

We had hopes that there was some error in regard to the wicked suppression of the admirable literary journals of France—works which have effected so much for literature, while, by their able management, they have done so much honour to their editors and their country. We are anxious to learn further particulars, but no language can adequately express our feelings on the bare announcement of the fact.

A French merchant of Bourdeaux has equipped a vessel for the circumnavigation of the globe. It is described as a strong swift-sailing vessel of 200 tons burden, called the *Bordelais*, and will be commanded by officers of the French navy.

A long ordonnance of Louis, on the subject of general Education, says—Cantonal schools are to be established under the superintendance of gratuitous committees, consisting of the local magistrate and clergyman; and the principal of the district college, if any, to be subject to the visitation of the superior clergy and magistrates. The children of the poor are to be taught gratuitously. The system of education is simple, and graduated from the first elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic, to those attainments that may be useful in the avocations of ordinary life, such as mensuration, surveying, &c. Masters quali-

fied to give instructions according to this system are to be employed, at salaries proportioned to their abilities, in three distinct classes.

We are enabled to state, on the information of our correspondent at Paris, that the various school-books, according to the original plan of the *interrogative system*, and which are recognized in the volume called *the Tutor's Key*, having been formally submitted to the committee of Public Instruction at Paris, are in consequence ordered to be translated into the French language, and they are henceforward, with a translation of *the Tutor's Key*, to be introduced into the public schools of France. We learn also, that the systems of BELL and LANCASTER are succeeding, and that the system of the latter for teaching needle-work has been introduced into several schools in Paris. The eastern origin of these systems has not, however, escaped the notice of the Paris editors, who quote ancient books in the public library, which fully describe them.

UNITED STATES.

The proprietor of the Washington Museum advertizes for public view the *female mummy*, recently discovered in the great salt-petre cave. She appears to have been about five feet eight inches high, and of the most delicate and elegant symmetry. The hair is still on her head, some of her teeth remain, and the nails of her fingers and toes are perfect. In all probability she is as ancient as the immense mounds of the western country, which have so much astonished the world.

Of the fifty-seven Members of Congress who signed the Declaration of Independence on the 4th of July, 1776, it is stated that only five are now living, viz. John Adams, Wm. Ellery, Thos. M'Kean, Charles Carrol, and Thomas Jefferson.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER,

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

In that line of history which borders upon dissertation, Mr. *Hoyland's Historical Survey of the People called Gipsies*, is a useful performance, as collecting together the various scattered notices relative to the past or present state of a race which, in its peculiarities, the existing form of society is rapidly doing away. It tends to prove, as might be expected, that, in Europe at least, these marked

castes will not much longer be able to keep themselves from sinking into the general mass of society.

Under the head Politics we may observe, that three or four pamphlets have appeared on various sides of the question, the merits of which, as they will be estimated decidedly by the predilections of the reader, we shall not dwell upon here. That addressed to

Lord

Lord Grenville by Mr. Wheatly appears to us the most elaborate, and, upon the views of the writer, the most able.—A pamphlet on the means of improving the condition of the poor is worthy of attention, with respect to the minor measures which aid the care, but cannot supply the neglect, of political guardianship.—By the bye, we are glad to perceive that a publication, under the title of *West-India Sketches*, comes out from time to time in numbers, of a single sheet each. Its object is to spread a knowledge of the actual state of negro slavery in the West Indies, by giving, chiefly from authentic sources, passages which forcibly depicture it. The present No. V. consists of extracts from Dr. Pinckard; and, satisfied as we are of the veracity and ability of the narrator, they must convince all the world of the sad necessity of paying little attention to the arguments of self-interest on the score of slavery, whether negro or European.

In the benign regions of science and general information, we have to record with pleasure the completion of another part of Dr. Rees's *Cyclopaedia*, a work now hastening to a close, and which will prove one of the most correct and able compilations on record. A Latin prize Dissertation upon the Origin and Nature of Hieroglyphics, by Mr. James Bailey, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has gained great praise at the University, as an honourable instance of youthful research and learning.

The most conspicuous production in Biography, is the life of the Rev. D. Brown, of Calcutta, drawn up by the Rev. C. Simeon. It proves Mr. Brown to have been an ardent, yet meek and consistent, divine of the established church, whose labours in the conversion and instruction of the natives of India merit every praise.

With respect to Theology, much controversy is afloat between the Unitarian and other Christian congregations. The chief disputants of the present month are the Rev. Edward Law, of the established church at Preston; and Mr. Holland, an Unitarian pastor of the same place. Sermons on the Union of Truth, Reason, and Revelation, by the Hon. and Rev. E. Turnour, point exceedingly at this dispute, being composed chiefly in support of the Trinity and other special doctrines involved in it. The Sermons of the Rev. Mr. Mayo, called *Plain Preaching*; and a third volume by the Rev. William Butcher, bearing the sy-

onymous title of *Plain Discourses*, are of more general and practical utility. The Rev. Dr. Gleig, primate of the Scotch Episcopal Church, has also sent out the first part of an improved edition of Stackhouse's *History of the Bible*.

Under Law, besides some volumes of Reports by various hands, Mr. Schultes has favoured the world with an able treatise on that very fruitful source of litigation, the Propriety of Ground produced by the Desertion of the Sea. A *Treatise on the Law of Slander, Libel, and Defamation*, has also appeared, by Mr. Starkie, of Lincoln's Inn; being the third on this undefinable subject within a few years, all materially differing from each other in regard to the legal theory on that critical branch of jurisprudence.

In Medicine, an *Essay on the Cause and Prevention of Diseases of the Liver*, by Dr. Griffith; and a treatise on the Gout, by Dr. Scudamore, claim particular attention. A *Vindication of Edinburgh, as a School of Medicine*, from the Aspersions of a Member of the University of Oxford, by Dr. Whalley, was scarcely wanted; but it is for the honour of Institutions to repel assailants, even when little is to be apprehended.

In Antiquity and the Fine Arts, it gives us pleasure to notice Mr. Neale's *History and Antiquities of Westminster Abbey*, the first part of which is published, containing forty pages of letter-press, and five engravings, three finished and two etchings. Each number, of which there are to be ten, is to contain the same proportion. The plates are to consist, as far as practicable, of ground plans of the building, as also of such of its parts, including monuments, as are remarkable for antiquity or beauty.

We now proceed to an article which, in Poetry, is by far the most distinguished publication of the month, we mean the *Additional Canto to Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*, by Lord Byron. The first production of his lordship, after circumstances so calculated to fix attention, cannot but excite great curiosity. In our opinion it will not be disappointed, for a more beautiful and characteristic poem never issued from Lord Byron's pen. The intelligent reader will recollect that the more steady awarders of praise have always given the palm of merit to Childe Harold over his other productions, and we clearly think the present canto will con-

firm that judgment. So far from avoiding the subject of his domestic unhappiness, Lord Byron openly alludes to it, commencing with the following beautiful stanzas:—

Is thy face like thy mother's, my fair child!
Ada! sole daughter of my house and heart?

When last I saw thy young blue eyes they smiled,

And then we parted—not as now we part,
But with a hope.—

Awaking with a start,
The waters heave around me; and on high
The winds lift up their voices: I depart,
Whither I know not; but the hour's gone by,
When Albion's lessening shores could
grieve or glad mine eye.

Once more upon the waters! yet once more!
And the waves bound beneath me as a steed

That knows his rider. Welcome, to their roar!

Swift be their guidance, wheresoe'er it lead!

Though the strain'd mast should quiver as a reed,

And the rent canvas, fluttering, strew the gale,

Still must I on; for I am as a weed
Flung from the rock, on Ocean's foam,
to sail

Where'er the surge may sweep, the tempest's breath prevail.

In various parts of the poem he describes himself as one unfit to mix with general society; and slightly hints at a youth so given up to "phantasy and flame," as to render alteration of character impossible. All this he will doubtless hear of again through ten thousand channels. When he drops himself, the deep tone of feeling, of philosophy, and of exalted fancy, with which he treats of the themes suggested to him by the scenery he has recently encountered, is always affecting, but sometimes peculiarly grand. When it is added that Waterloo was one of them, much may be conjectured of no inconsiderable part of the poem. The following address to Bonaparte will shew the value of the appreciating gaze of a Byron, as distinguished from that of minor and sycophant poets.

Conqueror and captive of the earth art thou!
She trembles at thee still, and thy wild name

Was ne'er more bruted in men's minds
than now

That thou art nothing, save the jest of
Fame,

Who woo'd thee once, thy vassal, and be-
came

The flatterer of thy fierceness, till thou wert

A god unto thyself; nor less the same
To the astounded kingdoms all inert,
Who deem'd thee for a time whate'er
thou did'st assert.

Oh more or less than man—in high or low,
Batting with nations, flying from the field;

Now making monarch's necks thy foot-
stool, now

More than thy meanest soldier taught to
yield;

An empire thou could'st crush, command,
rebuild,

But govern not thy pettiest passion, nor,
However deeply in men's spirits skill'd,
Look through thine own, nor curb the
lust of war,

Nor learn that tempted fate will leave
the loftiest star.

Yet well thy soul hath brook'd the turning
tide

With that untanght innate philosophy,
Which, be it wisdom, coldness, or deep
pride,

Is gall and wormwood to an enemy.

When the whole host of hatred stood hard
by,

To watch and mock thee shrinking, thou
hast smil'd

With a sedate and all-enduring eye;
When Fortune fled her spoil'd and fa-
vourite child,

He stood unbowed beneath the ills upon
him piled.

Sager than in thy fortunes; for in them
Ambition steel'd thee on too far to show
That just habitual scorn which could con-
temn

Men and their thoughts; 'twas wise to
feel, not so

To wear it ever on thy lip and brow,
And spurn the instruments thou wert to
use,

Till they were turn'd unto thine overthrow;
'Tis but a worthless world to win or lose,

So hath it proved to thee, and all such
lot who chose.

Lord Byron's summing-up of the effects of the French revolution, and some disappointment which subsequent arrangements have produced, is thus conveyed—

But this will not endure, nor be endur'd!
Mankind have felt their strength, and
made it felt:

They might have used it better, but, allur'd
By their new vigour, sternly have they
dealt

On one another; pity ceased to melt
With her once natural charities. But
they,

Who in oppression's darkness caved had
dwelt,

They were not eagles, nourish'd with
the day;
What marvel then, at times, if they mis-
took their prey?
What deep wounds ever closed without a
scar?
The heart's bleed longest; and but heal
to wear
That which disfigures it; and they who
war
With their own hopes, and have been
vanquish'd, bear
Silence, but not submission;—in his lair
Fix'd Passion holds his breath, until the
hour
Which shall atone for years; none need
despair;
It came, it cometh, and will come—the
power
To punish or forgive—in *one* we shall be
slower.

The Banks of the Rhine, as well as
the Lake of Geneva, and Rocks of
Meillerie, so celebrated by Rousseau,
furnish Lord Byron with some very
delightful recollections and touches
peculiarly his own. Towards the con-
clusion he reverts again to self, and
most pathetically addresses his infant
daughter.

Besides this production of Lord
Byron, a work called the *Poetic Mirror*
has appeared, which contains very
happy, sometimes grave and some-
times humorous, imitations of the
modern poets, including Byron, Scott,
Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Wil-
son, and Hogg. They are executed
with a strength and poetical facility
which lead the reader to regret that a
poet so capable, should condescend to
appear in masquerade.

Mr. WARDEN, surgeon of the Nor-
thumberland, has published a very inter-
esting, and, abating some gross appeals
to the national vanity, an apparently
honest, representation of what passed in
that ship during its inglorious voyage to
St. Helena, with the modern Themis-
toeles. Mr. Warden gives the *lie direct*
to all the nonsense and falsehoods with
which the credulity of many, and the
malignity of others, have long been
fatally seduced by our venal news-writers;
and he describes THE EMPEROR, during
his temporary exile, to be as heroic in
adversity as he was great in prosperity;
and, by numerous anecdotes, proves him,
and the stedfast friends who share his
present fortunes, to be amiably disposed
persons, meriting a glorious destiny.
The author appears at least to make his
reports free from the base prejudices
that actuated Littleton, and other

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spies, who have misrepresented Napo-
leon's conversation; and his work, there-
fore, is entitled to respect.

ANTIQUITIES.

THE History and Antiquities of the
Abbey Church of St. Peter, West-
minster; by J. P. Neal. Part I. Royal,
16s.—imp. 11: 4s.

Antiquarian Itinerary, containing three
hundred and twenty-seven highly finished
Engravings. Vols. I. II. III. and IV.
15s. each.

ARITHMETIC.

Theoretic Arithmetic, in three Books;
containing the Substance of all that has
been written on the subject by Théo. of
Smirna, Nichoniachus, Iamblichus, Boe-
tius, &c.; by T. Taylor. 8vo. 14s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Catalogue of Books recently pur-
chased by Arnauld and Bradford.

BIOGRAPHY.

Life and Writings of Mrs. Isabella Gra-
ham. 8vo. 7s.

Memorial Sketches of the late Rev.
David Brown, senior chaplain of the
Presidency of Fort William. 8vo. 12s.

The Memoirs and Writings of Miss
Fanny Woodbury, of Baveley. 5s.

Memoirs of John Howard Payne, the
American Roscius; 5s.

A Biographical and Critical Dictionary
of Painters and Engravers; by Michael
Bryan. 2 vols. 4to. 5l. 5s.—on royal
paper, 9l.

DRAMA.

The Faro Table, or the Guardians: a
Comedy; by John Tobin; esq. 5s.

Each for Himself; a Farce. 1s. 6d.

Watch-word, or the Quito Gate: a Me-
lo-drama, in two Acts. 1s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

Snyder's new Arithmetical Tables, on a
large Card. 6d.

An Atlas for the Use of Schools; by
Miss Wilkinson. 2 Parts. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

An Account of the Origin, Proceedings,
Principles, and Results, of an Institution
for teaching Adults. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

An Introduction to the Latin Tongue,
on the Eton Plan; with Notes, extracted
from the Grammar of the Verb, by the Au-
thor of that Work. 2s.

FINE ARTS.

Londina Illustrata. Nos. XXXIII. XXIV.
and XXV. 8s. and 10s. 6d.

HISTORY.

A Historical Survey of the Customs,
Habits, and Present State of the Gypsies;
by John Hoyland, author of an Epitome
of the History of the World, &c. 8vo. 7s.

Letters from St. Helena; by William
Warden. 10s. 6d.

LAW.

Report of Cases argued and determined
in the Ecclesiastical Court at Doctors'
Commons, and in the High Court of Dele-
gates; by Jos. Phillimore, LL.D.

An Essay on Aquatic Rights, intended as an Illustration of the Law relative to Fishing, and to the propriety of Ground or Soil produced by Alluvion or Dereliction of the Sea; by Henry Schultes. 5s.

A Report of the Proceedings in the Case of an Appeal preferred by the Provost and Scholars of King's-college, Cambridge, against the Provost and Fellows of Eton-college; by Philip Williams. 7s. 6d.

The Law of Infancy and Coverture; by Peregrine Bingham, A.B. 14s.

Precedents of the Practical Forms relative to Game and Fish, with some preliminary Observations relative to the same; by J. Chitty, esq. barrister-at-law. 9s.

A Treatise on the Law of Principal and Agent, with reference to Mercantile Transactions; by Wm. Paley, esq. of Lincoln's Inn. 8vo. 9s.

An Arrangement of the Accompts necessary to be kept by Executors of Wills, &c.; by A. Highmore, esq. solicitor. 6s. 6d.

A Treatise on the Law of Slander, Libel, Scandalum Magnatum, and False Rumours; by Tho. Starkie, esq. of Lincoln's Inn. 8vo. 18s.

Reports of Cases argued and ruled at Nisi Prius, in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, from the Sittings after Michaelmas Term to the Sittings after Trinity Term, 56 Geo. III. 1816; by Tho. Starkie, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law. Vol. II. 7s. 6d.

A Summary of the Law on Penal Convictions; by John Nares, esq. Inner Temple. 8vo. 6s.

A Compendious Abstract of the Public Acts, passed Anno 1816, with Comments, Notes, and a copious index; by Thomas Walter Williams, of the Inner Temple, esq. editor of the Quarto Digest of the Statute Law, William's Justice, &c. 3s.

MATHEMATICS.

A Treatise on Spherics, comprising the Elements of Spherical Geometry, and of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry: together with a Series of Trigonometrical Tables; by D. Cresswell, M.A. fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 10s. 6d.

MEDICINE.

Observations on the projected Bill for restricting the Practice of Surgery and Midwifery to Members of the Royal Colleges of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and to Army or Navy Surgeons; by a General Practitioner. 1s. 6d.

Annals of Medicine, No. III.

An Essay on the Common Cause and Prevention of Hepatitis and Bilious Complaints, as well in India as in Europe; by Chas. Griffiths, M.D. dep. insp. of hospitals, &c. 8vo. 7s.

A Treatise on the Nature and Cure of the Gout; by Charles Scudamore, M.D. 8vo. 12s.

A Treatise on the Diseases and Organic Lesions of the Heart and great Vessels;

by J. N. Corvissart, M.D.: translated from the French. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Vindication of the University of Edinburgh, as a School of Medicine, from the Aspersions of "A Member of the University of Oxford:" with Remarks on Medical Reform; by Lawson Whalley, M.D. 8vo. 2s.

MISCELLANIES.

The New Cyclopædia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Literature; by Abraham Rees, M.D. F.R.S. F.L.S. &c. Vol. XXXIV. Part I. 4to. 1l. —royal paper, 1l. 16s.

A respectful Appeal to the Consideration and Justice of the Mayor, &c. of London, on behalf of their Fellow Citizens of Southwark; by David Hughson, LL.D. 2s. 6d.

A Meteorological Journal and Barometrical Diary, upon a new Plan, for the Year 1817. 4to. 3s.

The Identity of Junius with a distinguished Living Character established, by a variety of Facts, and by the Speeches of Lord Chatham in 1770. 12s.

West-India Sketches. No. V.

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Purity of Heart, or the Ancient Costume: a Tale; addressed to the Author of Glenarvon, by an old Wife of twenty Years. 12mo. 4s.

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Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. Third Cant.

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Stackhouse's History of the Holy Bible; corrected and improved, by the Right Rev. Geo. Gleig, LL.D. F.R.S.E. F.S.S.A. primate of the Scotch Episcopal Church: and dedicated, by permission, to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury. Part I. demy 4to. 7s.—royal 4to. 9s. sewed.

Plain Preaching; or Sermons for the Poor, and for all Ranks; by the Rev. R. Mayo. 12^{mo}. 6s.

Unitarianism a Scriptural Creed: occasioned by the Pamphlets of Mr. Law and Mr. Baxter in Defence of the Doctrine of the Trinity; by T. C. Holland, minister of the Unitarian Congregation in Preston. 1s. 6d.

A Defence of the Divinity of our Blessed Saviour, in answer to some Letters by Mr. T. C. Holland, in which that Doctrine was attacked; with Remarks on the Personality of the Holy Ghost; by the Rev. Edw. Law, A.M. 4s.

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VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Travels in Upper Italy, Tuscany, and the Ecclesiastical State, in a Series of Letters written to a Friend in the Years 1807 and 1808: to which are added a few occasional Poems; by Baron d'Uklanski. 2 vols. 12^{mo}. 1l. 1s.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A select collection of the most favorite and popular Airs, with Variations, Rondos, Waltzes, &c. &c.; composed and arranged for the Harp, Guitar, Lute, or Lyre, and dedicated to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales; by M. Levien. 5s.

It is seldom that we have met with so great a variety of articles of this kind in the same number of pages, as are presented to us in this publication. The airs, or tunes themselves, are given with an unadorned simplicity, which does credit to Mr. Levien's judgment, while it proves his deference for his well-chosen originals. In his variations, he felt himself at liberty to give licence to his own taste and talents; and it is but just to say, that the range he has taken in this province of his task is at once free and regulated; ample, though limited, and never carries him beyond the pale prescribed by his themes. We have spoken of the diversity of these pages, and cannot better justify our remark, than by naming some of the principal melodies. "In my Cottage near a Wood;" "the Blue Bells of Scotland;" "Robin Adair;" "Money Musk;" "Tell me, babbling Echo, Why;" "Air, by Haydn;" "Faint and Wearily;" "La Visite;" "the Bugle Horn;" "Bellisle Minuet;" "the Morn returns in Saffron dress;" "La Chasse;" "the Yellow-hair'd Laddie;" "the Recovery;" and "the Fairy Dance."

"My Life, I Love you!" a Ballad, set to Music, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte; by Mrs. B. 1s.

The music of this little ballad, the words of which are written by Lord Byron, is fancied with feeling, and well expresses the sentiment of the poetry. The passages, though not unconnected, are far from gliding into each other with that smoothness and affinity, without which a uniform and characteristic style cannot be imparted to any melody. However, if it is not very impressive, neither is it so dull or unmeaning, as not to allow us the pleasure of giving some praise to a lady's effort, and of presaging much future improvement.

"Wake, Maid of Lorn;" a song from "the Lord of the Isles;" composed by William Gresham. 2s.

"Wake, Maid of Lorn," is undoubtedly a song of some merit; but we cannot, in strict candour, say that its pretensions are of the first order. Though not destitute of expression, it is defi-

cient in elegance; and, though scientific, is wanting in that appeal to our feelings, without which vocal music may be said to be most materially defective. Speaking of the merits of this song generally, we should pronounce them to be considerable; but against some particulars we must enter our protest. It is, on the whole, a good, but not an excellent production; respectable, but not impressive and affecting.

"Bisimia," for the Piano-forte; composed, and dedicated to the Prince of Cobourg, by Augustus Voigt. 4s.

This Bisimia, or canon in octaves, is, in its general construction, ingeniously and closely wrought. But, though Science has performed her part, Fancy has been allowed her share, and the composition is as pleasing as legitimate. It consists of two movements, the first of which is in the style of a cantabile, and forms a favorable introduction to the succeeding portion of the piece.

"O! Gentle Mistress open the Door," or, the Captive Linnet; an admired Ballad, sung by Master Harnet at the Bath Concerts; composed by John Monro. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Monro has displayed in this ballad a respectable portion of talent. The passages are pleasingly imagined, and grow out of each other very naturally. The introductory and concluding symphonies are fanciful and appropriate; the accompaniment is judiciously constructed, and the bass is select.

Study of the Bow and Finger-board; being fifty-five Variations upon a Thema, wherein are displayed a great variety of different Bowing and Fingering, according to the Modern School, intended for the practice and improvement of Amateurs and young Professors of the Violin, with an Accompaniment, ad lib. Composed, and dedicated, by permission, to William Shield, esq.; by James Sanderson. 8s.

We profess ourselves to be pleased both with the value and variety of these variations. Of the *Thema* of this publication, the chief praise is, that it is familiar and simple. The examples seem illustrative of every possible evolution of the bow; and the whole routine of the finger-board, as well in respect of the style of plain but expressive performance, as in the execution of the various graces and decorative additions expected from the taste of veteran performers. The cyphered fingering, together with the explanation in notes, of the principal ornamental flourishes, as roulades,

roulades, shakes, turns, beats, &c. will be found of general use; and we are justified in recommending Mr. Sander-son's work to the notice of juvenile practitioners.

Pleyel's grand and favorite Overture, (No. 3,) arranged as a Duett for two performers on one Piano-forte. Dedicated to Misses. M. and E. Bentinck; by T. Costello. 4s.

Mr. Costello has formed, from this excellent composition of Pleyel, an admirable and useful exercise for the instrument for which his adaptation is intended. The several parts are intermingled, diversified, and combined with successful attention to the general

effect; and though, necessarily, no claims to invention arise from the task of arrangement, however well performed; much ingenuity is here displayed, and an effect verging on originality produced. If the score of this overture is judicious in its confirmation, the selection and disposition in the present publication is artful and scientific; and, if elegance pervades the original passages, both in their separate conception and the affinity of their series, it is preserved in Mr. C.'s copy, whether we regard the faithfulness of the transcript, or the taste with which their accompanying harmony is variegated and embodied.

MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N. W. LONDON;

From October 24, to November 24, 1816.

IN the hurry of drawing up my last Report, I omitted to redeem the pledge I had given in the preceding one, to furnish the particulars of the case of Sciatica, cured by the *Ranunculus Flammula*. I was first consulted by this patient upwards of a twelve-month since; he laboured under rheumatism of the face, with pain in the hip, extending down the thighs to the outside of the foot, taking the direction of the peroneal nerves. At that time I purged him briskly, and ordered the affected parts to be rubbed with scraped briony root, until a stinging sensation was produced in them, like that commonly occasioned by nettles. The affection of the lower extremities was removed by this treatment, but the pain in the face became increased, and extended itself over the whole head. I ordered, among other medicines, which I do not distinctly recollect, a mercurial pill, night and morning, for a few nights. My patient, unfortunately for himself, resided at some distance from me, and, from the inconvenience of frequently repeating his visits, continued to use this medicine a much longer time than was intended, nor did he discontinue it until the mouth and gums became affected in a distressing manner. Having erroneously supposed that I could not see him at his own dwelling, he took the advice of another practitioner, who, after many sage remarks on the impropriety of the treatment employed, gravely told him, he must first get rid of the mercury from his constitution, and then he had no doubt of being able to cure the disease. Led on by the empty promises of this illiberal and ignorant fellow, whose name a feeling of compassion induces me to conceal; he remained under his treatment six months, until he was exhausted in mind, body, and purse; he abandoned medicine as a thing from which he had nothing to hope, and continued three months longer in the most deplorable state of infirmity and pain, without the most distant prospect of recovery. At this period chance led me into his neighbourhood, when, not suspecting what had transpired, I had the curiosity to visit him. He was then suffering considerably in the hip and leg, as when first I saw him, and he spoke of his pain in the head as beyond all conception. A very little examination of his case enabled me to ascertain that the continuance of his symptoms was not to be ascribed to the use of mercury, but to his own irregularity during its employment, and that nothing but that remedy afforded the possibility of a cure. By my advice he commenced a course of mercurial inunction, and in three weeks lost all his pain. In the course of a month the disease returned in the hip, not, however, to so great a degree; it was accompanied with quick and full pulse. I ordered him to be bled and cupped; the relief afforded was only temporary, but I was still willing to hope that the disease was within the reach of local means; therefore no recourse was had to the mercurial frictions, so serviceable before. I directed a poultice of the leaves of the above-mentioned plant to be applied to the knee, where the whole of the pain had centered; and in forty-eight hours no vestige of the disease remained; but, in consequence of the application having been continued too long in contact with the part, a painful ulceration succeeded, which required upwards of a fortnight to heal.

The *Ranunculus* is one of the most irritating vesicatories of the vegetable kingdom, and possesses the power of removing many disorders where the common blister is without efficacy. Its application is attended with a painful burning sensation in the part, which in highly irritable constitutions is almost intolerable. In a delirium of long continuance, with apparent insensibility to external impressions, the functions of the brain were, in four hours, roused into healthy action by a poultice of this plant to the nose of the

the neck; the pain excited by it was soon manifested by the restlessness of the patient, who made many attempts to remove it. In cases, therefore, of obstinate sciatica, which have resisted the several means I have before recommended, when it may be thought adviseable to have recourse to this remedy, these facts should be borne in mind; it should be particularly observed, that, when the vesication has been produced, it must be taken off, or the subsequent ulceration will be exceedingly painful and difficult to heal. In the case of sciatica, just related, its application was continued for the space of thirty-six hours, and the consequences were severely felt.

A lady, under my care for Rheumatism, has communicated to me the instructive fact of her having been formerly cured of a cancer in the breast by drinking the juice of clivers, or goosegrass. On enquiry into the particulars, I have no reason to doubt that the disease was a real cancer; and, as her case is not unsupported by others, of which I have casually heard, I am strongly disposed to recommend a trial of this remedy in similar circumstances. My patient was led to employ it on the suggestion of a Dr. Bateman, a clergyman, who transmitted to her the following account, the re-publication of which may be useful.

“An old woman, in my parish, who had a bloody cancer, continuing to eat away the flesh for many years, her shrieks were terrible; I recommended the cliver to be tried in the following manner:—

“She first took a mercurial purge, abstained from salt-meat, lived on a thin diet, and twice a day, between meals, (or, better, one should be taken fasting,) drank a pint of the juice of clivers, which she got by pounding and squeezing them. I ordered her to take of the juice, boiled and mixed with hog’s-lard, so as to make a soft ointment, and constantly apply it to the wound, and lay the bruised clivers over it, and refresh as often as it dried, and to keep the wound very clean. It was immediately done, and continued for six months, partly by compulsion, for the amendment was so gradual I could hardly persuade her she was better. I began to be in doubt; only, as the offensive smell abated and she was still alive, I thought a cure might in time be effected, and accordingly pressed the continuance of the regimen. The winter was mild, and there were plenty of clivers to be found under hedges to a warm exposure. In three months after, the wound was perfectly healed; she took it every spring, and never had a return.

“Another case was that of Dr. Bullman, of Lincoln College, who was afflicted with so violent a humour all over his arms, that it was like a leprosy; he tried it on my recommendation, and was cured in three months. He improved the prescription by eating clivers as salad, with oil, and confined himself to white meats.

“A poor man, who had so much of his face eat away by a cancer as not to be a fit object to come to the house, took the clivers as directed, and is well.

“*The Ointment.*—To one pound of fresh hog’s-lard, melted, without salt, put as much as the cliver liquor will moisten; boil it over a slow fire, often stirring it till it looks a little brown; then strain it through a cloth, and, when cold, take the ointment from off the water that will be at the bottom. The bruised leaves often stop the effusion of blood from the wound. Take physic, and drink the juice, at least a week before the ointment is applied. Laying on the bruised leaves is of use, but it heats the part prodigiously, and should be taken off when the pain is too violent, and applied as the patient can bear it.”

JOHN WANT,

Late Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

DR. BALFOUR, of Edinburgh, cures gout, for instance in the feet, by compression to the balls of the toes; friction to the œdematous parts; percussion to the ankles; and friction and percussion to the legs;—surrounding all the parts, afterwards, with a roller; with brisk purgatives of decoction of senna and Epsom salts.

The same gentleman has published thirty-three cases of the immediate cure of Rheumatism by compression, percussion, and friction, with slight laxatives.

At Epelsheim, near Alzey, in digging for sand, there was lately found the skeleton of a rhinoceros, above 15 feet under ground, on a bed of stone, and covered in sand; a large tooth was found, the form of which shewed it belonged to some foreign animal. The place was examined, and they found, as was expected, the bones of an immense animal. Only pieces could be got out, because they easily broke, but when brought into the air turned as hard as stone. At last they found the point of the horn broken lengthways, rounded at the top, by

by frequent whetting while the animal was living.

Dr. GREEN, of Drogheda, has discovered that one or more table-spoonfuls of oil of turpentine removes obstinate obstructions of the bowels.

Dr. MACCULLOCH, in a valuable paper on the Geology of Sky, gives the following account of its marble.—“The marble of Sky is of a pure white colour, and appears sufficiently extensive and continuous to be capable of yielding large blocks. The purity of its colour is seldom contaminated; its fracture is granular and splintery, and its texture fine, less fine than that of Iona, but more so than that of Assynt: its compactness, hardness, and gravity, are greater than those of the marble of Carrara, which it in fact resembles in little else than colour. It is apparently well fitted for all purposes of sculpture, as it can be wrought in any direction, and has sufficient transparency, while at the same time it assumes even a better polish than is required for statuary. It possesses a property not found in that of Carrara; in compactness of texture by which it

resists the bruise which so often takes place in marble at the point where the chisel stops, an effect known to sculptors by the technical term *stunning*, and of which the result is a disagreeable opaque white mark, generally in the very place where the deepest shadow is wanted.

M. LEOPOLD DE BUCH has published an interesting Memoir on the Limits of the perpetual Snows in the North; by which it appears that there never falls at Bergen, in the space of a year, less than 68 inches of rain, and frequently 92 have been known to fall; whereas at Upsal, in the same latitude, but in the interior, the annual quantity of rain does not exceed 14 inches. The following is the table of his results in Norway and Lapland:—

	<i>Metres.</i>
The Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>) disappears at	257
The Birch-tree (<i>Betula alba</i>)	482
The Myrtle (<i>Vaccinium Myrtilus</i>)	620
The Mountain Willow (<i>Salix myrsinites</i>)	656
The Dwarf Birch (<i>Betula nana</i>) ..	836
The snow ceases to melt at	1060

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SUCH is the diminution of travelling by stage-coaches, owing to the decreased trade, that one coach-master in London received 50l. per week less during the last three months than during the corresponding months of last year.

The receipts of the Drury-lane Theatre in the last season fell short of the calculation in no less a sum than 11,998l. 11s. 5d. owing, as is supposed, to the state of the times.

On the continents of Europe and America, owing to excessive speculations on the peace, British goods and manufactures have long been selling at from twenty to forty per cent. under prime cost, to the extensive ruin of merchants in England, and of manufacturers in the countries where the articles are so undersold.

The butter exported from Ireland in 1800 was 263,289 cwts.; in 1805, 329,155 cwts. in 1810, 395,953 cwts.; and in 1815, 432,154 cwts.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	Oct. 25.				Nov. 22.			
Cocoa, West India	3	5	0	to 4 10 0	3	5	0	to 4 10 0 per cwt.
Coffee, W. India, ordinary	2	13	0	— 3 6 0	2	13	0	— 3 6 0 ditto.
—, —, fine	4	10	0	— 5 0 0	4	10	0	— 5 0 0 ditto.
—, Mocha	6	15	0	— 7 0 0	5	1	0	— 5 3 0 ditto.
Cotton, W. I. common	0	1	5	— 0 1 4	0	1	4	— 0 1 5 per lb.
—, Demerara	0	1	9	— 0 1 11	0	1	8	— 0 1 10 ditto.
Currants	4	0	0	— 4 10 0	4	0	0	— 4 10 0 per cwt
Figs, Turkey	2	16	0	— 3 0 0	2	16	0	— 3 0 0 ditto.
Flax, Riga	60	0	0	— 62 0 0	60	0	0	— 63 0 0 per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	43	0	0	— 0 0 0	45	0	0	— 0 0 0 ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	11	11	0	— 18 18 0	11	11	0	— 18 18 0 per cwt.
—, —, Bags	10	10	0	— 14 14 0	10	10	0	— 14 14 0 ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	11	0	0	— 0 0 0	11	0	0	— 0 0 0 per ton.
—, —, Pigs	7	10	0	— 8 0 0	7	10	0	— 8 0 0 ditto.
Oil, salad	15	0	0	— 16 0 0	15	0	0	— 16 0 0 per jar.
—, Galipoli	75	0	0	— 0 0 0	100	0	0	— 0 0 0 per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2	4	0	— 0 0 0	2	4	0	— 0 0 0 per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	6	0	0	— 0 0 0	6	0	0	— 0 0 0 ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	0	0	0	— 0 0 0	0	0	0	— 0 0 0 ditto.
—, East India	0	18	0	— 1 0 0	0	18	0	— 1 0 0 ditto.

Silk,

Silk, China	1 0 0	—	1 3 0	1 0 0	—	1 3 0	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0 9 0	—	0 15 0	0 9 0	—	0 15 0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 10 0	—	0 11 0	0 10 0	—	0 11 0	ditto.
—, Cloves	0 3 0	—	0 3 8	0 3 0	—	0 3 8	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0 4 2	—	0 6 1	0 4 2	—	0 6 1	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0 0 7 ⁷ / ₈	—	0 0 7 ⁵ / ₈	0 0 7 ⁷ / ₈	—	0 0 7 ⁵ / ₈	ditto.
—, —, white	0 1 2	—	0 1 3	0 1 2	—	0 1 3	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0 6 9	—	0 7 0	0 6 10	—	0 7 0	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 3 0	—	0 3 9	0 3 6	—	0 3 9	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 3 6	—	0 4 6	0 3 9	—	0 4 9	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	3 10 0	—	3 11 0	3 10 0	—	3 12 0	per cwt.
—, —, fine	4 0 0	—	4 6 0	4 2 0	—	4 8 0	ditto.
—, East India	1 12 0	—	3 0 0	1 14 0	—	3 2 0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	5 14 0	—	6 10 0	5 14 0	—	6 10 0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	2 18 0	—	0 0 0	2 18 6	—	0 0 0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	2 13 6	—	0 0 0	2 14 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 6	—	0 2 7	0 2 6	—	0 2 7	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0 5 1	—	0 5 6	0 5 1	—	0 5 6	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90 0 0	—	120 0 0	90 0 0	—	120 0 0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120 0 0	—	125 0 0	120 0 0	—	125 0 0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110 0 0	—	120 0 0	110 0 0	—	120 0 0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.—Guernsey or Jersey, 1½ g.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 1½ — Hambro', 2½ a 3 — Madeira, 1½ — Jamaica, 50s.—Newfoundland, 3½ — Southern Fishery, out and home, —1.

Course of Exchange, Nov. 22.—Amsterdam, 40 2 B 2 U.—Hamburgh, 37 0 2½ U.—Paris, 25 70.—Leghorn, 46.—Lisbon, 55½.—Dublin, 10½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmunds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill: Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 125l.—Grand Union, 30l.—Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union, 70l.—Lancaster, 17l. 10s.—Worcester and Birmingham, 23l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 230l.—London Dock, 65l. per share.—West India, 114l.—East India, 130l.—East London WATER-WORKS, 60l.—West Middlesex, 22l. 10s.—London Institution, 40l.—Surry, 10l.—Russell, 14l.—Imperial INSURANCE OFFICE, 50l.—Albion, 23l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 46l.

Gold in bars 3l. 15s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons 3l. 14s.—Silver in bars 5s. The 3 per cent. con. on the 26th, were 63; 5 per cent. Navy 93½.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of Oct. and the 20th of Nov. 1816, extracted from the London Gazettes:

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 208.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses s.]

A PLETON J. Army, Yorkshire, merchant. (Totterd and co. London)

Andrew C. Princes Street, Lothbury, bill broker. (Tucker)

Alderton W. Sunderland, mercer. (Blakdon, London)

Alexander T. Finsbury Square, mariner. (Pateron)

Alford S. Loth, draper. (Edmunds and Jeyes, London)

Atwood T. Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, tailor. (Richardson and co.)

Alderton W. Sunderland, carrier. (Hines)

Barber E. Yarmouth, dealer. (Hindmarsh, London)

Bourn M. Bolney, Sussex, shopkeeper. (Gregson and co. London)

Boothman W. Coln, Lancashire, hawker. (Norris, L. Burdett, R. Leicester, hofier. (Taylor, London)

Barlow T. Fen, East-Redford, Nottingham, innkeeper. (Ealy and co.)

Bailey B. Bedford Corner, Mitcham, calico printer. (Hurd, London)

Briffow G. Golden Square, watch-woman. (Coppage, L. Beffel C. Gridol, coachmaker. (King)

Bennet R. Platt, Kent, lumberburner. (Lee and co, L.)

Barnes W. Greyhouthen, Cumberland, cordwainer. (Falcon, London)

Bilby J. Nottingham, lace manufacturer. (Hurd and co. London)

Bolton S. Mincing lanes, broker. (Abbot)

Bottle W. Ryarsh, Kent farmer. (Harris, London)

Brown J. Bradford, Monmouthshire, iron manufacturer. (Prothero, Newport)

Briley W. Jun. Longton, Lancashire, innkeeper. (Smith, Preston)

Barnes J. Liverpool, tailor. (Chester, London)

Bones J. Aulby, Yorkshire, sugar baker. (Refer, L.)

Benham J. Straw, padock in Aiswerth, Yorkshire, dealer. (Heelis, London)

Bis I. Bristol, tailor. (Micks and co. London)

Carthy C. M. Long lane, Bermondsey, skinner. (Reardon and co.)

Cleiman L. and J. Lambert, Old Bechlem, merchant. (Hadden and co. London)

Campbel C. Liverpool, draper. (Hurd and co. L.)

Checkets J. Weyfields, Warwickshire, lime burner. (Linn and co. London)

Chilton T. Hadcigh, Suffolk, brewer. (Evans, L.)

Carbut J. Manchester, calico printer. (Hurd and co.)

Cummock C. Whitechapel road, victualler. (Eyles, L.)

Colebeck T. Whitechapel, W. Ellis, Cattlefeed, and J. Wilkfon, Yorkshire, flax, spinners. (Sweet and Stokes, London)

Corpe J. Sun Street, dealer. (Davis and co.)

Clayton E. Ratybone place, tailor. (Hughes)

Clark E. Spanns bulidings, St. Pauls, cowkeeper. (Bart)

Cranbone W. Hull, linen draper. (Edge, Manchester)

Carr J. Coventry, tobacconist. (Wardrop and co.)

Cayton B. Leeds, cloth merchant. (Sykes, London)

Chick R. Molyneux Street, Bryanstone Square, linen draper. (Richardson)

Convin J. Abergaveany, dealer and chifman. (King, L.)

Chard W. Barton, Shepton, Malacca, innkeeper

Cuddeily P. London, merchant. (Young and co.)

Cuthbert J. and M. Clark, Jun, Colchester Street, Savage gardens, wine merchants. (Rivington)

Dixon J. and J. Madock, Liverpool, soap-bosses. (Blad-ryck and co. London)

Pelshoy J. Deptford, printer. (Wily, London)

Douney W. W. and G. Tanner, Southwark, chiefe-mongers. (Lindley, London)

Medrich C. Raxbe, Hampton court, tailor. (Deykes, L.)

Dixon S. Pettice, tailor. (Tucker, London)

Duckin J. Alce-gate Street tallow chandler. (Evit)

Diaz T. Goodland, sail maker. (Hines)

Donnall B. Wandly, Derbyshire, chiefefactor. (Ber-ridge, London)

Ellis E. Mashbrough, Yorkshire, iron founder. (Taylor, L.)

Eld T. Haughton, Staffordshire, tannery. (Price and co. L.)

Eansby W. Bristol, baker. (Frank)

Ellis E. Bay Street, St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Church)

Elington T. Newcastle Street, wooden draper. (Higden and co. London)

Ellis high J. Bartford, Kent, innkeeper. (Eld, L.)

Fletcher J. and J. Fletcher, Liverpool, ship chandlers. (Hadden and co.)

Fisher J. West Brunswick, Staffordshire, banker. (Bour-dillon and co. London)

Field J. Gresham, Norfolk, carpenter. (Widdle and co. L.)

Frazer J. Liverpool, merchant. (Chesler, London)

Flower

- Flower T. and J. Mainwaring, Chester rents, Chancery lane, Jeweller. [Jennings and co. L.]
- Fowler G. Boyes, Anlaby, Kingston upon Hull, sugar bakers. [Roller and co. London]
- Gernon W. and A. B. Gerlon, Langbourn Chambers, merchants. [Gryons and co. L.]
- Griffith J., Little Ryder street, St. James's, man milliner. [Konnel and co.]
- Grainger T., Bristol broker. [Hiells]
- Gay F., Wellington Terrace, Somersetshire, mariner. [Price and co. London]
- Gurr H., Dane Hill, Suffex, lime burner. [Criss and co. L.]
- Goulder C., Bilham, Norfolk, miller. [Tibbery, London]
- Griffith W. Jun., Hereford, mercer. [Bach, London]
- Greenham C., Liverpool, merchant [Staintreet and co.]
- Giennie As. J., Strachan, and W. Fry, New Broad street, merchants. [Druce, London]
- Garret R., Speenhamland, fadler. [Aldridge and co. L.]
- Goodall T., Perthore, Worcesterhire, Skinner. [Woodward and Son]
- Griffith K. Pool, Montgomeryhire, banker. [Griffiths]
- Glover D. and J. Glover, Leeds, woodtaplers [Upton and co.]
- Gresfor S., Barnby, Yorkshire, linen draper. [Exly and co. London]
- Green J., Norwich, hoffer. [Alexander and co. London]
- Greenwood F., Upper King street, Bloomsbury, Jeweller. [Poole, London]
- Houmfel A., Burton, Bradford, and J. Houmfel, Bridport, rope makers. [Arens, London]
- Holt H., Bell Savage, Ludgate hill, coffee house keeper. [Witten, London]
- Hatchard W. H., Richmond buildings, Soho, book binder, Shuter, London
- Harding T., Pontonras, Glamorganhire, linen draper. [Lamberts and co. London]
- Hudson T., Mark lane, milliter. [Church]
- Hughes J. and C., Outwaite, St. Paul's Church yard, upholsterers. [Nibbet]
- Nays M., Liverpool, merchant. [Lowe and co. London]
- Hampton J., Longaen, Worcesterhire, merchant. [Dines, L.]
- Hegarty J., Bryaunstone street, St. Mary le bone, dealers in lace. [Saunders]
- Humbly J., Bath, oilman. [Harman, London]
- Hall W., Leeds, hatter. [Lambert and co. London]
- Horne C., Corbets Taysr, Essex, rectifier. [Martin, L.]
- Homes J., and J. Homes, Carlisle, carriers. [Burket, L.]
- Hornes W., North Shields, master mariner. [Mitchel and co.]
- Hood J., and A. Hood, Great Marlrow, grocers. [Antice and co. London]
- Haw W., Bristol, plainmaker and ironmonger. [Ball]
- Harding G., Ifracombe, draper. [Poole and Glenhill, L.]
- Hodkinson E., Old City Chambers, merchant. [Kearley and co. London]
- Johnson J., Queen street, Cheapside, painter. [Hurt]
- James B., and T. Robinson, Lawrence lane, warehousemen. [Tomlinson and co.]
- Jeffery J., Tonbridge, shopkeeper. [Rowland and co. L.]
- Joseph J., Pancras lane, warehouseman. [Adams, L.]
- Jones W., Olwery, tanner. [Stevenson, London]
- Jones C., Olwery, tanner. [Stevenson, London]
- Jackson S., Back lane, St. George's in the east, ropemaker. [Bleakie]
- Isaac E., Queen square, Bloomsbury, wine merchant. [Wiltshire and co. London]
- Joseph L. B., Noes, Queen street, Cheapside, wine merchant. [Reilly, London]
- Jones E. D., Chester, liquor merchant. [Bladrock and co. London]
- Johnson J., Newcastle upon Tyne, porter merchant. [Bell and co. London]
- Kirkman J., High street, St. Giles's, brewer. [Sweet and co.]
- Kerr W., Lloyd's Coffee house, merchant. [White and co. London]
- Lewis W., Pontypool, Monmouthshire, glazier. [Price and co. London]
- Liver J., Bolton le Moors, cotton manufacturer. [Windle and co. London]
- Love C., Old Bond street, Jeweller. [Rowland and co. L.]
- Low T., Birmingham, dye sinker. [Price and co. London]
- Lord J., Cheapside, huffer. [Swann]
- Lowe J., Birmingham, music seller. [Baxter and co.]
- Lyne G., and A. Donaldson, Cecil street, Strand, tailors. [Richards and co. L.]
- Lucas H., Liverpool, merchant. [Denison]
- Lewis T., Ordinal, Nottinghamshire, milliter. [Exley and co. London]
- Leigh A., Halifax, hoffer. [Waglesworth]
- Lee S., J. Tottenham court road, merchant. [Joases and co. London]
- Leifer T., Haddon garden, silver plater. [Robinson, L.]
- Levy A., Commercial Chambers, Minorics, money scrivener. [Pullen, London]
- Lloyd R., Shagwell, High street, fopeller. [Hutchinson, L.]
- Mumery M., and G. Mumery, Margate, coach makers. [Taylor, London]
- Mackintosh G., Haymarket, fadler. [Dishward and co.]
- Morgan M., Newport, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper. [Pearson]
- Mills J., Tovil, Kent, seed crusher. [Smith, London]
- Mellis G., Fenchurch str. et. merchant. [Wiltshire and co.]
- Maskhair A., Queen Green, Golden square, bookbinder. [Gable]
- Madden K., Gosport, fopeller. [Alexander and co. L.]
- Manfel E., The-bald's road, coachmaker. [Chevely]
- Millers M. C., Liverpool, milliners. [Griffiths and co.]
- Meliam W., Hinckly, pig jobber. [Conthabie, L.]
- Munkhoufe W. J., Liverpool, iron merchant. [Rowland and co.]
- Murch W., Tornefs, hawker. [Blake, London]
- Martin P., and S. Hopkins, Bridol, linen drapers. [Jenkins and co. London]
- Moorhoule G., Doncafter, grocer. [Aldis, London]
- Maogwick R., Portsmouth, shoe maker. [Sheldon, L.]
- Martin F., Alderfgate street, Rockbroker. [Adlington]
- Mallison A. and J., Mallinson, Nuddersfield, woollapier. [Edmunds, London]
- Munton J., Redcross street, Cripplegate, baker. [Swan]
- M' Rae F. St. Martin street, Leicester square, taylor. [Hamilton]
- Newman J., Portflade, Suffex, common brewer. [Palmer and co. London]
- Nut R., Stalbridge, Dorsetshire, fadler. [Wellingham, L.]
- Noel L. J., Queen street, Cheapside, wine merchant. [Reilly, London]
- Ogden G., Manchester, draper. [Ellis, London]
- Orwin W., Carlisle, upholsterer. [Bell and co. London]
- Phillips L. and J., High Holborn, glass merchants. [Chilton, London]
- Pugly J., Lower Road, Ilington, and Highborn, shoe cloth manufacturer. [Cote, London]
- Phelan R., Bath, grocer. [Hurfalt, London]
- Phillips D., T. Wray, and H. Bakers, York, merchants. [Bridges and co. London]
- Proud J., Bilton, Staffordshire, bookfeller. [Price and co. London]
- Price H., Olgeby, Merionethshire, shopkeeper. [Griffith and co. Liverpool]
- Palmer W., Chilton, Gloucestershire, mafon. [Poole and co. London]
- Penberthy J., Illogan, Cornwall, grocer. [Cardale and co. London]
- Penny G., Warrford court, Throgmorton street, merchant. [Bourdillon]
- Parry H. and W. Parry, Caeleion, Monmouthshire, tin plate manufacturers. [Platt, London]
- Fayton J., Christ church, draper. [Waker, L.]
- Parker F., Cherley, Lancashire. [Meadowcroft, L.]
- Pearson G., Leadenhall street, tailor. [Mitchel and co. L.]
- Perkins J., Hatton wall, oilman. [Smith]
- Perkins J., Reading, Berkshire, haberdasher. [Cole, L.]
- Forrit J., Minorics, cheefsmonger. [Lee and co.]
- Prigg R., Norwich, grocer. [Alexander, London]
- Paine T. A., Lopey, Yorkshire, dealer. [Alexander and co. London]
- Ritchie A., Liverpool, merchant. [Adlington and co. L.]
- Rippon R., Liverpool, agent broker. [Griffith and co.]
- Rainford C., East Hanney, Berkshire, mealman. [Neifou, L.]
- Rose H., Greenwich, builder. [Hodgson, London]
- Roberts W., Manchester, corn factor. [Brunier and co. L.]
- Reubek R., Dewes, muff manufacturer. [Popkin, L.]
- Ratcliff R., late of Motherhall, stone Staffordshire. [Edmund and co. London]
- Rowntree G., Stockton, Durham, draper. [Windle, L.]
- Rodgins C., Milton Mowbray, grocer. [Collet, L.]
- Reynolds G., Portreath, Cornwall, innkeeper. [Cardale and co. London]
- Roberts S., Bowbridge, Gloucestershire, barge owner. [King, London]
- Saunders J., Redway cross, Herefordshire, grocer. [Wall, Worcester]
- Storrs J., Doncafter, spirit merchant. [Stringer]
- Shepherd W., Great Bedwin, Wiltshire, victualer. [FCW and co. London]
- Story T., Leeds, cheefsmongers. [Tettle and co.]
- Stone J., Little Yarmouth, ship builder. [Peacock, L.]
- Smith W. and A., Fairthorne Smith, Stockton, Durham, bankers. [Baxter and co. London]
- Smith J., Huddersheld, cooper. [Bell, London]
- Smith P., Grafton, Fylford, Worcesterhire, wool merchant. [Fladgate, London]
- Stuart J., Bishopgate street, fadler. [Pitches and co. L.]
- Thomas J., Olwery, mercer. [Jones]
- Taylor B. and W., Fleet street, linen drapers. [Mafon]
- Thompson J., fen. and J. Thompson, Jun. Newcastle upon Tyne, merchants. [Martin and co. London]
- Tindle J., Minorics, linen draper. [Thomas]
- Tongue R., Arnold, Nottinghamshire, innkeeper. [Knowls, London]
- Tallents F., Kerby, Nottinghamshire, grocer. [Knowls, L.]
- Thomas L., Handall Abbey, Yorkshire, cattle jobber. [Norton, London]
- Taylor J., Heath Charrook, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. [Adlington, London]
- Trevor J. and J. Richards, Whitchurch, Salop, bankers. [Exley and co. London]
- Timewell J., Fitzhead, Somersetshire, flour merchant. [Adlington, London]
- Vanderben W. and J. C., Daycock, Widegate street, Bishopsgate street, silk manufacturers. [James]
- Walter A. and J., Stokes, Bishoptwood and Lyebrook Works, Gloucestershire, and Walford, Herefordshire, iron masters. [Lamberts and co. London]
- Wohleberg J., St. Catherine street, biscuit baker. [Chapman and co. London]
- Williams J., Bristol, timber merchant. [Bourdillon and co. London]
- Wilkinson W., Kigly, Yorkshire, cotton piece manufacturer. [Beverly, London]
- Webber F., St. Austin, linen draper. [Cardale and co. L.]
- Williams J., Newport, Isle of Wight, grocer. [Doene, L.]
- Webber H., Bristol, merchant. [Biggs, London]
- Whaler M., Nicholas lane, Lombard street, broker. [Wiltshire and co. London]
- Young J., Blandford, St. Mary, Dorsetshire, dealer. [WJL and co. London]

DIVIDENDS.

- Adkin E. Minories
 Adams G. High Street, St. Mary le bone
 Audin J. W. Princes Street, Coventry Street
 Aldridge J. Nelson Square
 Adams W. and J. Edwards, Cumberland Street, Fitzroy Square
 Ashby J. Boxhead, Hertfordshire
 Adcock J. St. Mary Axe
 Allin W. Birmingham
 Aldon W. Heybridge hall, Heybridge, Essex
 Amos J. and C. Sutherland, St. Helen's place
 Ashby R. Poultry
 Anderson A. Philipot lane
 Arnold W. J. Great Tower Street
 Altham W. Tokenhouse yard
 Barlow J. Newport, Isle of Wight
 Bromedge J. Stone Mill, Gloucestershire
 Blund J. and J. Satterthwaite, Fen court
 Eudd F. Plymouth Dock
 Baker S. Southwark
 Brown T. Savage gardens
 Ballour J. Balfour street
 Brame T. Lowerhill, Suffolk
 Batchelor J. and J. Petrie, Larkhall place, Surry
 Brair R. M. Fen-court
 Branchwaite A. Greville Street, Ho born
 Bond R. Plymouth
 Blackburn C. East India Chambers
 Bramly H. Lloyd's Coffee house
 Ball J. B. Kennington
 Biddle N. Gloucestershire
 Butt J. Sheffield
 Brown C. and C. Oily, George Street, Portman square
 Blackburn J. Duke Street, Aldgate
 Becher C. Lothbury
 Bevan T. Filiguan, Fembroke
 Brown J. Heaton Norris, Lancashire
 Carter G. Wheathead, Herts
 Clough T. Bramley, Yorkshire
 Cowel M. and F. Carter, Old Ford
 Cooper V. New Bond Street
 Clark H. Liverpool
 Cowie J. Warren court
 Cleaver W. E. Denmark Street, St. Giles
 Carter W. Sulgrave
 Cordwell J. Manchester
 Cox J. sen. late of Shoe lane
 Carciels R. late of Hereford
 Cooper J. Rothwell
 Cockaine J. Tottenham court road
 Cotterell E. S. Manchester
 Cliff H. Glasgow
 Cook J. Gravesend
 Clark T. Ilminster
 Debenne J. S. North Walsham, Norfolk
 Davis J. Shoreditch
 Davison J. East India chambers
 Dean J. Nutkins's corner, Bermondsey
 Daniel J. jun. Bristol
 Daniel R. Coleman Street
 Durrant T. Heathfield, Sussex
 Dodd J. Norfolk Street
 Dubois J. Brixton
 Dickinson, Guildhall Passage
 Dorge E. jun. Beconton
 Dodgson, Liverpool
 Daniel H. Greek Street, Soho
 Dewling R. Melvham
 Elgar W. Maidstone
 Ewer W. Little Love lane, Bermondsey
 Evans T. Monmouth
 Eyer W. St. Colum's Major
 Evans J. Tottenham court road
 Evens J. Hindon, Wiltshire
 Evershed W. Touley Street, Southwark
 Filch G. Chelmsford
 Fowler J. Birchin lane
 Farthing J. St. John Street
 Foot J. Plymouth Dock
 Fincham B. sen. W. Fincham, and B. Fincham jun. Epping
 Farrell T. Woolwich
 Finch G. Russell court
 Few J. Downham, Isle of Ely
 Freeman J. Matton Garden
 Fowler D. and R. Green, Lime Street
 Gompertz A. Great Winchester Street
 Guyard P. Throgmorton Street
 Greaves A. Queen Street, Chesapeake
 Pearce T. Birmingham
 Grant W. Oxford Street
 Grylls T. Clerkenwell, Warwickshire
 Gray M. Beidport
 Griffiths S. Old Wofwell court
 Grimly J. Athead, Aston Juxta, Birmingham
 Cowing G. Holborn bridge
 Graham A. Haslingden, Lancaster
 Guile J. London
 Glenn J. Red Lion Street
 Gent C. Lifford
 Houghton H. and J. Humphreys, King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street
 Hibbs T. and R. Saxby, Wealy, Essex
 Hughes T. Red Lion Street, Holborn
 Hickman J. and T. Hickman, Launton
 Harrison J. Sheffield
 Hughes T. Ludgate Street
 Hewitt J. Birmingham
 Headlam J. Skinner Street
 Howell E. and J. Change Alley
 Harroon G. V. East India Chambers
 Hatfield G. Manvers Square
 Homes F. Vere Street, Oxford Road
 Harrison R. sen. Maidenhead
 Hopwood J. Heaton Norris
 Henriques J. Old City Chambers
 Halliday T. Old South sea house, Broad Street
 Harkness J. Adde Street, Wood Street
 Hallett W. and J. Hardie, Queen Street, Cheapside
 Howells H. Millbank, Carmarthenshire
 Ifrah H. H. Wood Street, Cheapside
 Jones D. Philipot lane
 Jackson W. Clements lane
 Jones J. and J. Owen, Bucklersbury
 Jeffs J. Burford, Oxfordshire
 James C. Cornhill
 Jones T. Dudley
 Jordan T. Bath
 Jewitt S. Faxeet
 Jones P. B. Birmingham
 Jamson J. and J. Willis, Little Queen Street
 Joseph R. Little New Street
 Knutton J. Manchester
 Kettle E. Thorpe, Essex
 Knight W. Bagshot
 Kibler J. St. Swithin's lane
 Kemp W. Bath
 Kniford D. Spital Square
 Kinton S. Manchester
 Kendrick L. and M. Barlow, Warrington
 King T. Leicester
 Knight G. Liverpool
 Kirkman J. Gower Street, Bedford Square
 Livock W. J. Redenhall with Harlton, Norfolk
 Lewis R. Watling Street
 Lawrence J. and W. Fuller, Bermondsey Street
 Levy A. M. Lemon Street
 Lewis C. High Holborn
 Luit W. Suffix place, Kent road
 Lawrence L. and C. S. Solomons, Pall Mall
 Mackenzie J. and H. Roper, Cross Street, Finsbury Square
 Moore M. Alderman Street, Hanover Square
 Murray W. Pall Mall court
 Mearyard J. West Orchard, Dorsetshire
 Maslin C. L. Deane, R. Weobrook, sen. and H. B. Deane, Reading
 Miles R. London
 Morrison N. C. Tottenham court road
 Mercier C. and C. Chervet, Bartholomew close
 Masfer C. and J. M. Winnie, Snow fields
 Mott B. Sharden, Kent
 Monteith J. and J. Sequira, Gracechurch Street
 Miles D. Southampton row, Bloomsbury
 Morley G. R. Morley, and J. Morley, Doncaster
 Norton S. Ware
 Noble R. Chipping Ongar
 Nicholson J. Portsmouth
 Newton J. Lamb's Conduit Street
 Newbury J. St. Clement, Oxfordshire
 Newman J. Hanway Street
 Nash W. St. Mary Axe
 Northrough S. and W. Parsons, Hatfield
 Oulton E. Hackney
 Oton C. Honey lane market
 Olyant G. Manchester
 Polsted H. Berkeley Street, Piccadilly
 Phillips W. Brighton
 Pearce H. Redpath
 Pollard W. sen. and W. Pollard, jun. St. Bot.
- Pannell M. Hoffer lane
 Parsons J. Red cross Street, Southwark
 Pateroster W. Rochester
 Pratt R. Archer Street, Westminster
 Peat A. Doncaster
 Poglafe J. Bristol
 Frankerd C. St. Phillip, and Jacob, Gloucestershire
 Pearson J. Wellow, Durham
 Pike T. Hungerford
 Pagett W. jun. Winborne, Staffordshire
 Porter T. Ullenhurst
 Robertson J. Buth lane
 Rothery J. Whitehaven
 Reynolds W. J. George Street, Tower hill
 King J. Tunbridge
 Robins W. T. Kent Street, Southwark
 Ruff J. great Waltham, Essex
 Ridsdale F. Leeds, Yorkshire, and W. Hamilton, Finsbury place
 Reddell G. Berwick
 Snel J. Tynewmouth place, North Shields
 Spitta C. L. F. Molling, G. Molling, and H. A. Spitta, Lawrence Pountney lane
 Sowden J. and J. Hodgson, Leeds
 Southland R. Newman Street
 Stratton R. M. Stow in the Wool Gloucestershire
 Sheath A. and C. Boxton
 Steel J. Filtherton, Lincolnshire, and J. Wray, Lincoln
 Spooner W. Lawrence lane, Cheapside
 Skillecoun G. Adam and Eve Tavern, Pancras
 Stephens W. and J. W. Woodstock, Brighton
 Stromborn J. Austin Friars
 Smith W. Union Street, Southwark
 Sievers E. Lower Thames Street
 Slade W. St. John Street, Brick lane
 Slinnot W. Bowling green lane, Clerkenwell
 Slatter P. Ilminster, and W. Slatter, West Dowlish, Somersetshire
 Stephen A. Tynewmouth
 Scott W. Portsmouth
 Simcox W. Birmingham
 Sims W. Portica
 Sicklen H. Godalming
 Squire W. Leeds
 Sharp I. Portsmouth
 Swallow J. Bifs, Oxford
 Scotty W. Pall Mall
 Smith E. late of Deeping Fen
 Stedall F. Lead lane
 Saddington T. Sutton Bassett, Northampton
 Stans R. C. Chelmsford
 Stratford I. Essex
 Suel I. great Torrington
 Troy C. Maids hill, Paddington
 Timon J. W. and J. Baxter, Leicester
 Timlow W. Warrington, cheshire
 Tallis J. Doncaster
 Thompson J. Wapping Wall
 Thorogood W. Marshall Street, Carnaby Market
 Venables H. Greenwich
 Valentine I. H. church passage, Old Jewry
 Vincent W. I. Tanner. I. Barns, and S. Hancock, Newbury
 Van M. Spangon, Well Street, good man's fields
 Williams G. church row, Limehouse
 Whately W. Lawrence Pountney hill
 Whitaker I. Leeds
 Walker A. sen. and M. Walker, Birmingham
 Walker A. jun. and R. HaLUck, Philadelphia
 Waghorn T. Chatham
 Wright W. S. Patfield, Somersetshire
 Welford I. Broad Street, Ratcliff
 Wellwood C. Bristol
 Walker I. Nicholas' lane
 Warrington T. Portsmouth
 Williamson W. Watling Street
 Worton W. Bradninch
 Whitehouse W. and I. Galen, Liverpool
 Woolenden A. and E. Manchester
 Walker I. T. Tedmouth, Durham
 Warner H. and S. Selfe, Bristol
 Woodrow I. South row, New road, Somers Town
 West C. Bucklerbury
 Wilmot H. Storcham, Kent
 Welford G. Crediton.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ACCOUNTS, of the date of last week, report corn even then abroad, in various parts of the country. Spring wheat has been particularly backward. Much wheat and barley which, in order to take the utmost advantage of the intervals of fair weather, was carried prematurely, has fermented in the stack, and been returned to the field at great labour and expense, in order to be sufficiently dried. A vast quantity of corn has appeared in the field and in the stack. The potatoe crop is variously reported, but may probably be reckoned one of the best of the present season; turnips and grass decidedly so. Wheat-sowing necessarily backward, on the fallows particularly so; the operation by no means well performed in general; the seed difficult to be procured good, and at an enormous price; the sowing of extensive tracks must be deferred until spring. The price of all kinds of live stock, with some exception in favour of sheep, remains in a depressed state. The difference between the market price of old and new wheat, and a rise of some shillings per quarter at the Corn Exchange, on opening the ports to a foreign supply, afford a satisfactory explanation of the opinion of the dealers. Weighing the earliest and best-harvested wheats against the latest and most defective, and taking into the account the unquestionable defect of quality in all, it is perhaps not an exaggeration to rate the present crop, with respect to public consumption, at only one half an abundant one; nor are the present high prices in any degree remunerative to the generality of farmers, a body of men under the most pressing circumstances, and fully deserving the utmost consideration from their landlords and the public.

Smithfield: Beef 2s. 8d. to 4s.—Mutton 3s. to 4s. 4d.—Veal 4s. to 6s.—Pork 4s. to 5s. 4d.—Bacon 4s. 6d. to 5s.—Irish do. 4s. to 4s. 6d.—Fat 3s. 4d.—Oil-cake 14l. per thousand.—Potatoes 3l. 10s. to 5l. per ton.—Onions 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per bushel.

Corn Exchange: New wheat 80s. to 110s.—Old do. 84s. to 130s.—New Barley 58s. to 56s.—Old do. 58s. to 69s.—New Oats 22s. to 42s.—Old do. 32s. to 50s.—The Quartern loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. from 13d. to 16d.—Hay 3l. to 6l. 6s. per load.—Clover do. from 4l. to 8l.—Straw 1l. 18s. to 2l. 6s.—Fine flour 85s. to 105s. per sack. Coals in the pool 36s. to 50s. per chaldron.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Kept by C. BLUNT, 38, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden.

- Barometer.

Highest 30.05. Nov. 19, Wind E.
Mean temperature of the 24 hours, 36 Fah.

Lowest 29.19. Nov. 8, Wind W.
Mean temperature of the 24 hours, 48 Fah.

Greatest } 4-tenths }
variation in } 2-hundrs. }
24 hours, } of an inch. }
The height of
the barometrical
column was
on the 9th ult.
at 29.58, and
on the following
day, at the same
hour, it was 29.70

Thermometer.

Highest 57°. Nov. 3. Wind S.E.
Mean barometrical pressure of the 24
hours, 30.

Lowest 28°. Nov. 18, Wind E.
Mean barometrical pressure of the 24
hours, 30.

Greatest } 6°. }
variation in } }
24 hours, } }
This variation oc-
curred between the af-
ternoon of the 9th inst.
and the same part of
the following day; on
the former day the
thermometer was at 50
Fahrenheit, and on the
following day at 44.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is still less than that of the last report; the number of rainy days have been four, showery days four, and days on which rain has fallen in a slight manner three; the total quantity by the gauge somewhat less than half an inch. Snow has fallen, in small quantity, on four days.

The average or mean temperature for the period is 38.97 of Fahrenheit, the average or mean height of the barometer is 30.06. The winds have been for the most part from north and easterly points.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IT appears by the Parliamentary do-
cuments, that in 1796, the year

before the stoppage of the Bank, and
while specie still formed the chief cur-
rency, the highest issue of Bank-notes

were 10,900,280*l.*, and the lowest 8,394,910*l.* These totals afterwards swelled, in 1812 and 13, to 31, 32, and 33 millions; but, on the first of January 1816, were again reduced to 24,040,640*l.* To this sudden reduction may be ascribed the fall in the money-value of all commodities—and the abridged circulation of the 696 Country Banks; but the reduction, say the Bank directors, was a consequence of the want of trade, and of plausible mercantile bills, on the security of which they could issue their notes. The miseries arising from the fluctuations of property are therefore a necessary consequence of the substitution of an artificial paper-currency, issued by a private company under interested and fallible views, in place of a national currency of specie, whose circulation is governed by the unalterable relations of trade and property to the precious metals.

Perhaps no instance can be adduced of the superannuation of the financial system of the British Executive more striking than the following, derived from the accounts laid in May last before Parliament. The Master of the Hawks is allowed a salary of 1,372*l.* 10*s.*; while the Professors of Divinity, at both Universities, receive but 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* And 6000*l.* per annum are paid to the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, while 10*l.* per annum is granted to the University of Cambridge, and 42*l.* to the Fellows of Eton College. So also the Attorney and Solicitor Generals are allowed respectively but 81*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and 70*l.*; and the twenty King's Counsel but 40*l.* each; while the two Chief Justices in Eyre (Air) receive between them 4566*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Yet such things are annually passed by Parliament, and there are those who still affect to doubt whether we want a Parliamentary Reform!

On the first of February last, the unredeemed funded and unfunded debts of Great Britain, taken at 5 per cent. amounted to 532,694,976*l.*; at 4 per cent. to 623,780,788*l.*; at 3 per cent. to 751,469,401*l.*; and, at the current prices of stock on the 16th of May, to 525,943,225*l.* And, at the same time, the debt of Ireland, (now added to the English debt,) amounted, according to the last mode of estimation, to 86,102,989*l.*; the two debts being as 2 to 12, 21, or 1 to 6 nearly.

Among the memorabilia of the month, the entertainments given by some wretched *close* corporations in the north of Ireland, to the Lord Castle-

reagh, merit notice, in consequence of the novel doctrines of this minister relative to the crime of the late war:—he now asserts, that the people *led* the ministry, and that the latter only *followed* the public voice; and, aware of the body of evidence in Whitworth's, Fox's, Lauderdale's, and his own correspondence, was pleased to assert, that NAPOLEON has acknowledged at St. Helena that he had an original and unprovoked design to ruin Great Britain! We hope his lordship will continue to promote discussion in regard to this crime, as the certain means of leading to the exposure and punishment of the great criminals.

On Friday, November 15, from 20 to 30,000 persons assembled in Spa-fields, in consequence of a requisition from a committee in Shoreditch, addressed to distressed tradesmen, manufacturers, and mariners, calling upon them to meet for the purpose of adopting some measures with a view to their relief. After eloquent and energetic speeches from the Rev. Mr. PARKES, and Mr. HENRY HUNT, (the late patriotic candidate for Bristol,) the details of which we regret that we have not room to insert, the following resolutions were carried by unanimous acclamation, and a petition to the Regent was read by Mr. Hunt, founded on their contents.

That the country is in a state of fearful and unparalleled distress and misery; and that the principal immediate cause of this calamity, which has fallen upon all classes of persons, except that class which derive their incomes from the Taxes, is, that enormous load of taxation, which has taken, and which still takes, from the farmer, the manufacturer, and the tradesman, the means of maintaining their families, and paying their debts, and of affording, in the shape of wages, a sufficiency to employ and support their labourers and journeymen.

That the causes of this intolerable burden, are, 1st, the amount of a debt contracted by borough-mongers for the purposes of carrying on a *long, unnecessary, and unjust war*, the main objects of which now appear to have been to *stifle* civil, political, and religious liberty, and to restore despotism and persecution; 2nd, the maintenance of an army in France, in order to uphold the restored despots and priests in opposition to the express wishes of the whole French nation; 3d, The keeping up of an enormous standing army in these kingdoms, with a view of overawing the people, and compelling them to submit to war-taxes in time of peace; 4th, A lavish and profligate expenditure of the public

public money on innumerable men and women, who are the holders of sinecures, pensions, grants, and emoluments of various descriptions, without having ever performed the smallest service to their country.

That the sole cause of these desolating measures and practices, is the want of the people being represented in the Commons House of Parliament, and the return of members to that house by those base and corrupt means, which were by the members themselves shamelessly confessed to be "as notorious as the sun at noon-day."

That a petition be presented to the Prince Regent, beseeching him to take into his gracious consideration the sufferings of this industrious, patient, and starving people, praying that he will be pleased immediately to cause the parliament to be assembled, and to recommend to them, in the most urgent manner, to reduce the army, to abolish all sinecures and all pensions, grants, and emoluments not merited by public services; and to apply the same to feed the "HUNGRY AND CLOTHE THE NAKED," so that the unhappy and starving people may be saved from desperation; and above all, to listen, before it be *too late*, to those repeated prayers of the people, for being restored to their undoubted right of enjoying the benefit of Annual Parliaments chosen freely by the people.

That Sir Francis Burdett, bart. be requested to wait on the Prince Regent, and deliver this petition into his hands as soon as possible.

That Henry Hunt, esq. be requested to accompany Sir F. Burdett.

That Sir Francis Burdett, bart. assisted by Major Cartwright, be requested to prepare and bring into Parliament, as soon as they meet, a bill for a reform thereof, agreeable to the constitution.

That this meeting do adjourn to Monday December 2, then to assemble to hear the answer of the Prince Regent, in Spa-fields, at one o'clock precisely.

That this meeting do re-assemble the first day after the meeting of Parliament, in Palace-yard, Westminster, at one o'clock, to petition Parliament for a reform thereof, agreeable to the Constitution.

That our fellow-countrymen of Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Nottingham, Leicester, Glasgow, Paisley, and of every city, town, and populous place in the United Kingdom, are hereby invited, and requested by this meeting to assemble and meet on the *same day*, at the same hour, and for the *SAME PURPOSE*.

Some boys, women, and loose persons, afterwards proceeded through the streets, attacked some butchers' and bakers' shops, and broke the windows of Lord Castle-reagh; but the town was quiet by nine o'clock.

FRANCE.

The two Chambers have met, and their sittings have been opened by the following speech from Louis:—

Gentlemen,—In opening this new Session, it is extremely agreeable to me to have to rejoice with you on the benefits which Divine Providence has deigned to bestow upon my people and upon me.

Tranquillity reigns throughout the kingdom; the amicable dispositions of the foreign sovereigns, and the exact observance of treaties, guarantee to us peace without; and, if a senseless enterprise has for an instant caused alarm relative to our interior tranquillity, it has only served to elicit a further proof of the attachment of the nation, and of the fidelity of my army.

My personal happiness has been increased by the union of one of my children (for, you know, my brother's are mine) with a young princess, whose amiable qualities, seconding the attentions of the rest of my family, promise me a happy old age, and will give, I trust, to France, new pledges of prosperity, by confirming the order of succession, the first basis of this monarchy, and without which no state can be in safety.

To these blessings, it is true; there are annexed real pains. The intemperance of the seasons has delayed the harvest; my people suffer, and I suffer more than they do; but I have the consolation of being able to inform you, that the evil is but temporary, and that the produce will be sufficient for the consumption.

Great charges are unhappily still necessary; I shall order to be laid before you a faithful statement of the expences that are indispensable, and of the means for meeting them. The first of all is economy. I have already made it operative in all parts of the administration, and I labour without ceasing to make it still more so.—Always united in sentiment and intention, my family and myself will make the same sacrifices this year as the last, and, for the rest, I rely upon your attachment and your zeal for the good of the state, and the honour of the French name.

I continue with more activity than ever my negotiations with the Holy See, and I have the confidence that their happy termination will restore perfect peace to the Church of France. But this is not all, and you will be of opinion with me, no doubt, that we ought not to restore to Divine Worship that splendour which the piety of our fathers had bestowed upon it—(that would unfortunately be impossible), but to ensure to the ministers of our holy Religion an independent income, which shall place them in a condition to be able to follow the steps of him of whom it is said, *that he did good wherever he went*.

Attached by our conduct, as we are in heart, to the divine precepts of religion, let

us be also attached to that charter which, without touching any dogma, ensures to the faith of our fathers the pre-eminence that is due, and which, in the civil order, guarantees to all a wise liberty, and to each, the peaceful enjoyment of his rights, of his condition, and of his property. I will never suffer any attack to be made upon that fundamental law—my Ordinance of the 5th of September sufficiently shews it.

In fine, gentlemen, let all hatred cease; let the children of the same country, I dare add, of the same father, be really a people of brothers, and that from our past evils, there remain to us only a sad but useful recollection. Such is my object, and to attain it, I rely upon your co-operation; but above all, upon that frank and cordial confidence, the sole solid basis of an union, so necessary between the three branches of the legislature. Rely also upon the same dispositions in me, and let my people be well assured of my unshaken firmness in repressing the efforts of malevolence, and in restraining the impulse of a too ardent zeal."

The subsequent business has related chiefly to the choice of presidents, secretaries, and local concerns of no foreign interest. Whatever might, however, be the business of bodies constituted while the French nation is practically considered as the property of a family, and while this abominable principle of legitimacy is enforced by the presence of armies of confederated legitimates, their deliberations or decisions cannot excite any lively sensation. Let us hope, however, that the absurd assumptions of *legitimacy*, or, in other words, of nations being the property of particular families, will, ere long, be universally exploded. The principle is, at least, so alien to British feelings and to the British constitution, that the supporters of it, whether principals or agents, will, we trust, in due time meet with merited punishment from the decisions of the law.

ITALY.

LORD EXMOUTH wrote the following letter to the Holy Father, after his attack on Algiers:—

"The Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 21.
 "MOST HOLY FATHER—I have the honour to inform your Holiness, for your satisfaction, of the success of the expedition against Algiers, confided to my command. The slavery of Christians is abolished for ever; and I have, in consequence, the happiness of sending back to their families 173 slaves, your subjects. I hope they will be an agreeable present to your Holiness, and that they will give me a claim to the efficacy of your prayers.

EXMOUTH."

The north of Italy is the theatre of extensive robberies and pillage.

The American government lately sent an ambassador with a small fleet to Naples, to demand the restitution of American vessels seized by the government to which the present has succeeded. It is said, however, that no success has attended the expedition.—The crew of a British vessel having taken on itself to flog an American seaman at Messina, an altercation took place, which proves that those whose trade is blood, will not long allow the world to be at peace; while the London press, or a certain part of it, excite their mutual animosities as sedulously as the spectators who sit round a cock-pit excite the animosities of their victims.

BRITISH AMERICA.

A disgraceful contest has taken place between two rival companies trading for furs in Upper Canada, and in Hudson's Bay. The former, called the North-West Company, under the general direction of LORD SELKIRK, having encroached on the accustomed district of the Hudson's Bay Company, Mr. R. Semple, the Governor, acting for the latter, attacked the party of the former, when Mr. S. and twenty-one of his men were killed! Our readers will remember with interest the name of Mr. Semple, as the ingenious author of *Travels in Spain, Prussia, the Caræeas, &c. &c.*; and we had the pleasure to know him personally as a man of unbounded benevolence, great modesty, and rare integrity.

UNITED STATES.

Some Spanish national ships of war having lately attacked an American vessel near New Orleans, and threatened other hostilities, a considerable sensation has been excited throughout the United States, that repeated provocations will lead to open war with Spain. Such an event would, doubtless, accelerate the wished-for independence of the Spanish colonies; but, feeling as we do the jealousy and false policy of certain European governments, we would not answer for the extent of the war which might be consequent on any open support of the Spanish colonies, by the government of the United States.

We are glad to learn, from the papers of the United States, that a gentleman has been recognized in Washington as plenipotentiary from the patriots of Mexico, and that hopes are entertained that that fine and commanding country,

will,

will, in spite of the insolent pretensions of *legitimacy*, be soon in a state of political independence. Never did there exist a country which, by geographical position and climate, was so well calculated to play a great part in the history of nations, as the isthmus from Santa Fé to Panama; and the establishment of a free republic in those extensive regions, would serve as a counterpoise to the *Cossack and Bourbon deliverance*, by which the world has been surprized in Europe. We feel all the delicacy of the situation of the free government of

the United States on this subject; but, as the Lion and the Bear (Napoleon and the *Legitimates*), seem to have exhausted themselves, Liberty may play the part of the *Fox*, and opportunely effect a glorious and laudable purpose.

WEST INDIES.

On the 16th of September a destructive hurricane took place in the Leeward Islands, during which it is ascertained that thirty vessels were lost at and near Martinique, and sixty at St. Croix. A contagious disorder at Guadaloupe had produced a great mortality.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON,

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

ON the 5th of November the usual annual festivities took place to celebrate the acquittal of Mr. THOMAS HARDY, on that day of the month in 1794. Mr. Hardy, for the first time, being unable to attend, addressed a most excellent letter to the chairman, containing the history of the London Corresponding Society, for which we regret not having room in our current Number.

The Court of Common Council, at their late meeting, voted 200 guineas in support of the associated Catholic charities in the metropolis.

The inhabitants of the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, intend to apply for a Bill next Session of Parliament, to enable them to raise a fund for the purpose of paying the rector a yearly income in lieu of tithes.

A meeting has lately been held by some bodies of distressed mechanics, thrown out of employment by the introduction of machinery, to petition the Prince Regent to put a stop to the employment of such machinery, or to provide for them.

A meeting has been held at the Mansion-house, of benevolent persons, who have liberally resolved to pay a voluntary impost towards relieving the 30,000 manufacturers in Spital-fields, who have been ruined by the war and its consequences. Other similar meetings have been held of the wealthy and humane in all parts of the kingdom; and, as the ministry cannot do any thing without Parliament, and the meeting of Parliament has been deferred till the end of January, the finance minister may cunningly calculate, that the benevolent feelings of the people will lead them, before that time, to subscribe towards relieving the general distresses of the country, sums equal to the amount of the late Property-tax. Some of the Newspapers have properly suggested, that the famous *droits* of Admiralty, a vast sum in the disposal of the crown, ought forthwith to be applied as an example to the public;

and others suggest, that all pensioners and sinecurists should subscribe a year's salary; but nothing of this kind has yet been done, though the cries of the people loudly call for more than the hourly and daily relief afforded by private charities.

The new coinage goes on with great rapidity; each press produces per minute sixty pieces, that is, 3,600 per hour. The hours of work are ten daily, making the whole number of pieces from each press 36,000: there are eight presses at work, and of course the whole number daily finished is 288,000. The amount to be issued is to the value of 2,500,000l. in shillings and six-pences, in the proportion of seven of the former to five of the latter.

The new Custom-house for the port of London, is nearly finished, on the plan of which we gave a view in our Magazine for February 1814.

On the 5th of October thirteen workmen, engaged on the Southwark bridge, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat.

MARRIED.

Mr. Robt. Aynsley, to Miss Elizabeth Brewman.

Edward Ball, esq. of Bethnal-green, to Miss Ann Duan, of Burwell, Cambridgeshire.

James Day, esq. of Homerton, to Miss Sarah Gould.

H. Meux, esq. of Great Russell-street, to Miss Eliz. Mary Smith, of Bolton-street, Piccadilly.

Mr. C. Perkins, of Mark-lane, to Miss Jane Barkley, of Sunbury.

J. P. Turnpenny, esq. to Mrs. Kynningmond, late of Clapham Rise.

P. W. Wood, esq. of Russell-square, to Miss Anna Matilda Cowley, of Upper Guildford-street.

T. Hudson, esq. of Camilla Mickleham, to Miss Ann Evans, of Norwood.

Charles Wrench, esq. of Breeny-house, to Miss Henrietta Goddard Stringer, of Peckham.

Mr. Tarratt, of Hatton Garden, to Miss Octavia Bedford, of Walthamstow.

Mr. R. Herrington, of Guildford, to Miss Holliday, of Stoke.

Baron Fred. Wm. Driesen, general in the Russian armies, to Miss Aikin, of Hampstead.

Robt. Gamble Waller, esq. to Miss Sanna Ellis, of Diss.

J. S. Girdler, esq. of Hammersmith, to Miss Manleverer, of St. Lawrence.

G. Hoar, esq. of Twyford Lodge, Hants, to Miss Clerk, of Upper Seymour-street.

Mr. J. Hamilton, of Hayes, to Miss Ann James, of Hillsbridge Parade, near Bristol.

The Earl of Warwick, to Lady Mounson. Tobias Browne, esq. of Kentish Town, to Miss Raffles, of Berners'-street.

Mr. M. Surtees, to Miss Smith, of Stoke Newington.

A. N. Grove, esq. to Miss Mary Thompson, of George street, Hanover-square.

Mr. T. Miles, of Southampton-row, to Miss Sarah Baldwin, of Newington.

J. E. L. Williams, esq. to Mrs. Lind, widow of C. L. esq. surgeon to the Forces.

At St. James's, Capt. George Robinson, R.N. to Miss Ann Reece, of Colville, Herefordshire.

Mr. Whiting, of St. Helen's-place; Bishopsgate, to Miss Eliz. Collison, of Grove-hill, Camberwell.

The Rev. J. Clarryvnce, to Miss Sarah Tyrer, of Camden Town.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. Kinder, of Sidmouth-street, to Miss Newport, of North-place.

G. S. Ford, esq. of the Adelphi Terrace, to Miss Hannah Bramah, of Pimlico.

Lieut. J. Davis, R.N. to Miss Jane Hearn, of Great Alie-street.

H. Bristow, esq. of the E. I. Co's service, to Miss Charnock, of Venerable-buildings, Bath.

E. H. Plumtre, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss E. H. Petfield, of Symonds-bury.

J. Weaver, esq. of Woolwich, to Miss Eliza Tanner, of Exeter.

Wm. Maund, esq. of Cornhill, to Miss Maria Coce, of Milford, near Salisbury.

S. R. Maitland, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Selina Stephenson, of Olney.

DIED.

In Newman-street, Miss Eliz. Halford, of the Theatre Royal Drury-lane, universally beloved, and deeply lamented by all who knew her.

At Sunning-hill, Mrs. Stephen, the wife of James Stephen, esq. master in Chancery.

In Dorset-street, Portman-square, Robert Lukin, esq. of the War Office.

At Mitcham, Lieutenant-General Forbes Champagné, col. of the 70th regiment of foot.

At Brompton, 73, Mrs. Bruce, widow of Dr. B. of Bruce Vale, Barbadoes.

In Wigmore-street, Mrs. Mulso.

In Clerkenwell, 79, Abraham Rhodes, esq. vestry-clerk of that parish, and a member of the Society of Antiquaries.

In Fore-street, Cripplegate, Mr. Joseph Warne Browne.

At South Lambeth, 29, Mr. Tho. Courtney, jun.

Same place, the wife of the Rev. Nathaniel Forth.

At Walworth, Mr. Boswell Brandon Beddoin.

At Balham-hill, 58, Wm. Cotton, esq. F.R.S.

In the Kent road, Mrs. Scarles.

At Bromley, 37, Mr. John Winfield, late of Broad-street, Bloomsbury. He endured a long and painful illness with exemplary fortitude, leaving a disconsolate widow and four children, as well as numerous personal friends to lament his irreparable and premature loss.

At Tottenham, 74, Mrs. Eliz. Howard, of Stamford-hill.

At East-hill, Wandsworth, 68, John Barchard, esq.

At Blackheath-hill, Mrs. Eleanor Denham, much regretted.

At Upper Tooting, 77, Mrs. Boville, justly lamented.

In Canonbury-lane, Islington, Mr. M. Dupont, greatly respected.

In Southampton-buildings, 83, Mr. John Noble: he had been upwards of fifty years clerk in the house of Messrs. Hoares, bankers, Fleet-street.

At Islington, 77, Mr. William Stephens, many years a mercantile stationer in Bircklin-lane, and afterwards in Throgmorton-street. He was nearly fifty-five years a liveryman of the Company of Stationers.

In Mare-street, Hackney, 82, Wm. Hynum, esq. much regretted.

In Sloane-square, the widow of the Rev. W. Jeffs, B.D. and F.S.A.

At Ealing, Miss Sarah Isabella Carr, highly and justly esteemed.

At Teddesley-park, Staffordshire, the Marchioness Wellesley: she was a French woman, and daughter of M. Pierre Roland, but long separated from her husband.

In Church-row, Hampstead, 65, Mr. T. Strassford.

In London, Jos. Ledsam, esq. of Edgbaston, near Birmingham.

At Islington, 75, Jas. Bigger, esq. of the East India-house.

In Cambertwell-grove, Mrs. Dixon.

In Orchard-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Mordaunt, wife of the Rev. — Mordaunt.

In London, the Rev. Alex. Macleanzie, A.M. of Sheffield.

At Leatherhead, 74, the Hon. Henrietta Beauclerk.

At Upper Clapton, 85, Mrs. Grace Larken.

Near Blackheath, Mrs. Elizabeth Longman.

In Upper Craven-Place, Kentish Town, 63, Ebenezer Baker, esq.

At Islington, 75, *Mr. Solomon Stott.*

At Tooting, 26, *Sarah*, wife of *Mr. Keats*, in the Poultry.

In Upper Thames-street, *Mrs. Nathaniel Sanders.*

In Tavistock-street, Bedford-square, 75, *Mrs. Margaret May.*

At Hackney, *P. James*, esq.

At Ashley-Lodge, Surrey, 85, *Dowager Lady Fletcher.*

In Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, 77, *Mr. William Rhodes.*

At Edmonton, *Mrs. Catherine Monk.*

At Islington, 74, *John Patrick*, esq.

At Kensington, *Capt. J. Barningham.*

At Walworth, *Robert Smith*, esq.

At Greenhill, Harrow, the widow of *John Russell*, esq. R.A.

At Peckham, 74, *John Reed*, esq.

At Tottenham, *Joshua Garth*, esq.

At Finchley, 86, *Thomas Gildart*, esq.

In Great Prescott-street, 72, *Peter Bertram*, esq. of the firm of Mackenzie, Bertram, and Fitchett, of Great Tower-street.

At Mile End, *Mr. Wm. Champante*, of the late firm of Champante and Whitrow, of Jewry-street; he was a singular character, and amassed a large fortune by vending a superior kind of Dutch sealing-wax.

In Saville-row, *John Theodore Wratislaw*, esq. an eminent professional gentleman, in the firm of Dawson and Wratislaw. His clients could best appreciate his professional integrity; in ability he has left few equals; and in benevolence he had not many compeers.

The *Rev. William Augustus Pemberton*, B.D. one of the senior fellows and tutors of Emanuel College, and Registrar of the University of Cambridge, in the 43d year of his age. In 1789 he was matriculated at Cambridge; and, in 1794, took his degree of B. A. with credit, as ninth Wrangler; his friend Butler, of Chelsea, now head-master of Harrow School, being the senior Wrangler of the year. In 1797, Mr. P. proceeded A. M. In 1802, he became librarian to his College; and, in 1809, registrar of the University; in accepting which confidential, but easy, appointments, he may with great truth be deemed to have conferred more of honour and respectability than he received.

In Tottenham Court-road, *Mr. Cromwell*, of Hammersmith, a malster, &c. He was returning from the corn-market in Mark-lane, when he was suddenly taken ill and carried, in a dying state, into the house of a cornchandler, in Tottenham-court-road. The master of the shop, who knew him, was from home, and in the country. His wife did not know him, and he was therefore treated with no more attention from her than humanity dictated. He remained in the shop, and a crowd was collected in consequence, his dress not bespeaking him a man of wealth or respectability, till he could be removed to the parish-workhouse.

However, some gentleman passing by chance, recognized him; and, knowing him to be a wealthy man, thought it right to search his person in the presence of several witnesses, when they found bank-notes to the amount of 1500*l.* A surgeon was sent for, who attended and examined him, and declared that in his opinion he had been dying during the last two hours, in consequence of the breaking of a blood vessel, supposed to be near his heart. It is said he was worth *two millions and a half.* He was 75 years old, and has been accumulating property for a great number of years, living at the most trifling expence. He frequently bought his cloaths in Monmouth-street, and wore them as long as they would hang together; his breeches are very greasy and ragged; his stockings usually contained many holes; in fact, he could not be distinguished by his dress from his men. In the summer season he was frequently up at three o'clock, attending to and assisting in loading the brick carts, &c. &c.—His wealth did not improve or alter his conduct, manners, or mode of living. He provided plenty of food for the house, but it was in a very rough style—fat pork, fat bacon, &c. sometimes poultry. His hog-feeders and other men sat at table with him in their working-dress; and, if a friend happened to dine with him, his men were made company for them, and he did not deviate from his daily plan of helping his men first.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. JOHN CROOME, M.A. to the rectory of Bourton-on-the-Water, with the chapels of Nether or Lower Slaughter and Clapton annexed.

Rev. E. B. LEWIS, to the rectory of Toddington.

Rev. W. CLARK, clerk, M.A. to the rectory of Southery.

Rev. EVAN HOLLIDAY, M.A. to the vicarage of Carmarthen, and to the rectory of Blethfa.

Rev. Mr. RENNELL, to the vicarage of Kensington.

Rev. JAMES ASHE GAEB, to the rectory of Newton, otherwise Shire-Newton.

The *Rev. DAVID WILLIAMS*, M.A. stipendiary curate in the parish-church of Overton.

Rev. WILLIAM MORGAN, to the vicarage of Llangunnor.

Rev. E. R. BUTCHER, B.A. to be domestic chaplain to the Earl of Pomfret.

Rev. T. JOLMES, M.A. to be chancellor and prebendary of St. Peter's, Exeter.

Rev. — Baron, M.A. to the vicarage of Lostwithiel.

Rev. H. ROGERS, to the valuable rectory of Canborne.

Rev. T. ROBYNS, B.A. to the vicarage of Colebrook, Devon.

Rev. E. HODGE, B.A. to the rectory of St. Ewny, near Redruth.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A GENERAL meeting of the inhabitants of Sunderland, Bishopwearmouth, and the vicinity, was lately held, when a subscription was benevolently opened to defray the expence of some public works to employ the industrious poor of that neighbourhood.

At Sunderland market, a disturbance lately took place among the unemployed poor, owing to the advance of corn. They took away all that the farmers had brought to market, and divided it among themselves.

Owing to the difference in the value of money, the income of the Duke of Northumberland is nominally reduced 37,000l. per annum.

The town and neighbourhood of Alston Moor are in a deplorable state. Some hundreds of the miners have lately been discharged, and are reduced to the utmost extremity.

Married.] Mr. John Spencer, of Newcastle, to Miss Barbara Stapleton, of Tynemouth.—Mr. Hopton, to Miss Elizabeth Monkhouse: Mr. George Hopper, to Miss Mary Miller: all of Durham.—Mr. Charles Ferguson, of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss Bramwell, of Sunderland.—At Darlington, Mr. John Atkinson, jun. to Miss Church, of Cork.—Mr. Thomas Holiday, of Burnthill, to Miss Jane Hind, of Chapel-house, near Cargo.—At St. Andrew Auckland, Robert Hays Grovill, esq. to Miss Charlotte Eden.—Mr. John Mulcaster, of Blaydon Slais, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of Swalwell.—At Alnwick, Mr. William Hindmarsh, to Miss Mary Atley.—Mr. Thomas Anderson, to Miss Mattison.—Mr. John Surley, of Guisborough, to Miss Terry, of Pinclning Thorp.—Mr. Richard Rochester, of the Linnets, to Mrs. Evrington, of Marley Coat Walls.

Died.] At Newcastle, in Pilgrim-street, 89, the widow of Mr. Alderman Mosley.—At an advanced age, Mr. James Watson, justly respected.

At Gateshead, Mrs. Wilkinson.—81, Mr. C. Wilkinson, justly regretted.—Mr. Geo. Duke.—84, Mr. Hugh Ferguson.

At Durham, 91, Mr. Marmaduke Hutchinson.—48, Mr. James Bland, much respected.—30, Mr. John Schufield, regretted.

At North Shields, 73, Mr. Benjamin Lisle.—44, Mrs. Dorothy Cockburn.—Mrs. Mary Cuthbertson.—77, Mrs. Margaret Todd.—Mrs. Jane Bulcraig.—98, Mrs. Elizabeth WOULD.—84, Mrs. Mary Storey.—76, Mr. John Cunningham.

At Darlington, 66, Mr. Wm. Haynes.
At Bishopwearmouth, 52, Mr. John Fowls.—Mr. William Tarn, jun.

At Sunderland, 67, Mr. John Warton.—Mr. Daniel Donkin.—56, Mrs. Laverick.—51, Mrs. Kidd.

At Tweedmouth, 74, Mr. Joseph Polwarth.—88, Mr. Robert Shirley.—75, Mrs. Eleanor Rickleton.

At Hexham, 33, Mrs. Mary Bell.

At Tynemouth, 78, Mrs. Eliz. Appleton.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Sarah Arthur, much respected.

At Wasley, Mr. Hugh Scott, deservedly lamented.

At Darras-hall, Mr. Thomas Hays.

At Horton, the Rev. William Hogarth.

At Middleton in Teesdale, 56, Mr. Wm. Oliver, deservedly lamented.—At Shildon, 40, Mrs. Bell.—At Elswick, 26, Mr. Leadbitter, regretted.—At Shincliffe, 88, Mrs. Eleanor Henderson.—At Lisbury, William Hay, esq. deservedly esteemed.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The seamen employed in the coal-trade at Whitehaven, have agreed to the reduced wages, and vessels are now sailing daily. Nearly 100 sail of vessels have been laid up for three months in consequence of the seamen refusing the low wages.

Mr. Curwen, M. P. for Carlisle, is now supplying his numerous workmen with the best flour at 3s. per stone, and oat-meal at 2s. When wheat was at 50l. a load, Mr. Curwen was selling his stock to his workmen at the rate of 30l.

Married.] Mr. Edward Jacques, to Miss Hannah Wagh: Mr. John Hugginson, to Miss Bridget Little: Mr. Thomas Boyd, to Miss Mary Cowen: all of Carlisle.—John Wordsworth, esq. of Penrith, to Miss Littledale, of Whitehaven.—At Penrith, Mr. William Barton, to Miss Esther Nicholson, of Greystoke.—At Irton, Joseph Gunson, esq. to Miss Ann Irton, of Irton-hall.—Mr. Joseph Dixon, of Islekirk, to Miss Elizabeth Skelton, of Grainger-house.

Died.] At Carlisle, in English-street, 83, Mr. Armatrong, much and deservedly lamented.—64, Mr. Robert Wales.—In Rickergate, Mr. William Jackson.—In Botchardgate, Mr. Robert Neal.—60, Robert Ferguson, much respected.—83, Mr. Thomas Carlyle, much celebrated as an ingenious mechanic.

At Tarraby, 84, Mr. Joseph Glaister.—At Scare, Mr. Joseph Sibson, much respected.—At Newtown, 50, Mrs. Ann Hodgson.—At Irthington, 81, Mrs. Philipson.—At Wetheral, Mr. Thomas Smith.—At Bowbridge, 23, Mrs. Elizabeth Blaylock, much respected.

YORKSHIRE.

At a numerous meeting of the respectable inhabitants of Leeds, occasioned by the

the overwhelming pressure of distress among the poor, it was very properly resolved to open a soup-shop for their temporary relief during the winter. Such local expedients may palliate, but they cannot cure. Let the wise Act of Elizabeth for rebuilding and restoring tenements on small farms, be enforced or renewed, and all the difficulties of the towns will be changed into prosperity and happiness.

A subscription for the relief of the poor has been raised at Scarborough. One hundred and fifty men have been employed to clear away the accumulated rubbish from the harbour, by means of a voluntary tax imposed on themselves by the liberal and opulent inhabitants.

Married. Mr. Christopher Reed, to Miss Ann Bruce; Mr. George C. Taylor, to Miss Ann Woodhouse; Mr. William Ross, to Miss Jane Greensho; Mr. W. V. Norman, merchant, to Miss Mary Sophia Scafe; all of Hull.—Mr. John Hall, to Miss South; Mr. Eagland, to Mrs. Bofrough; all of Leeds.—Jarvis Brady, of Leeds, to Hannah Wilson, of Hull, and both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. Thos. Johnson, of Wakefield, to Miss Hannah Maria Benson, of Thorne.—Mr. Lister Naylor, to Miss Sarah Smith, both of Bradford.—Mr. Williams, to Miss Ann Brown, both of Beverley.—Mr. J. E. Holmes, of Huddersfield, to Miss Nares, of Hull.—Thomas Gisborne Molineux, esq. of Milthorpe, to Miss Mary Ann Pearce, of Speenholmeand.—Mr. Thomas Wade, of Harewood, to Miss Parker, of Stank.—Mr. Whiteley, to Miss Beatrice Dickinson, both of Woodhouse.—Mr. William Blacker, to Miss Oliver, both of Bishop Burton.—The Rev. Mr. Watkinson, to Mrs. Arton, both of Driffield.—Mr. John Parker, of Cottingham, to Miss Hebblewhite, of Hull.—Mr. Clifton, to Miss Handsley.—The Rev. Robert Skelton, to Miss Richardson, of Thornton.—At Brods-worth, William Sweetland, esq. pratique master and captain of the Port of Gibraltar, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Flint.

Died. At Hull, in Brooke-street, 85, Mrs. Dorothy Wilson.—69, Mr. Thomas Ross, justly regretted.—78, Mrs. Eleanor Skelton.—The widow of Captain Martin Cooke.—40, Mrs. Hellyby.

At Leeds, in Sheepscar-road, Mr. Cockcroft.—Mrs. Taylor, justly regretted.—65, Mrs. Tuke.

At Rotherham, the wife of Mr. Thomas Smith.

At Thirsk, 84, Mr. John Pick.

At Knaresborough, Mr. Coates, greatly respected.

At Beverley, Mr. Robert Robinson.—The Rev. Mr. Coulson.

At Richmond, 23, Miss Mary Swire, deservedly regretted.

At Ackworth, Hannah Walker, one of the Society of Friends.—At West Thorpe, 77, Mr. John Newby.—At North Cave, 85, Mr. John Foster.—At Gribthorpe, 69, Mr. William Penrose.—At Driffield, 80, Mr. John Mings.—At Falsgrave, 49, Mr. John Beilby.—At Drypool, 54, Mrs. Mary Wood, deservedly regretted.—At Horsforth, Mr. John Marsden, justly lamented.—At Fickhill, 82, Wm. Toone, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

Mr. PHILLIPS, the Irish Barrister, and a phenomenon of eloquence, having recently visited Liverpool, some public-spirited persons in that town, as a compliment due to his unrivalled genius, instituted a public dinner for the purpose of entertaining him. Mr. CASEY was in the chair; and, on the health of Mr. P. being drank, he returned thanks in the following interesting effusion of genius and patriotism:—

“Believe me, Mr. Chairman, I feel too sensibly the high and unmerited compliment you have paid me, to attempt any other return than the simple expression of my gratitude—to be just, I must be silent; but, though the tongue is mute, my heart is much more than eloquent. The kindness of friendship—the testimony of any class, however humble, carries with it no trilling gratification—but, stranger as I am, to be so distinguished in this great town, whose wealth is its least recommendation—the emporium of commerce, liberality, and public spirit—the birth-place of talent—the residence of integrity—the field where Freedom seems to have rallied the last allies of her cause, as if, with the noble consciousness that, though Patriotism could not wreath the laurel round her brow, Genius should at least raise it over her ashes—to be so distinguished, Sir, and in such a place, does, I confess, inspire me with a vanity which even a sense of my unimportance cannot entirely silence.—Indeed, Sir, the ministerial critics of Liverpool were right. I have no claim to this enthusiastic welcome. But I cannot look upon this testimonial, so much as a tribute to myself, as an omen to that country with whose fortunes the dearest sympathies of my soul are intertwined. Oh, yes, I do foresee when she shall hear, with what courtesy her most pretentious advocate has been treated; how the same wind that wafts her the intelligence, will revive that flame within her, which the blood of ages has not been able to extinguish. It may be a delusive hope, but I am glad to grasp at any phantom that flits across the solitude of that country's desolation. On this subject you can scarcely be ignorant, for you have an Irishman resident among you, whom I am proud to call my friend; whose fidelity to Ireland no absence can diminish—who has at once the honesty to be candid, and the talent to be convincing. I need scarcely say I allude to Mr. CASEY

I knew, Sir, the statue was too striking to require a name upon the pedestal. Alas, Ireland has little now to console her, except the consciousness of having produced such men. It would be a treasonable adulation in me to deceive you. Six centuries of base misgovernment—of causeless, ruthless, and ungrateful persecution have now reduced that country to a crisis, at which, I know not whether the friend of humanity has most cause to grieve, or to rejoice; because I am not sure that the same feeling which prompts the tear at human sufferings, ought not to triumph in that increased infliction which may at length tire them out of endurance. I trust in God a change of system may in time anticipate the results of desperation; but you may quite depend on it, a period is approaching when, if Penalty does not pause in the pursuit, Patience will turn short on the pursuer. Can you wonder at it?—Contemplate Ireland during any given period of England's rule, and what a picture does she exhibit!—Behold her created in all the prodigality of nature—with a soil that anticipates the husbandman's desires—with harbours courting the commerce of the world—with rivers capable of the most effective navigation—with the ore of every metal struggling through her surface—with a people brave, generous, and intellectual, literally forcing their way through the disabilities of their own country; into the highest stations of every other; and well rewarding the policy that promotes them, by achievements the most heroic, and allegiance without a blemish. How have the successive Governments of England demeaned themselves to a nation, offering such an accumulation of moral and political advantages!—See it in the state of Ireland at this instant—in the universal bankruptcy that overwhelms her—in the loss of her trade—in the annihilation of her manufactures—in the deluge of her debt—in the divisions of her people—in all the loathsome operations of an odious, monopolizing, hypocritical fanaticism on the one hand, wrestling with the untiring but natural reprisals of an irritated population on the other. It required no common ingenuity to reduce such a country to such a situation. But it has been done—Man has conquered the beneficence of the Deity—his harpy touch has changed the viands to corruption, and that land, which you might have possessed in health, and wealth, and vigour, to support you in your hour of needs, now synthes in the agonies of death, unable even to lit the shroud with which Famille and Fatuity try to encumber her convulsions. Thus is what I see a pensioned Press denominates tranquility.—Oh, woe to the land threatened with such tranquility—*Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant*—it is not yet the tranquility of solitude—it is not yet the tranquility of death—but,

if you would know what it is, go forth in the silence of creation—when every wind is hushed, and every echo mute, and all nature seems to listen in dumb, and terrified, and breathless expectation—go forth in such an hour and see the terrible tranquillity by which you are surrounded!—How could it be otherwise—when, for ages upon ages, Invention has fatigued itself with expedients for irritation—when, as I have read with horror in the progress of my legal studies, the homicide of a “mere Irishman” was considered justifiable, and when his ignorance was the origin of all his crimes, his education was prohibited by *Act of Parliament*! when the people were worm-eaten by the odious vermin which a Church and State adultery had spawned—when a bad heart and brainless head were the fangs by which every foreign adventurer and domestic traitor fastened upon office—when the property of the native was but an invitation to plunder, and his non-acquiescence the signal for confiscation—when religion itself was made the odious pretence for every persecution, and the fires of hell were alternatively lighted with the cross, and quenched in the blood of its defenceless followers!—I speak of times that are passed; but can their recollections—can their consequences, be so readily eradicated? Why, however, should I refer to periods that are distant?—Behold, at this instant, five millions of her people disqualified on account of their faith—and that by a country professing freedom! and that under a Government calling itself Christian!—You, (when I say you, of course I mean, not the high-minded people of England, but the men who misgovern us both) seem to have taken out a roving commission in search of grievances abroad; whilst you overlook the calamities at your own door, and of your own infliction.—You traverse the ocean to emancipate the African—you cross the line to convert the Hindoo—you hurl your thunder against the savage Algerine—but, your own brethren at home, who speak the same tongue, acknowledge the same King, and kneel to the same God, cannot get one visit from your *itinerant humanity*!—Oh, such a system is almost too abominable for a name—it is a monster of impiety, impolicy, ingratitude, and injustice!—The Pagan nations of antiquity scarcely acted on such barbarous principles.—Look to ancient Rome, with her sword in one hand and her Constitution in the other, healing the injuries of conquest with the embrace of brotherhood, and wisely converting the captive into the citizen.—Look to her great enemy, the glorious Carthaginian, at the foot of the Alps, ranging his prisoners round him, and, by the politic option of captivity or arms, recruiting his legions with the very men whom he had literally conquered into gratitude!—They laid their foundations

foundations deep in the human heart, and their success was proportionate to their policy. You complain of the violence of the Irish Catholic—can you wonder he is violent? It is the consequence of your own infliction—*can you wonder he is violent?* The flesh will quiver, where the pincers of a tear, a cold, or a bitter blast. The blood will follow where the knife is driven—*can you wonder he is violent?* Your friendship has been to him worse than hostility—he feels its embrace but by the pressure of its fetters! I am only amazed he is not much more violent. He fills your Exchequer, he fights your battles, he feeds your clergy, from whom he derives no benefit, he shares your burdens, he shares your perils, he shares every thing, except your privileges—*can you wonder he is violent?* He sees every pretended obstacle to his emancipation vanish—Catholic Europe, your ally, the Bourbon on the throne, the Emperor a captive, the Pope a friend; the aspersions on his faith disproved by his allegiance to you against, alternately, every Catholic Potentate in Christendom, and he feels himself branded with hereditary degradation—*can you wonder, then, that he is violent?* He petitioned humbly—his tameness was construed into a proof of apathy. He petitioned boldly—his remonstrance was considered as an impudent audacity. He petitioned in peace—he was told it was *not the time*. He petitioned in war—he was told it was *not the time*. A strange interval—a prodigy in politics, a pause between peace and war, which appeared to be just made for him, arose—I allude to the period between the retreat of Louis and the restoration of Bonaparte—he petitioned then, and he was told it was *not the time*. Oh, shame! shame! shame! I hope he will petition no more a Parliament so equivocating. However, I am not sorry they did so equivocate, because I think they have suggested one common remedy for the grievances of both countries, and that remedy is, a REFORM OF THAT PARLIAMENT. Without that, I plainly see, there is no hope for Ireland—there is no salvation for England; they will act towards you as they have done toward us—they will admit your reasoning—they will admire your eloquence, and they will prove their sincerity by a strict perseverance in the policy you have exposed, and the profligacy you have deprecated. Look to England at this moment—To what a state have they not reduced her! Over this vast island, for whose wealth the winds of heaven seemed to blow, covered as she once was with the gorgeous mantle of successful agriculture, all studded over with gems of art and manufacture; there is now scarce an object but Industry in rags, and Patience in despair—the merchant without a ledger—the fields without a hay-vest—the shops without a customer—the

Exchange deserted; and the Gazette crowded, form the heart-rending comments on that nefarious system, in support of which, peers and contractors, stock-jobbers and sinecurists, in short, the whole trained, collared, pampered, and rapacious pack of ministerial beagles, have been, for half a century, in the most clamorous and discordant uproar! During all this misery, how dare the pilots of the State employed? Why, in feeding the bloated mammoth of sinecure—in weighing the farthings of some underling's salary—in preparing Ireland for a garrison, and England for a poor-house—in the structure of Chinese palaces, the decoration of dragons, and the erection of public buildings. Oh! its easily seen we have a saint in the Exchequer—he has studied Scripture to some purpose—the famishing people cry out for bread, and the scriptural Minister gives them stones! Such has been the result of the blessed Pitt System, which, amidst oceans of blood, and 800 millions of expenditure, has left you, after all your victories, a triumphant dupe—a trophied bankrupt. I have heard before of States ruined by the visitations of Providence, devastated by families, wasted by fire, overdone by enemies, but never until now did I see a State, like England, impoverished by her spoils, and conquered by her successes! She has fought the fight of Europe—she has purchased all its *conquerable blood*—she has subsidized all its dependencies in their own cause—she has conquered by sea—she has conquered by land—she has got peace, and, of course (or the Pitt apostles would not have made peace), she has got her “indemnity for the past, and security for the future,” and here she is, after all her vanity and all her victories, surrounded by desolation, like one of the pyramids of Egypt, amid the grandeur of the desert, full of magnificence and death—at once a trophy and a tomb! The heart of any reflecting man must burn within him when he thinks that the war, thus sanguinary in its operations, thus confessedly ruinous in its expenditure, was even still more odious in its principle. It was a war avowedly undertaken for the purpose of forcing France out of her undoubted right of choosing her own Monarch—a war which uprooted the very foundations of the English Constitution—which labelled the most glorious era in our national annals—which declared tyranny eternal, and announced to the people, amid the thunder of artillery, that no matter how aggrieved, their only allowable attitude was that of supplication—which, when it told the French reformer of 1793 that his defeat was just, told the British reformer of 1838 his triumph was treason, and exhibited to history the terrific face of a Prince of the house of Brunswick, the creature of the Revolution, OFFERING A HUMAN BEGATOMB UPON THE GRAVE OF

JAMES THE SECOND!—What else have you done? You have succeeded, indeed, in dethroning Napoleon, and you have dethroned a monarch, who, with all his imputed crimes and vices, shed a splendour around royalty, too powerful for the feeble vision of legitimacy even to bear. He had many faults; I do not seek to palliate them. He deserted his principles; I rejoice that he has suffered. But still let us be generous even in our enmities. How grand was his march! How magnificent his destiny! Say what we will, Sir, he will be the landmark of our times in the eye of posterity. The goal of other men's speed was his starting-post—crowns were his play-things—thrones his footstool—he strode from victory to victory—his path was “a plane of continued elevations.” Surpassing the boast of the too confident Roman, he but stamped upon the earth, and not only armed men, but states and dynasties, and arts and sciences, all that mind could imagine, or industry produce, started up, the creation of enchantment. He is fallen—as the late Mr. Whitbread said, “you made him, and he humbled himself;”—his own ambition was his glorious conqueror. He attempted, with a sublime audacity, to grasp the fires of Heaven, and his heathen retribution has been the vulture and the rock!! I do not ask what you have gained by it, because, in place of gaining anything, you are infinitely worse than when you commenced the contest: but what have you done for Europe? what have you achieved for man? Have morals been ameliorated? has liberty been strengthened? has any one improvement in politics or philosophy been produced? Let us see how. You have restored to Portugal a Prince of whom we know nothing, except that when his dominions were invaded, his people distracted, his crown in danger, and all that could interest the highest energies of man at issue, he left his cause to be combated by foreign bayonets, and fled with a dastard precipitation to the shameful security of a distant hemisphere! You have restored to Spain a wretch of even worse than proverbial princely ingratitude; who filled his dungeons, and fed his rack with the heroic remnant that had braved war, and famine, and massacre, beneath his banners; who rewarded patriotism with the prison—fidelity with the torture—heroism with the scaffold—and piety with the Inquisition; whose royalty was published by the signature of his death-warrants, and whose religion evaporated in the *embroidering of petticoats for the Blessed Virgin!*—You have forced upon France a family to whom misfortune could not teach mercy, or experience wisdom; vindictive in prosperity—servile in defeat—timid in the field—vacillating in the cabinet—suspectious among themselves—discontented among their followers—their memories te-

nacious but of the punishments they had provoked, their piety active but in subserviency to their priesthood, and their power passive but in the subjugation of their people! Such are the dynasties you have conferred on Europe. In the very act, that of enthroning three individuals of the same family, you have committed in politics a capital error; but Providence has countermined the ruin you were preparing, and, whilst their impolicy prevents the chance, their impotency precludes the danger of a coalition. As to the rest of Europe, how has it been ameliorated? what solitary benefit have the “*Deliverers*” conferred? They have partitioned the States of the feeble to feed the rapacity of the powerful; and, after having alternately adored and deserted Napoleon, they have wreaked their vengeance on the noble but unfortunate fidelity that spurned their example! Do you want proofs—look to Saxony—look to Genoa—look to Norway—but, above all, to Poland! that speaking monument of regal murder and legitimate robbery.

Oh! bloodiest picture in the book of Time—

Sarmatia fell—unwept—without a crime!—Here was an opportunity to recompence that brave, heroic, generous, martyred, and devoted people—here was an opportunity to convince Jacobinism that crowns and crimes were not, of course, co-existent; and that the highway rapacity of one generation might be atoned by the penitential retribution of another!—Look to Italy—parceled out to temporizing Austria—the land of the Muse, the historian, and the hero—the scene of every classic recollection—the sacred fane of antiquity, where the genius of the world weeps and worships, and the spirits of the past start into life at the inspiring pilgrimage of some kindred Roscoe. (*Applause.*)—You do yourselves honour by this noble, this natural enthusiasm. Long may you enjoy the pleasure of possessing, never can you lose the pride of having produced, the *Scholar*, without pedantry—the *Patriot*, without reproach—the *Christian*, without superstition—the *Man*, without pliancy. It is a subject I could dwell on with delight for ever. How painful our transition to the *disgusting path of the Deliverers!* Look to Prussia, after fruitless toil and wreathless triumphs, mocked with the promise of a visionary Constitution. Look to France, chained and plundered, weeping over the tomb of her hopes and her heroes. Look to England, eaten by the cancer of an incurable debt—exhausted by Poor Rates—supporting a Civil List of near a million and a half annual amount—guarded by a Standing Army of 149,000 men—misrepresented by a House of Commons, ninety of whose Members, in places and pensions, derive 200,000l. in yearly emoluments from the Minister

Minister—mocked with a military peace, and girt with the fortifications of a war establishment! Shades of heroic millions! these are your achievements! *Monster of Legitimacy!* this is thy consumption!! The past is out of our power; it is high time to provide against the future. Retrenchment and Reform are now become, not only expedient for our prosperity, but necessary to our very existence. Can any man of sense say that the present system should continue?—What! when war and peace have alternately thrown every family in the empire into mourning and poverty; shall the fattened tax-gatherer extort the starving manufacturer's last shilling, to swell the unmerited and enormous sinecure of some wealthy pauper? Shall a Borough-mongering Faction convert what is misnamed the national representation, into a mere instrument for raising the supplies which are to gorge its own venality! Shall the mock dignitaries of Whigism and Toryism, lead their hungry retainers to contest the profits of an alternate acedency over the prostrate interests of a too generous people? These are questions which I blush to ask—which I shudder to think must be either answered by the Parliament or the people. Let our Rulers prudently avert the interrogation. We live in times when the slightest remonstrance should command attention—when the minutest speck that merely dots the edge of the political horizon, may be the car of the approaching spirit of the storm! Oh! they are times whose omen no faucied security can avert; times of the most awful and portentous admonition. Establishments the most solid, thrones the most ancient, coalitions the most powerful, have crumbled before our eyes, and the creature of a moment, robed, and crowned, and sceptered, raised his fairy creation on their ruins! The warning has been given; may it not have been given in vain!

An alarming fire lately consumed some premises on Saudehill, Manchester, occupied by Mr. Sheldon, grocer, and Messrs. John Howard and Co. wire-workers.

A general meeting of the people of Manchester was lately held in the open space of ground between St. Peter's church and Deansgate. The hustings were formed of two carts; at a short distance appeared a board, bearing in conspicuous characters the words, '*Free and equal Representation.*' The business of the day was opened by the chairman, Mr. Knight; and some spirited resolutions, &c. were passed. The strictest order prevailed, and the people dispersed without betraying any inclination to tumult or outrage.—It was resolved to present an address or remonstrance to the Regent; but, not having room for the whole, we have selected the two subsequent paragraphs,

as creditable to the patriotism of the addressers:—

"Permit us further to state to your Royal Highness, that, as the last war particularly (according to our conception) was unjustly and wickedly entered into, contrary to the general interests of this country; and, as the supplies thereof were granted, not by the *real* representatives of your people, but by the agents of the aristocracy, placed in our House of Commons, therefore, we do not conceive ourselves under any moral obligations to pay the interest upon that part of what is called the National Debt, which is claimed by the great land proprietors, placemen, sinecurists, and contractors; and then by applying the sinking Fund to the liquidation of the remaining claims, this millstone of the nation will be nearly annihilated—besides, as a great part of this debt was borrowed when money was not more than half the value it will be, when things have regained their natural level; this is another reason for reducing the rate of its interest more than one half—this argument will also apply to every other branch of national expenditure.

"But, Sir, the *great* evil, and that which we cannot but consider as the *primary* one, as the *great source* from which all the others flow, is, the vitiated state of our representation, which has been openly and repeatedly admitted, even in the House of Commons itself. In fact, it appears, from an unrefuted document, that 91 members of that House, receive out of the taxes above 200,000*l.* annually—that the most ignorant and venal part of the people inhabiting small boroughs, influenced, or dictated to, by their proprietors, return the major part of the members of that House; whilst many populous towns do not return any representatives, and whilst, probably, the major part of the inhabitants of the Kingdom have no vote at all, and consequently have no political influence whatever, but are completely enslaved. Representation, Sir, was not designed as a mere *Ignis Fatuus* to dazzle and deceive, but as a reality, which should secure to us the preservation of our persons, our properties, and our rights; and, we should be unworthy the name of Englishmen, if we did not resolve, by every constitutional means, to regain and preserve them. In short, Sir, we are confident that it is owing to our partial and vitiated representation, that the measures of your ministers have, for the last 25 years at least, been uniformly calculated to increase enormously the riches of a few, and sink the many into unprecedented difficulties, privations, degradation, and misery.

[*Married.*] Mr. Henry Barrow, to Miss Hannah Barnes: Mr. Thomas Sutton, to Miss

Miss Anne Hulme: Mr. Thomas Brown, to Miss Jane Francis: Mr. John Hilditch, to Miss Sarah Sackerson: all of Manchester.—Benjamin Heywood, jun. esq. banker, of Manchester, to Miss Sophia Ann Robinson, of Woodlands.—Mr. John King, of Manchester, to Miss Eleanor Wadkin, of Lancaster.—Mr. John Watmough, of Bidstone, to Miss Sarah Chesshyre, of Salford.—Mr. William Jonas, to Miss Bellin: Mr. Jacob Hallen, to Miss Holden: Mr. Randle Major, to Miss Jane Houghton: Mr. Thomas Gregson, to Miss Thorne: Mr. W. Robinson, to Miss E. H. Buxton: all of Liverpool.—Mr. James Crompton, to Miss Amelia Barton, of Over Darwen.—Mr. Joseph Lees, of Oldham, to Miss Ann Whitehead, of Manchester.—Mr. John Barrow, to Miss Jane Aspinwall, both of Bolton.—Mr. W. Pennington, to Miss Mary Anne Rawsthorne, both of Halliwell.

Died.] At Manchester, in Mosley-street, 21, Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Grant, esq.—27, John Underhill, esq.—72, Mr. Michael Thompson.—In Charles-street, Mrs. J. Clegg, regretted.—40, Mr. Richard Fitton.—40, Mrs. Ellen Preston.—Mr. Robt. Hardy, of the firm of Scatherd and Hardy.

At Liverpool, in Highfield-street, Mr. Robert Williams.—In Pembroke-place, 62, Miss Blackburne.—In Church-street, 77, Mr. James Davies.—32, Mr. J. Conrad Siber, merchant.—In Dalby-street, 57, Mr. S. Carrington, merchant.—In John-street, 77, Mr. E. Abbot.—29, Mr. John Ashworth.

At Preston, Mr. Richard Brackell.—The Rev. James Penny, A.M. vicar.

At Oldham, Mr. James Fletcher.

At Everton, Benjamin Bowden, esq.

At Kersal, at an advanced age, Mr. Thomas Royle.

At Ewell-hall, Mr. Thos. Mayor, much respected.—At Rivington, Mr. Charles Fisher, justly regretted.—At Buck-house, 77, Mr. Thomas Taylor, deservedly respected.—At Pendleton, 23, Miss Martha Morris, regretted.

CHESHIRE.

At a numerous and respectable meeting recently held in the lately flourishing town of Stockport, J. WARDLE, esq. in the chair, the following resolutions were agreed to:

1st. That in all free States, nothing can tend more to the happiness of the country, than a good understanding betwixt the people and those who exercise the important trust of representing them in parliament.—2nd. That no nation can be denominated free, whose government does not flow from a fair and equal representation of the people; as it is this alone which constitutes the basis of genuine liberty, and until an end so important shall be gained, we are fully convinced that the sentiments of a nation cannot be sufficiently known,

nor its grievances redressed.—3rd. In order to effect this purpose, it becomes the first duty of representatives at all times, and more particularly at this important crisis, to pay the utmost deference to the complaints of the nation, and by every virtuous effort, prove to their constituents, that all private consideration be sacrificed to public duty.—4th. The corruptions which have from time to time overtaken the original contract, made by our forefathers in right of posterity, leaves us nothing to contemplate but a system of extravagance, so destructive in its operation and design, that public confidence, together with private property, are leaving this country, and substituting in their stead an extent of pauperism, which have already exhausted every fund necessary for the support of those who have legal claims on the country.—5th. That the failure of several applications which have been made to parliament, for upwards of fifteen years, in aid of the manufactures of this town and neighbourhood, may be attributed principally to an unequal, and consequently inefficient, representation of the people, in the Commons House of Parliament.—6th. In order to counteract the baneful consequences, arising from such unprecedented distress, we would remonstrate with those who are in the receipt of enormous sums of money, taken from the industry of the people, that they would seriously consider the necessity of relinquishing, what in fact they can easily spare, without subjecting them to the want of that comfort which is so immediately necessary for the happiness of the whole.—7th. It is the decided opinion of this meeting, not only that the present duration of parliament, but also the practice, falsely called the elective franchise, is in direct opposition to the constitutional rights of the people.—8th. We all consider it as our duty to protest against the unconstitutional practice of maintaining, in the time of peace, an army; for which there cannot, in the present order of things, be the smallest pretext.—9th. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to that distinguished patriot, Lord Cochrane, for his manly and independent conduct in counteracting the designs of those, who, in direct opposition to truth, wished to continue that system of deceit, which has so long marked all their proceedings.—And, that an humble address be forthwith presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying him to direct that the Parliament be immediately assembled; and that, in preference to every other business, they will take the state of the nation immediately into their most serious consideration.

Married. J. S. Mason, esq. to Mrs. Gaitskell, both of Chester.—Nathaniel Higginbottom, esq. of Macclesfield, to Miss Hannah Massey, of Green-Dale-house, Mottram,

Mottram St. Andrew.—Reginald Fowden, esq. of School's-hill, to Miss Worthington, of Stockport Etchels.—Mr. C. Wahnsley, to Miss Braddock, both of Marple.—Richard Hassell, esq. of Hoskisson, to Miss Ann Davis, of Moss-hall.—Mr. Thomas Gouden, to Miss Oldham, both of Stockport.

Died.] At Chester, 79, John Bonner, esq.—In Watergate-street, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Jones, deservedly lamented.—In Foregate-street, Mr. Thomas Orme, greatly respected.

At Dukinfield, Mr. Bentley Brooke.
At Cheadle, 66, the wife of Bertie Markland, esq.

At Norton, 51, Mr. Samuel Doid.

At Over-Whitley, 69, John Skerret, esq.

At Worth, 88, Mr. William Clayton, greatly and deservedly esteemed.

DERBYSHIRE.

At the late grand and well-attended Musical Festival at Derby, nearly 1000l. was collected for the Infirmary.

Married.] Mr. James Mills, of Derby, to Miss Fotherby, of Ilkeston.—Mr. Clarke, of Derby, to Miss Gregory, of Mickleover.—Mr. William Eaton, of Sutton upon the Hill, to Mrs. Trussell, of Castle-Dorington.

Died.] At Derby, 42, Mr. Wm. Reeves.

At Chesterfield, 79, the widow of Wm. Harding, esq. universally respected.

At Buxton, Mrs. Hufon.

At Cutthorpe-hall, 23, Mr. Henry Saville Wright, greatly lamented.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

In one of the parishes of Nottingham, the poor-rates are 35s. in the pound.

Married.] Mr. Wallace, to Mrs. Healey; Mr. Thornton, to Miss Hannah Coates; all of Nottingham.—Mr. Wood, of Nottingham, to Mrs. Darman, of New Stanton.—Mr. M. A. Girtou, to Miss E. Reek, both of Newark.—The Rev. Brooke Boothby, rector of Kirby, to the Hon. Louisa Henrietta Vernon.—At Newark, J. Bevor, esq. to Miss Parke.

Died.] At Nottingham, 79, Mr. Francis Coalcraft.—In Houndgate, Mr. James Houghton.—On Low-pavement, Miss Sarah Huthwaite.—On Tollhouse-hill, Mrs. Gedling.

At Newark, 62, Mr. Richard Cooper.—Mr. William Lawton.

At Mansfield, 49, Mr. Holloway.—52, Mr. John Shepperson.

At West Retford, 58, Thomas Lacey Dickonson, many years an active magistrate.

At Elston, 93, Robert Waring Darwin, esq. a justice of the peace for the county, and author of *Principia Botanica*.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A public meeting has been held at Boston, to take into consideration the present distressed state of the country. The patriotic member for Boston, Mr. MADDOCKS, was unable to attend the meeting,

and a letter was received from him containing the following independent and constitutional language, which we deem worthy of laying before our readers:—

“The tyranny of taxation is as much to be dreaded as the tyranny of a standing army; and, unless the electors throughout the kingdom exert their independence, and resolutely determine to send men to Parliament, who will equally resist fiscal, as well as military, despotism, and support the revered maxims of our ancient laws, against the rats and locusts who would feed on the vitals of the country, (some to the amount of 50,000l. a-year for doing nothing,) those abominable tyrants, excessive taxation and a standing army, will put down every vestige of liberty and freedom which is left to our abused and suffering country. To resist these two tyrants in and out of Parliament will be my studious endeavour, from the most settled conviction of the necessity of so doing, whether I consider the general welfare of my country, or the particular interests of my constituents, who have confided to me the important duty of defending their rights and redressing their grievances. Every Englishman who has a heart, a hand, or a voice to assist his native country, and to protect it against foreign foes, ought to bear his share in triumphing over these domestic enemies. The volunteers of England should enrol themselves again, and rally round the sacred banners of the constitution, to defend it against any daring and destructive despots. I consider an income-tax and a standing army as twin brothers; in *unholy* alliance against our rights and liberties.—The income-tax would pay the army, and an army would collect the income-tax, and both would attack the constitution. Is this despotic design yet laid aside, or will it be abandoned, unless Englishmen speak out in bold and determined language, such as their forefathers were accustomed to use, when they controlled or cashiered their rulers?—Above all, let them choose for representatives such men as will not sell their constituents to participate in the plunder of their country, but resolutely oppose the introduction of foreign systems and arbitrary notions of government; men, who will put at defiance and to the rout German principles and Windsor politics.”

The diminution in the circulation of country-bank bills in the county of Lincoln, is said to amount to a million and a half sterling; in Wiltshire to 300,000l. and in Durham to 500,000l.; of course it could not be otherwise, as the Bank of England has diminished its legal tenders a fourth in two years.

Married.] Lucius O'Brien, esq. of Stamford, to Miss Eliza Daile, of Uffingham.—Mr. R. C. Newcomb, of Stamford, to Miss Todd, of Corby.—Mr. T. Thomp-

son, of Stamford, to Miss Alice Ball, of Nassington.—The Rev. John Alexander Lawrence, of Grantham, to Miss Theodosia Manners, of Spittlegate.—Mr. C. Husman, of Grantham, to Miss Elizabeth Rich, of Corby.

Died.] At Lincoln, 79, Mr. Marshall.—61, Mrs. Bagaley.—Mr. Bowering.

At Grantham, 64, Mrs. Wilson.—Mrs. Storr.

At Gainsborough, 68, Mrs. Ann Mosley.—Mrs. Atkinson.

At Boston, 54, Mrs. Walker.—Mrs. Ward.—Mr. J. Porter.—39, Mrs. A. Palmer.

At Louth, 19, Miss Jane White.—Mr. T. Lucas.—52, Mrs. Atkinson.—50, the wife of Mr. W. Alcock.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND:

The poor-rates at Hinckley are said to amount to 52s. in the pound: nearly two-thirds of the town being in a state of pauperism.

Married.] Otho Manners, esq. of Goadby, to Miss Ann Singleton, of Bole.—Mr. T. Mortin, to Mrs. Braunton, both of Loughborough.—Mr. Jonathan Ward, of Harborough, to Miss Susanna Gnuiss, of Uppingham.—Mr. Machin, to Miss Petts, both of Oakham.—Mr. Charles Butlin, of Rugby, to Miss Lydia Worthington, of Brockhurst.—Mr. W. Sharpe, of Great Dalby, to Miss Jane Innocent, of Wilby.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Caryer.—80, Mr. John Chapman, of the family of Sir Isaac Newton, whom he strongly resembled.

At Hinckley, 21, Mr. William Scott, justly lamented.

At Ashby de la Zouch, Mr. J. Farnell.

At Oakham, 28, Mr. John Burton.

At Prestwold, 90, C. J. Paack, esq.—

At South Croxton, 80, Mrs. Huskisson.—

At Netherseal, Thomas Barber, esq.—At Market Overton, Mrs. Frances Rouse.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Several respectable persons residing in Walsall, having been distrained upon for their rates, were found to be totally without bedding and other household necessities, which had previously been sacrificed to the tax-gatherer, to pay the salaries of sinecurists and pensioners, and other questionable expences of the state.

Married.] Edward Knight esq. M.D. to Miss Elizabeth Horton, of Stafford.—Mr. John Jones, to Miss Ann Pitt, both of Wolverhampton.—Mr. Samuel Forster, to Mrs. Jones, both of Leek.—Mr. Samuel Jones, of Hatton, to Miss Arden, of Achley.—Mr. William Hood, of Walton, to Miss Jane Turner, of Stoue.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, on Snowhill, 84, Mr. Daniel Fieldhouse.

At Walsall, Mr. Mullender.—Sophia, wife of Samuel Fletcher, esq.

At Wednesbury, 59, Mr. John Thropp.

At Leek, suddenly, Mr. James Wardle.

At Newcastle, the wife of Mr. T. Carryer.

WARWICKSHIRE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR, Birmingham, Nov. 9, 1816.
MANY false reports having been industriously circulated respecting the cause of the disturbances which occurred in this town on the evening of Monday, the 28th ult., I now propose to give you a short but impartial account of the origin and progress of the affair, and of all the leading circumstances connected with it, requesting you will give publicity to the same, by means of your valuable publication, the "Monthly Magazine."

Mr. Jabel, a printer and bookseller of this town, having exposed in his shop-windows, during the course of the day in question, several printed copies of a "Patriotic Address" purporting to have been written by an inhabitant of Bolton, in Lancashire, for the advice and guidance of his fellow-townsmen; many persons stopt to read it as they passed, and towards the close of the day, a great crowd had collected round the windows, each seeming desirous to have a sight of one of these papers.

Though the whole tenor of this "Address" was highly commendatory of a peaceful and submissive line of conduct on the part of the lower orders of the community towards ministers in general, and the measures pursued by government, yet it contained some passages which were certainly but ill calculated to calm the minds of people labouring under the pressure of times like the present, when thousands, and tens of thousands of persons are wholly destitute of employment, or of the means of obtaining a subsistence, except from the charitable contributions of their more wealthy neighbours, or the scanty pittance allowed them by their respective parishes.

In one of the passages to which I refer, it is said, that "matters would not be any better at all if the plan was to be adopted which is called parliamentary reform;" and that "to all practical purposes, parliament is as well constituted as it can be." The absurdity and untruth of what is here advanced, must be evident to every enlightened and unprejudiced mind, and therefore need no comment. We cannot wonder that this "Address" should have operated in the way it has done, when we consider that almost all parties, even of opposite sentiments, unite in censuring it, as calculated to produce effects the very reverse of what it seems to have been intended to produce; indeed, "so ill adapted" says the News, "has this composition been deemed to preserve peace and order in the kingdom, that it has been decidedly condemned by men whose prejudices in other respects are ever in favour of passive obedience and non-resistance." In support of this assertion, the editor gives

quotations

quotations from the Times and the Morning Herald; but, since the opinions of both, in effect are nearly the same, I shall confine myself here to a short extract from the former:—"The Address printed at Birmingham," says the Times, "and exhibited by a printer there, with a view to tranquillize the inhabitants, but which unfortunately had so different an effect, like many other well-intended measures, errs from want of judgment; it endeavours to palliate evils which are too obvious to be denied, and it excuses misconduct which cannot be justified."

Thus, then, we see that the "Address" alone must have been amply sufficient to have somewhat irritated the feelings of such as were already disaffected towards the present government, and to have excited some degree of resentment against Mr. Jabet for thus publicly exposing and sanctioning it; but, in addition to this, another circumstance operated to the prejudice of that gentleman, which was as follows:—a report was spread by a person in the crowd, stating that Mr. Jabet had declared it as his opinion, that "nine shillings per week were sufficient for the support of a man, his wife, and six children;" this report has since been proved to have been utterly false, according to the public acknowledgment of the person by whom it was first circulated. This latter circumstance, in conjunction with the former, at length worked upon the minds of the people to such a degree, that they proceeded to acts of open violence, and in the course of the evening broke nearly all the panes in the windows in front of Mr. Jabet's house: the aid of the military, however, being called in, the crowd was soon after dispersed, but not till considerable damage had been done.

A copy of the resolutions of the "Birmingham Hampden Club," a society lately established in this town, whose chief object is to assist by every legitimate means in their power in the promotion of the truly great and important work of Parliamentary Reform, having, it is said, been produced in the crowd by one of the members of that society, and who was himself, it is also said, among the number of these disturbers of the public tranquillity, an opinion has thence originated, that the disgraceful proceedings of the 28th ult. were caused and promoted by the Hampden Club; but, suppose these reports to be true, (which I am not aware they have yet been proved to be,) I would ask, can any body of men be answerable for the conduct of its members as individuals? and, because the actions of one among their number may have been criminal, shall we condemn the whole Society? With regard to the influence which a perusal of the resolutions of the Hampden Club might have upon the minds of

the riotously disposed, it has been very justly remarked by the editor of the News, that "they will there learn, that the road to a successful resistance of the present spirit of misrule adopted by ministers, is not by rioting, but by a unanimous stand of the embodied public opinion."

In consequence of the unwarrantable supposition that the Hampden Club has taken an active part in promoting the late disturbances, an opinion which, in this town, is, I believe, exclusively confined to persons whose political sentiments differ from those which are avowed by that society, much obloquy has been thrown upon it, and in some of the London papers it has been declaimed against in the most open, unjustifiable, and violent manner; the Courier and the Sun, in particular, have filled several of their columns with the most unqualified and scurrilous abuse of it, and the former of these two writers has vented his spleen against Mr. Edmonds, the Society's chairman, in the most virulent language, and has asserted of him some of the grossest and most palpable falsehoods. From a personal knowledge of Mr. Edmonds, who is engaged in the arduous task of the instruction of youth, I feel no hesitation in pronouncing him a man of unsullied reputation, whose highest ambition would be to render himself subservient to the best interests of his country, and it is with peculiar pleasure I embrace the opportunity now afforded me, of thus publicly doing justice to his worth. Though I have myself no connexion with the Hampden Club, I am acquainted with several of its leading members, persons whose characters, I will venture to say, are unimpeachable.

T. CLARK, jun.

A number of men, artisans and others, at Birmingham, have been put on the roads at 1s. per day, payable out of a voluntary rate, tax, or subscription. The local newspapers state that some of the best shops are abandoned, from an impossibility to meet the extent of taxation.

Married.] Mr. Richard Lloyd, to Mrs. Lewis.—Mr. George Wetherly, to Miss Phoebe Watton.—Mr. William Shaw, to Miss Nicholls.—Mr. Jarvis Turner, to Miss Caroline Wilday: all of Birmingham.—Charles Butlin, esq. of Rugby, to Miss Lydia Worthington, of Brockhurst.—Mr. R. Southall, jun. of Birmingham, to Miss Anne Easton, of Petworth.—Mr. Hall, of Birmingham, to Miss Sarah Yate, of Bridgnorth.

Died.] At Birmingham, in Church-street, 34, Mr. William Rodgers.—65, Mrs. Sarah Moore.—In Weaman-street, 72, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, regretted.—In Worcester-street, 50, Mr. Joseph Ryley, respected.—In Friday-street, 57, Mr. William Ashbee.—In Laurence-street, 70, Mrs. Thompson.

At Coventry, Mr. Alderman Williamson.
At Warwick, 56, Mr. Wilkinson.
At Allesley, the wife of R. Lloyd, esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

The bank of Messrs. Trevor, Richards, and Co. of Whitchurch, has stopped payment.

A stage-coach was lately upset on its passage down the hill from Brosely to the Ironbridge, by which an outside passenger was killed on the spot.

Married.] R. C. Phillips, esq. of the R.N. to Miss Marianne Stokes, of Ryton.—Mr. Adney, of Wenlock, to Miss Oliver, of Harnage Grange.—Mr. John Crowther, of Kenley, to Miss Ann Langley, of Harley.—Mr. John Armstrong, to Mrs. Mary Pidgeon, of Upton Magna.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in Clarendon-buildings, Mrs. Margaret Owen.—Mrs. Lawrence.—65, Mrs. Ann Cork.—Mr. W. Ford, of Pride Hill.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Sarah Lowe.—The widow of the Rev. T. Molland.

At Much Wenlock, 91, the widow of the Rev. Stephen Prytherch, M.A.

At Cardiston-park, Miss Elizabeth Jones.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Christopher Brookbanks, of Stourbridge, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of Westheath.—Mr. Chellingworth, of Duncton, to Miss Elizabeth Williams, of Perry.—Mr. John Rawlings, of Tenbury, to Miss Spencer, of Gloucester.—T. Varranton, esq. of Tenbury, to Miss Mary Cook, of Cotton-hill.

Died.] At Worcester, Thomas Wakeman, esq.—89, Mrs. Mary Coal, much esteemed and regretted.

At Stourbridge, 60, Mr. Edward Perrins, justly respected.

At Pershore, the wife of Adm. Fayerman.

At Sidbery, Mrs. Worthington.—At Upton, 68, Mrs. Elizabeth Thacker.—At Astwood-house, Miss Harrietta Parkes.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Bishop of Hereford has circulated an able and exemplary address to the clergy of his diocese, recommending, in the most praiseworthy terms, the distresses of the labouring and manufacturing poor to their consideration.

Died.] At Hereford, 81, the Rev. John Barrott, vicar of Almley, much respected.—Mr. Clarke.—In Church-street, Mr. Thomas Newell.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A resolution was entered into at the last Gloucester Quarter-sessions, whereby the magistrates determined, that for the purpose of finding employment for the poor during the ensuing year, no means were so advisable as to afford constant work on the highways; a permanent advantage would arise to the public at a small expense or local tax, and the spirit of industry among those who may and ought to

contribute to their own maintenance by their labour, meet with its due reward.—

“Though, says the editor of a provincial paper, this may appear at first sight objectionable, as imposing *new burthens* on the present heavy parish rates, the evil will be only temporary, and will in the end prove the best economy.”—“We agree,” says another editor, “that on this occasion much is due to the starving people from ‘the lives and fortunes men,’ who passionately stimulated the government to bring the country into its present condition—but the ministers may well adjourn the Parliament and look coolly on, if the feelings of the people can be made the means of voluntarily taxing themselves. The government and the war-party have great obligations to perform at this crisis.”

At the late Monmouthshire Quarter-Sessions, held at Usk, the magistrates agreed to represent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the reduced state of the county by taxes and rates, and the impossibility of paying those now becoming due; they therefore resolved to request some remission of taxation. These measures were carried by a large majority, but Lord Granville Somerset dissented.

Captain Fotheringham is elected Master of the Ceremonies at Cheltenham, in room of the late Mr. King.

Married.] Mr. Charles Stewart Ruthven, to Miss Sarah Elmslie, both of Gloucester.—Mr. Frederick Lewin, to Miss Ann Martin.—Mr. Thomas Pritchard Saunders, to Miss Emma Bale.—Mr. J. Nicholls, to Miss Maria Hemmings, all of Bristol.—The Rev. E. J. Evans, A.B. of Loughbrickland, Downshire, to Miss Elizabeth Kentish, of Park-street, Bristol.—James Matthews, esq. of Cheltenham, to Miss Elizabeth Miller, of Hasfield.—The Rev. John Fry, of Colford, to Miss Eliza Trotter, of Winnall's Hill.—Mr. Hewlett, of Eastington, to Miss Ballinger, of Corse.—Mr. William Gillard, of Chepstow, to Miss Jane Farmer, of Bristol.—John Dymock, esq. of Stonehouse, to Miss Emma Parkinson, of Hexton-square, London.

Died.] At Gloucester, in Southgate-street, Mrs. Martin.—80, Mr. Hale.

At Bristol, 58, Mr. William Williams, much respected.—51, Mr. John Horler.—Miss Sarah Ford.—34, Mrs. Sarah Lissett Jacques, regretted.

At Cirencester, 92, the widow of Mr. John Cherrington.

At Cheltenham, 47, the Rev. B. Capel Heming, D.D. rector of Rotherfield Grays.—52, Major Gen. Sir Geo. Holmes, K.C.B. 64, Mrs. Wadley, much respected.

At Tewkesbury, the widow of William Martin, esq.

At Monmouth, the widow of Mr. James Vaughan.—Mrs. Synor.

At Abergavenny, 75, Mr. Moses Cohen, much respected.

OXFORDSHIRE.

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Married.] Mr. W. Timberlake, of Oxford, to Miss Allam, of Beckley.—Mr. Richard Sirett, of Bicester, to Miss Ann Hawkins, of Buckingham.—Mr. William Billing, of Pyrton, to Miss Mary Billing, of Reading.—Mr. John Jackson, to Miss Ann Bunting, both of Witney.—Mr. William Tite, to Miss Hannah Hunt, both of Banbury.—Mr. Withers, of Chiselhampton, to Miss Stroud, of Barbican, London.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. Allen.

At Woodstock, Miss Susannah Townsend, justly regretted.

At Headington, Mr. Bryan.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

Married.] Mr. J. Rhymer, of Denham, to Miss Randall.—Mr. Noah Belcher, of Goosey, to Miss Giles, of Leythorp.

Died.] At Wargrave, the widow of the Rev. J. Tickell, rector of Gawsorth.

At Turweston, Miss Mary Causton.

HERTS AND BEDS.

The deposits into the Bedford Saving-Bank, since its establishment in May, amount to near 1,500l.; Benefit Societies being permitted to put their stock into that bank, not exceeding 200l.

Married.] Mr. Chinery, of Cheshunt, to Miss Emma Rivers, of Trimley St. Mary.

Died.] At Bedford, 26, Frederick Joseph Levins, esq.

At Cheshunt, 70, Thomas Sanders, M.D.

At Leighton Buzzard, 79, Mr. Thomas White.

At Watford, the wife of Harrold Stewart, esq.

At Potton, Mrs. H. Verrall.

At Bishops Stortford, 63, Isaac Lake, deeply regretted by his relations, nor less by his employers, (Messrs. Hawkes and Co.,) in whose service, as a brewer, he had been upwards of twenty years. His talents and information were highly respectable; and the zeal and honesty he displayed in the discharge of the duties which, in his situation, devolved upon him, are beyond all praise. Mirthful, jocose, fond of anecdote, peculiar in his habits, manners, and appearance, he had much original character, and it will be long ere he is forgotten by his townsmen.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The Northampton Saving-Bank has, in eleven weeks, received various deposits, amounting to 1,853l.

Married.] Mr. John Wilson, of Peterborough, to Miss E. Parkinson, of Northborough.—Mr. Francis Sheppard, of Paulerspury, to Miss Sarah Browne, of Towcester.—Mr. T. Merry, of Abington-Mills, to Miss Harriet Pell, of Overstone.

Died.] At Northampton, 71, Mrs. Arden.—63, Mr. E. Law.

At Peterborough, 55, Mr. Edw. Sissons.

At Wellingborough, 69, Mr. Charles Robinson.

At Thetford, 76, Michael Wodhull, esq.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

The Seatonian prize is this year adjudged to the Rev. C. H. Terrot, M.A. of Trinity College, for his poem on *Hezekiah and Sennacherib*.

The subject of the Norrisian prize essay for the present year is, *The internal evidence of the genuineness and authenticity of the Gospels*.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Rogers, Fellow of Sidney College, to Miss Hackney, of Cambridge.—William Asplin, jun. esq. of Willingham, to Miss Mary Bletsoe, of Ascherton.—Thomas Brown, esq. of Shipby Hill, to Miss Shearing, of Paxfield-hall.

Died.] At Ely, 60, the Rev. Stephen Stephens, B.A. Minor Canon of Ely.—Mr. Thomas Wettenhall.

At Newmarket, Miss Charlotte Tuting.

At Chatteris, 78, Mrs. Elizabeth Isaacson, much and justly lamented.

At Wyton, Miss Frances Peck.

NORFOLK.

At the last Quarterly Assembly of the Corporation of Norwich, an Address was voted to the Regent, requesting him to enforce the utmost economy in the public expenditure, and to countenance every financial retrenchment, compatible with the security and welfare of the community; and that commercial and agricultural prosperity may be restored.

Married.] Mr. John Kidd, to Miss Mary Ann Forster.—Mr. R. H. Harris, to Miss Clabon.—Mr. Warner, to Miss Stevens: all of Norwich.—Mr. C. C. Daniell, of Davey-place, Norwich, to Miss Sarah Ursula Nuthall, of Ludlow.—R. Bathurst, esq. to Miss Jane Norris, of Tatterford.—Mr. John Bales, to Miss Mary Ann Simmonds, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. Richard England, jun. of Hindringham, to Miss Mary Ann Reeve, of Wighton.

Died.] At Norwich, 56, Mr. Sieley.—Mr. Pigge.—In St. Augustine's, at an advanced age, Mr. Brittingham.—Mrs. de Ronillon.—In Magdalen-street, the wife of Mr. Alderman Burrows.

At Yarmouth, 29, Mrs. Bond.—60, Mrs. Olley.—56, Mrs. Eaton.

At East Dereham, Mrs. E. Drozier.

At North Elmham, 80, Mr. Peter Johnson.—At North Walsham, 85, Mrs. Mary Fiddy.—At Foulsham, Mr. T. Manning, sen.—At Ryburgh, Mr. Gardiner, justly lamented.—At Freethorpe, 68, Mr. Trevett Read.—At Paston, 41, Mr. Francis Cremer.—At Brooke, 103, Mrs. *Tabetha Starling*.—At Tacolneston, 87, Mrs. Elizabeth Warren.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. W. C. Stafford, of Bury, to Miss M. A. Cullington, of Norwich.—Mr. E. Thompson, of Bury, to Miss Thompson, of Framlingham.—Mr. Thomas Archer, of Ipswich, to Miss Patience Chapman, of Fressingham.—Mr. Thomas Druce, of Bury, to Miss Crickmore, of Bungay.

Bungay.—John Chevallier, M.D. of Aspalball, to Miss Syer, of Keddington.—Mr. James Harrald, of Little Saxham, to Mrs. Marks, of Barrow.—The Hon. Thompson Vanneck, to Miss Mary Ann Palmer, of Halesworth.—Mr. Smith, Hadleigh, to Miss Elizabeth Emmerson, of Aldham.

Died.] At Bury, 65, Mr. John Harrison.—53, Mr. Richard Sparke, much respected.—In Northgate-street, 39, Mr. George Deal, justly regretted.—63, Mrs. S. Adams.

At Ipswich, 82, Major Richards, much respected.—The Rev. Temple Chevallier, rector of Baddingham.—73, the wife of Dr. Spark.

At Southwold, 33, Mr. Launcelot Davie.

At Framlingham, 60, Mrs. M. Thompson.

At Ixworth, 24, Mrs. S. Lenmon.

At Acton, Mr. William Bassett, much respected.—At Fordham, 68, Mr. William Gedge, much and justly respected.—At Stauning-field, 22, Mr. B. Hale.

ESSEX.

The labouring poor of this county continue in a deplorable state, their applications from necessity being often rejected by the overseers.

Married.] Mr. John Baker, of Colchester, to Miss Sarah Baker, of Ipswich.—Charles Tindal, esq. R.N. to Miss Anne Grant, of Thoby Priory.—Mr. D. Risbee, of Bradfield, to Miss Elizabeth Solmes, of Daubury.—At Bradfield, Mr. T. Brown, to Miss Lucy Clark, of Great Bentley.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Elliot; he practised medical electricity with great success.

At Colchester, J. Sack, esq.

At Saffron Walden, 76, Mr. William Archer, alderman of that Corporation.

At Manningtree, Mr. Bowman.—81, Mrs. Canham.

At Bocking, 84, Mrs. Elizabeth Holmsted.

At Woodford, 69, John Hill, esq.

At South Okendon, John Goodere, esq.

At Witham, the widow of Mr. John Humphreys.—At Great Coggleshall, Mrs. M. A. Townsend.

KENT.

At a late numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Chatham, a liberal sum of money was voluntarily subscribed, to be disbursed under the direction of a Committee of six, in providing necessary employment for the industrious poor.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of Gillingham was recently held at the Assembly Rooms, Brompton, convened by public notice, to take into consideration the best means of alleviating the distress of the labouring poor. The meeting was fully and respectably attended, and a voluntary subscription immediately entered into.

Married.] Mr. William Davey, to Miss E. Marsh.—Mr. William Castle, to Miss Mary Wigzell.—Mr. John Fisher, jun. to Miss Martin.—Mr. T. Somerford, to Miss Welby.—Mr. William Taylor, to Miss Mary Debbs: all of Canterbury.—Mr. John Marsh Wood, of Hargree, to Miss Mary Wootton, of Canterbury.—Alexander Watson, esq. to Miss Benedicta Grant, both of Dover.—Mr. Thomas Middleton, of Dover, to Miss Ann Gilbert, of Hythe.—James Lloyd, esq. to Miss Sedden, both of Rochester.—Dennis Kelly, esq. to Miss Lefevre Pownell, of Sittingbourne.—Mr. Prance, of Maidstone, to Miss Thompson, of Poplar.—Mr. Henry Simmonds, of Maidstone, to Miss Hindson, of Stockbury.—Mr. Ozias Kemp, to Miss Mary Ann Cole, both of Whitstable.—Mr. Stephen Deboll, to Miss Harriet Peel, both of Cranbrook.

Died.] At Canterbury, 28, Mr. William Luddington, much respected.—76, Mr. Wells, one of the Brothers of John's Hospital.—19, Miss Martha Sutton, justly esteemed.

At Ramsgate, 75, Mr. William Guy.—Mr. Thomas Woodward, much and justly esteemed.

At Margate, 70, Mr. Daniel Barwise.—In High-street, Miss Brooman.

At Dover, Mrs. Collard.

At Chatham, 32, Mrs. Marshall.

At Maidstone, Mr. Sheppard.—Mrs. Crook.—The wife of Mr. John Ruck, much respected.

At Ashford, 57, Mr. William Horton.

At Monkton Thanet, at an advanced age, Mr. Fuller.—At Smeeth, 43, Mrs. Martin, regretted.—At Acol, 57, Mrs. Sidders.—At Whitstable, 70, Mrs. Holt.

SUSSEX.

Brighton manages to thrive in the midst of the general distress: many new houses being in embryo there.

Died.] At Chichester, Mr. Clemence.—The widow of Mr. J. Richardson, of Petersfield.

At Brighton, in Ship-st. R. Day, esq.

At Worthing, 41, Mr. Dixon.—33, Mr. Winslow Morton.

At Battle, Mr. James Inskip, suddenly.

At Eastbourne, Mr. Fuller, jun. much and justly respected.—At Kingston, Mr. Henly.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Lieut. George Young, of the 38th regiment, to Miss Hallum, of Southampton.—Mr. James Walker, to Miss Mary Barnes, both of Southampton.—George Hoar, esq. of Tvyford Lodge, to Miss Clerk, of Upper Seymour-st. Portman-square, London.—Samuel Smith, esq. of Portsmouth, to Miss E. Caroline Payne, of Portsea.—Mr. Henry Lock, to Miss Clark, both of Portsea.—Mr. J. C. Mortley, of Portsmouth, to Miss Shorter, of Barges Common.—At Alverstoke, Lieut. W. J.

W. J. Deare, of the 28th regiment, to Mrs. Hallowell.—James Green, esq. to Mrs. John Reed, of Portsea.—Lieut. T. L. Robins, R. N. to Mrs. E. Sharp, both of Forton.—Mr. Gould, of Fordingbridge, to the widow of the Rev. Mr. Macgibbon.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. Sarah Smith.—Sophia, wife of the Rev. John Haygarth, rector of Upham.

At Southampton, the wife of Samuel Holden.

At Gosport, 48, Mr. Robert White.

At Portsmouth, 28, the wife of Mr. William Teideman.

At Portsea, Mr. Thomas Eastman, much regretted.—Mr. Fowles, respected.—In King-street, Mr. Hawkins.

At Romsey, 77, Mrs. Allen.

At Leckford, 60, Mr. J. Dowling.—At Hedley, Miss Susan Morgan.—At Sparshot, at an advanced age, Mr. Sturges.

WILTSHIRE.

Warminster Fair was the largest ever known. The greater part of sheep penned were sold, but the prices were not equal to those obtained at Devizes green fair. Neat beasts, which were also numerous, were quite a drug. Cheese met a dull sale, from 36s. to 56s.

Married.] The Rev. R. Sloper, of Devizes, to Mrs. Hunson, of London.—The Rev. George Bevan, of Foxbury, to Miss Anne Buchanan, of Glasgow.—Joseph Batchelor, esq. Stormoor Cottage, to Miss Rebecca Chapman, of Hawkrigge.

Died.] At Trowbridge, 42, Mr. R. Webb. At Wilton, Mr. Thomas Mease, suddenly.

At Westbury, Mr. Thomas Wright Lowe, greatly regretted.

At the Castle House, Calne, William Powell Bendry, esq. a justice of peace for this county.

At Pewsey, at an advanced age, the Rev. James Townsend, M.A. Rector of Pewsey. As a scholar, mineralogist, fossilist, and conchologist, he stood particularly pre-eminent. His "Travels in Spain," and his "Character of Moses established as an Historian," confirmed his literary character. In early life he fell under the lash of the late Rev. R. Graves, of Claverton, who described his peculiarities in his keen satire, "the Spiritual Quixote." Mr. Townsend was one of the principal projectors of, and a very considerable share holder in, the Kennet and Avon Canal.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The counties of Somerset and Gloucester have formed an association to petition Parliament for a duty of 30 per cent. on the importation of all agricultural produce capable of being grown in England, and a drawback of 10 per cent. on the exportation of all such produce as can be abundantly produced.

A plan has been adopted at Forme for the relief of the industrious Poor. As

many as are out of employment, on application to the parish-officers, are instantly engaged in quarrying stones by the load, at which they earn 8s. or 10s. per week, paid out of the parish rates; the stones are then taken to a depot, and disposed of for purposes of building and repairing the roads.

Married.] Mr. Evans, of Springfield-place, to Miss Harriet Thurston, of Kingsmead-terrace, Bath.—At Bathampton, James Jackson, esq. to Frances, daughter of Samuel Ward, esq. of Hampton-hill-house.—Mr. John Cogan, of Taunton, to Miss Mary Debbens, of Bath.—At Bridgewater, Mr. Taylor, to Miss Baller.—Mr. Waldron, of Fivehead, to Miss Hannah Trott, of Bishop-pool-farm.—Mr. Welch, of Redlands, to Miss Kelso, of Ansford.

Died.] At Bath, in Great Stanhope-street, the widow of John Tyler, esq. of Redland, justly regretted.—Madame Dalletmand.—In Princes-street, 46, Mr. William Stockman, sen.—Mr. James Coxhead.—In Blomfield-place, 36, Clement Wilson Crutwell, esq. an eminent surgeon of this city, universally regretted.—In Chapel-row, Miss Rebecca Hibbert.

At Frome, Mr. Harry Ball, universally respected.—Mr. John Angel.—Mrs. Trotman.

At Bridgewater, at an advanced age, Mrs. Giles.

At Chard, the wife of the Rev. W. S. Bradley, vicar of that place, and prebendary of Wells.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bishop's Candle, the Earl of Errol, to the Hon. Harriet Somerville.—Thomas Henning, esq. of Alton Pancras, to Miss Mary Parr, of Poole.

Died.] At Sherborne, Robert Lewis, esq. At Poole, Thomas Slade, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Raddon, to Miss Badcock.—Mr. James Hooper, jun. to Miss Maria Endicott: all of Exeter.—G. F. C. Colman, esq. to Miss Theresa Ofgans, of Plymouth.—Mr. Kent, Master R.N. to Miss Pearn, of George-street Dock.—Mr. A. N. Groves, of Plymouth, to Miss Maria Berthia Thompson, of George-street, Hanover-square, London.—At Teignmouth, Mr. Hamlyn, to the widow of Capt. Wm. Walsh.—Mr. John Moore, to Miss Pearce, of Stonehouse.

Died.] At Exeter, the widow of Mr. Joseph Phillips.—63, the widow of Robert Russel, esq. much and deservedly esteemed.

At Exmouth, Gen. Alexander Mercer.

At Chumleigh, 83, Mr. William Curtis, justly respected.

At Alphington, 52, Mr. James Hallett, deservedly lamented.

At Whiteway, Mrs. Bridgeman.—On Heavitree Road, 84, Mrs. Burrow.—At Halloway-farm, Kenn, 31, J. Harris, esq.

CORNWALL.

The Cornish Resolutions in our next. *Married.*] John Henry Vivian, esq. of Truro, to Miss Sarah Jones, of Swansea.—John Yarde Fowies, esq. to Miss Hearn, of St. Austle.—Mr. William Paynter, to Miss Stevens, of Kenwyn.

Died.] At Fowey, Benj. Bloomfield, esq. senior alderman of that borough.

At Falmouth, suddenly, Mrs. Downing.

WALES.

The Marquis of Anglesea has industriously enquired in the nature and extent of the distresses of the poor on his estates in Wales, and is liberally adopting measures to alleviate them.

Married.] The Rev. W. Hewson, to Miss Anne Bassett, both of Swansea.—William Salmon, esq. of Cowbridge, to Miss Hester Deere, of Penline-court.—At Myford, Arnold Burrowes, esq. to Miss Harriet Beresford, of Trefmanney.—Mr. John Bamford, to Miss E. Powell, both of Neath.—Simon Lloyd, esq. of Plasyn-dre, to Miss Eliza Jones, of the Lodge, Bala.—Thomas Lloyd Fletcher, esq. of Maesgwaylod Lodge, to Miss Charlotte Towers, of Queen Ann-street, London.

Died.] At Wrexham, Mr. J. Edwards.

At Carmarthen, 75, Mrs. W. Davies.

At Haverfordwest, the widow of the Rev. B. Gibbon, of Penaly.

At Brecon, the Rev. John Williams, Catholic priest, of that town, greatly respected.—87, Mr. John Griffiths, much and deservedly respected.

At Lanharran, the widow of Richard Jenkins, esq.—At Heullan, 60, David Lewis, esq. a justice of the peace for the counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen, justly regretted.—At St. Bride's-hill, 29, Miss Elizabeth Rees, of Pendyne, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

IRELAND.

Almost every parish in Dublin has passed pointed resolutions on the subject of sinecures and excessive taxation.

Married.] At Ardree Glebe-house, Tyrone, C. E. Allen, esq. to Miss Meredith.—E. W. Dickenson, esq. to Miss Corry, of Newry.—Charles Naugle, esq. of Kildalky, county of Meath, to Mrs. Cecilia Conolly, of Newhaggard.

Died.] At Dublin, 43, T. R. Babington, esq.

At Budhill, county of Tipperary, Richard Going, esq.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Sierra Leone, John Donovan, esq. advocate of that colony, and lately a reporter of Parliamentary Debates. He was a man of strong natural talents, and of great integrity and honour.

At Anteni, near Paris, at an advanced age, H. B. Sharp, esq.

At Paris, Mrs. Caroline Amherst, widow of W. Kerril A. esq. of the Bengal Civil Establishment.

At Stutgard, the reigning monarch, who married the Princess Royal of England.

In Meeklinburgh, 75, the reigning prince, brother of Queen Charlotte.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Friends of this Miscellany, who may be desirous of completing their Sets or Volumes, are requested to take notice, that, for the purpose of encouraging their Design, the several Numbers composing the first FORTY VOLUMES, or to the Commencement of 1816, will be sold at ONE SHILLING AND THREE PENCE per Number, till the first of May next; but, after that time, they can be had only at the usual Price of Two Shillings. The increased Demand for this Work, in every part of the World where the English Language is read, and the Interruptions of the Supply in foreign Countries, owing to successive Wars, will, it is presumed, render this Proposal an Accommodation to many of our distant Readers, as well as to many new Subscribers at Home.

The Favourites of M. LANGLES—MR. CLEMENT COOTE—A. Z.—BARON LERRY—MR. A. KYNE—MR. W. TAYLOR—MR. W. GOODMAN—MR. J. LAWRENCE—An Old Abolitionist—Neptune—S. F. G.—J. L.—&c. came to hand too late to appear in the current Number.

Two Tours in France and Flanders, made in the present Autumn, will be commenced in our next or next following Numbers.

We shall be obliged to any of our Readers in Jamaica, Trinidad, or Demerara, for correct Reports of what is passing on the Spanish Main.

The Pressure of Matter evident in our Pages must be our Apology for the Delay of many accepted Communications.

Original Materials towards an Authentic Life of R. B. SHERIDAN are deferred for the same reason; as is the long-promised Memoir of our old Friend S. J. PRATT.

ARISTIDES enquires about "the Heroes of Liberty, scattered by the Triumph of the Imperial and Royal Confederates;" and we hope in an early Number to be able to satisfy his Curiosity.

We should be glad to receive correct Information from Readers in the United States relative to the actual Condition of Emigrants in those States, the Accounts in the English Ministerial Papers representing them as seeking Means of Return.

LEUMAS of Bedford puts a forced Construction on the Passage in the CORNUCOPIA.

We have received a Pound Note from C. D. for the long-suffering Prisoners in the Fleet, who are detained under Charges of Contempts of Court.

The Friends of this Miscellany, who may be desirous of completing their Sets or Volumes, are requested to take notice that, for the purpose of encouraging their Design, the several Numbers composing the first FORTY VOLUMES, or to the Commencement of 1816, will be sold at ONE SHILLING and THREE PENCE per Number, till the first of May next; but, after that time, they can be had only at the usual Price of Two Shillings. The increased Demand for this Work, in every part of the World where the English Language is read, and the Interruptions of the supply in foreign Countries, owing to successive Wars, will, it is presumed, render this Proposal an Accommodation to many of our distant Readers, as well as to many new Subscribers at Home.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE laudable desire of extending the bounds of knowledge and aggrandizing the domains of literature, in fine, views less brilliant, but, in appearance, more solid, the extension of commerce, have of late years more particularly directed the attention of learned Europeans to the study of the oriental living languages; and also drawn the attention and secured the sanction of several governments for this species of study, and those who devoted themselves to it; the publication of numerous elementary works has been favored and encouraged; several establishments consecrated to the teaching of these languages have been richly endowed, and enjoy special protection, from which the noble emulation which exists between the Academy of the Oriental Languages of Vienna, the Royal College of France, the Royal and Special School of the Oriental Languages at the Royal Library at Paris, the College of Fort William at Calcutta, the East-India College at Hertford, &c. &c. May we soon have to add to this interesting nomenclature the Asiatic Academy, of which the plan has been skilfully traced on a grand scale in a memoir published at St. Petersburg in 1810. Such an establishment would greatly contribute to initiate us in the knowledge of the Tartar idioms, as the learned professors of Calcutta have procured us that of the sacred language of the Brahmins, and its derivatives. Already several voluminous grammars of this language have been published at Calcutta, at Serampore, and at London; but, that the learned who study those precious works might derive from them all the fruit they were entitled to expect, a Sanscrit Dictionary, explained in an Eu-

ropean language, and compiled alphabetically, was wanting. For, notwithstanding the great reputation in India of the treasure of Amara Sinha, (Eimara Cocha,) first published in part by Father Paulin de St. Bartholomew,* and afterwards entirely with an English translation, by the celebrated orientalist H. T. Colebrooke, esq.,† it is far from filling up the lacuna of which I complain. Struck with the justice of these complaints, and probably too with the ill-founded reproaches of a scientific monopoly, which some learned men of Europe charged on those of India, Mr. Wilson has occupied himself on the work in question; and never fell a nobler enterprise into hands more worthy, for Mr. Wilson unites an immense

* *Amara Sinha*, sectio prima de cœlo, curante Paulino a St. Bartholomæo; Romæ 1798, 4to. The missionary, whose Indian erudition is at least suspicious, has taken the name of the author for the title of the work, and we have every reason to believe that he has merely published what was executed so long ago by Hanxlyden, although the latter and his editor have employed the Malabar characters, with which I am unacquainted; these characters, if I may judge by the transcription in Roman letters, corresponds pretty exactly with the text written in Dēvanāgarī.

† *Amara Cosha*, a Sanscrit dictionary with an English interpretation; by H. T. Colebrooke, Serampore, 1808. I cannot refrain from observing here, that the author of the most celebrated Sanscrit Dictionary is not perhaps anterior to the 12th century; M. Bentley emits the same opinion in the Asiatic Researches, vol. vii. and Mr. Colebrooke, in the preface even of the edition he has given of this dictionary, cannot extend its antiquity beyond 1000 years; he places Amara Sinha and Calidasa about 800 A. D.

oriental and classical erudition to a profound knowledge of the Sanscrit, the Bengalee, the Persian, the Arabic, and the principal dead and living languages of Europe. Although nothing could be more foreign to the nature of his undertaking than poetic talent, I cannot here refrain from expressing my exalted idea of the poetic talent of Mr. Wilson, from his excellent and elegant translation in verse of the Sanscrit poem of Calidasa, *Megha Dicta*, or the Cloud Messenger.* The variety of quotations spread through the numerous notes, display the scholar of refined taste and profound erudition.

If such a rare union of talent be not necessary for the compilation of a dictionary, they will at least contribute to its perfection. In fact, although the work of Mr. Wilson is the first of its kind, we easily discover in it the hand of the master; and I hesitate not to pronounce his first essay a real *chef-d'œuvre*, for I have every reason to believe that the dictionary is extremely correct; every word is presented under all the modifications and all the variations of which it is susceptible, its different significations are carefully enumerated. In truth, I should have wished examples to have accompanied the precept, and these could not fail to present themselves, in an immense variety, to so learned an orientalist as Mr. Wilson, who is so familiar with the best works in the Sanscrit, as I perceive by the abridgment of the titles only, of works quoted in almost every article. These references may supply the want of examples, for those who have the means of consulting the original text. This plan adopted by the most laborious and the most celebrated of oriental lexicographers, Edmund Castello, in his admirable Heptaglot Dictionary, has the great advantage of considerably reducing the size of the work; and it was undoubtedly on this account that Mr. Wilson

* The *Megha Dicta*, or Cloud Messenger, a poem in the Sanscrit language, by Calidasa, translated into English verse, with notes and illustrations, by Horace Hayman Wilson, &c. 4to. Calcutta, 1813. Calidasa, one of the most celebrated Indian poets, was cotemporary with Amara Sinha; he was one of the nine poets who formed the ornament of the court of Vicramaditya, who must not be confounded, with whose death forms the Indian era, surnamed Sambat, who died B.C. 56; and we perceive by the preceding note, that the Vicramaditya flourished at most 1000 years since.

has chosen to adopt it, and also to excuse himself from giving the pronunciation of the Sanscrit words, which would have been very agreeable to many persons not familiar with that language, but who are fond of the philosophical study of languages in general, or who prosecute researches on the religion, the geography, and the history of India. Indeed this addition would not have been without its value, even for those who can read the Devanagary character, which is principally made use of in writing Sanscrit. The types employed in printing this dictionary are, if I may be allowed the expression, microscopic, especially in the explanations; and, whether it arises from the imperfection in the engraving of them, or careless press-work, certain *phala*, or groupes, demand the greater attention of the reader, as they only present isolated words, and sometimes only parts of words. These slight inconveniences are doubtless attributable to the author's wish to compress his work within the smallest bounds, and nevertheless it will compose 1000 pages of closely printed large quarto, in double, if we may judge from the first 300 pages, which I already possess, and which I owe to the kindness of my learned friend, Capt. Lacket, professor of Arabic at the College of Fort William, and author of an excellent Arabic Grammar printed at Calcutta.† The 300 pages I possess comprise the 16 vowels, and the first four of the 34 consonants of the Devanagary alphabet; these 50 letters are susceptible of from 700 to 800 combinations, which form as many ligatures or groupes, more or less complicated, called *Phala*.

† The *Mint Amil* and *Shmrho Mint Amil*, two elementary treatises on Arabic syntax, &c. The examples and select anecdotes which Capt. Lacket has added to his translation of this Arabic treatise on grammar, renders his work far superior to any other Arabic Grammar hitherto published. His grave predecessors drew a few rare, and absolutely insignificant, examples, in an ocean of misplaced erudition and metaphysical grammar. Mr. Lacket has put his grammar in action, the short examples are well selected, and the anecdotes highly amusing, and his notes add to the stock of literature; and it is very agreeable to us to be able to add, that he is as amiable a man as he is an erudite scholar, and renders a just and grateful homage to the Indian and English authors whom he has consulted.

As a Dictionary cannot be fairly judged of by an extract; I will give a few articles, which will not be without interest for a certain class of readers.

AGASTI, masc. *Agastiss*; a name of a saint celebrated in Hindoo mythology; the son of Mithra and Varouna by Ouravaci: he is represented of little stature, some say that he was born in a basin of water; and he has the reputation of having swallowed the ocean, and having rendered it in urining. At his command, the chain of the Vindyx* mountains extended of itself, and rested in the same state; a miracle which has procured this saint the name he bears, which is derived from *Agā*, mountain, &c. &c.

AGNIBHOU, masc. *Agnibhouh*; a name of Skanda; the Indian god of war. Etymology.—*agni*, fire, *ignis*, and *bhou*, being or born of fire. Siva having cast his semen in the flame, in order to produce a warrior capable of subduing the demon Tarāca, the produce was Skanda. †

APAVARGA, masc. *Apavargah*; final beatitude; the state of the soul entirely delivered from the body; exemption from all kinds of transmigration; to abandon, to quit; the fruit or consequence of any act completely terminated; complement of an act; action brought to a period or conclusion, &c.

INDOU DJANAKA, masc. *Indou djana-kah*; the ocean. Etymol.—*Indou*, the moon; *djanaka*, father: the moon forms part of the objects produced by the CHURNING of the ocean.

INDOU POURA, masc. *Indou pourah*; a name of Boud-djah, the agent of the planet Mercury. Etymol.—*Indou*, the moon, and *poura*, son; the son of *Tchandra*; another name of the moon.

OM, indeclinable; the mystic name of the divinity placed at the head of all prayers, and the greater part of the books of the Hindoos. Etymol.—*A*, a name of Vishnou; *O*, a name of Siva; and *mo*, a name of Brahma; on this account *Om*

* Which separate Upper Hindoostan from the Dekkan, or the Peninsula.

† The orientals have changed the name of *Alexander* into *Sskender*, which does not differ much from *Scanda*. Out of respect for the partisans of the high antiquity of the Hindoos, I will not quote any other parallels or derivations; and I do not even insist too strongly upon the present one.

‡ On the Hindoo Systems of Astronomy, and their connection with history in ancient and modern times, in vol. viii. *Asiatic Researches*, No. 6.

designates the Indian Trinity, and expresses the three in one; a particle of common injunction; the same of consent, so be it, amen.

OUGRA, masc. *Ougrah*; a name of Siva; a name of a Malay tribe, who have the Kchetryx for fathers, and the Saudra for mothers. The employment of this caste, according to the Code of Menou, is to kill the animals who live in holes; according to the *Tantra*, an *Ougra* is a panegyrist, a bard; the plant *Morenga*, *Hygeranthera*, &c.

CALINDJARA, masc. *Calindjarah*; a name of Siva; a name of a rock of Bunderkhaud, the modern Calindger; the adjacent country; an assembly; a union of religious mendicants. Calindger is one of the places where these assemblies are held, and is mentioned in the *Veda* in the number of the *Tapacyasthâna*, or places consecrated to pious austerities, &c. Etymol.—*Cala*, time, or death; in the second case, *Calan*; and *djara*, that which produces old age, decline, &c.

These extracts, which it were easy to multiply, prove that this Dictionary contains a great number of articles of sufficient interest to pique the curiosity of the learned, and even determine several to study the Devanagar character, and soon after the Sanscrit; for the publication of this work, so ardently desired, will enable us seriously to pursue the study of this language; because by it we can dispense with the aid of the pundits; whom the English orientals employ, as living lexicons. There will then be opened to us the immense treasures contained in the literature of the Brahmins, an enjoyment of which we have already had the foretaste, in the excellent works of Messrs. Wilkins, Sir W. Jones, Colebrooke, Wilford, Carey, Marshman, Alex. Hamilton, &c. It ought not, however, to be dissembled, that this literature, so rich in philosophical, ascetic, and literary works, and even in theatrical pieces, does not contain a special treatise on geography, chronology, or history,—a circumstance which contributes to throw a certain doubt on the high antiquity claimed by the Indians, and which has not hitherto been seriously contested, except by Mr. Bentley.

I will not permit myself to enter upon this important and very difficult question; and will simply observe, that it would be possible to throw some light upon it in pursuing the numerous ramifications of the Sanscrit. These researches would offer more than one species

cies of interest and utility. "He who knows Sanscrit has already acquired a knowledge of one half of almost every vernacular language of India; while he who remains ignorant of it can never possess a perfect and critical understanding of any, though he may attain a certain proficiency in the practical use of them. The several dialects confounded under the common terms *Hindi, Hindavi, Hindoostani*, and *Bhasha*, deprived of Sanscrit, would not only lose all their beauty and energy, but, with respect to the power of expressing abstract ideas or terms in science, would be absolutely reduced to a state of barbarism. These, and the idioms peculiar to *Bengal, Ramarupa*, and the adjacent provinces—the *Tamil*, the *Telinga*, the *Carnatic*, the *Malabar*, together with that of the *Mahratta* states, and of *Gujurat*—so abound with *Sanscrit*, that scarcely a sentence can be expressed in either of them without its assistance. The learned languages of *Tibet*, of *Ava*, and of *Ceylon*, are enriched by it; and every one of them is indebted to it for its alphabet, however dissimilar their characters may seem at first sight."

To give to this quotation all the importance it demands, it is only necessary to name its justly venerated author, the illustrious Dr. Charles Wilkins, which would suffice, independant of all the details with which I have prefaced it, to demonstrate the high importance of the Sanscrit-English Dictionary on which Mr. Wilson is occupied; and we venture to predict, that the publication of this work, so ardently desired, will be not less honourable to the author than advantageous to the republic of letters.

LANGLES,

*Membre de l'Institut Royal de France,
(Academie des Belles Lettres).*

Paris; Nov. 14, 1816.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*,

SIR,

THE following memoranda have been extracted from the correspondence of a friend, who has passed several years upon the Continent; who has wandered from the southern extremity of the Peninsula to the northern and eastern parts of France, and is at present resident in the vicinity of Cambrai.

It is ever matter of especial wonder among the generality of readers and en-

quirers, that such anomalous and even opposite accounts should be given of the same people, upon equal authority; but admiration is often a superficial thing, and recourse to a certain ancient axiom will materially help to solve the difficulty—*nothing is, but which also is not*. No country or people upon the face of the earth furnish a more apt exemplification of this truth than France, the grand theatre of ne-plussage, of ultra-ism, of extremes of every kind—of philosophical light and natural barbarism; of the softest humanity and every social feeling, and of the most revolting indifference and savage hardness of heart; of the most exalted and universal sense and perception of political liberty and personal independence; that have ever possessed the heads and hearts of any people, ancient or modern, amid the most debasing voluntary humiliation and vivid affection for tyranny; of the most splendid and effectual efforts in the cause of luxurious accommodation, and miserable failure in the ordinary conveniences of life: as an attempt at some kind of finish to a picture yet incomplete, the French are scientifically the cleanliest, and, practically, among the nastiest, of all civilized people; and have had more genuine nonsense written concerning them, both in visits and revisits, than any other; to the mass of which, I, at any rate, shall make but a small addition. It is a hopeful scheme, no doubt, to form an estimate of the French *morale*, by the standard of English affection and prejudice; and a fair comparative statement of national demoralization (such is the modish phrase) in the aggregate, might occasion a strange and unlooked-for discovery.

Under a far inferior system of agriculture, France of late years has exhibited a striking superiority over this country in providing the first necessities, even to a surplus, for more than double the population. This appears to be effected for the greater part, by men of inferior property and estimation in the scale of society, to the English farmers. We indeed sometimes read of scientific agriculture in the transactions of the learned societies in France, but hear little of their eminent and improving cultivators; and, if the Tullian Duhamel has left any successors in that country, they are not to be found within the narrow limits of my information. The French equal us in their breeds of horned cattle, without possessing equal general advantages of pasture, and, as it should seem, are considerably

* Preface to the Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, by Charles Wilkins, esq. LL.D. &c. pp. 10 and 11.

siderably our superiors in the management of Merino sheep: they are far behind us in the construction and aptitude of the implements of husbandry. Few of their farms exhibit large stocks of cattle, or any prominent number of labourers, human or brute; and travellers marvel much at the extensive breadths of corn which they behold springing up, the abundant result of such an apparent small and inadequate quantum of labour; women and boys perform a very considerable and very active part, and, among the beasts of draught, asses take their turn, in company with horses, not greatly their superiors. The farm-horses in general are of an inferior description, and, by custom, kept so poorly throughout the winter, as just to prove their existence by the bare ability to move about; their ordinary horse-food is called *gros forage*, being a mixture of clover, lucerne, sainfoin, and other articles, with straw. France is the country of abundance and of cheapness, the product of smaller capitals and less skill than in the Netherlands and in England.

Merino sheep seem not to have extended much to the northern departments of France, where the climate is said not to be favourable to them; their price, so high previously to the invasion of Spain, has since accommodated itself to the ordinary price of sheep. In the above departments, the sheep are of the long and coarse-wooled breed, are housed every night, and fed upon straw and cut artificial grasses, green or dry. The mode of shepherding in France, where the whole country is open field, forms a curious instance of primitive simplicity and ingenuity, and, perhaps, of the superior docility of the continental dog: sheep are depastured in the lanes and ditches, and upon the partition banks, the flock being always attended by a shepherd and three or four dogs; the duty to which these dogs have been especially trained is to prevent the sheep from straying out of their bounds, and trespassing upon the corn; to this end, two dogs are stationed, one at each extremity of the boundary upon which the sheep feed, the dogs parading continually at a double quick march between the sheep and the corn, meeting each other half way, and never failing to seize the straying sheep.

The vicinity of Cambay is described as the sink of France, at any rate the constant rains of the present year have rendered it such: it is moreover characterized as the land of black currants and

grasshoppers. Crops of all kinds have received full as much injury as in this country. Potatoes were short, and will be dear, the soldiers, in aid of the farmers' distress, harvesting great quantities of those roots, without orders. The French beans are so entirely spoiled, that enough could not be gathered for seed, the haulm appearing quite black, as from the effect of fire. There is much misery in France, and haggard eyes and famished cheeks too often present themselves. Bread is both dear and of bad quality, price five sous, or two-pence half-penny per pound, whilst the labourer earns but fifteen sous, or seven-pence half-penny per day; this class seldom tastes flesh-meat in France. On the whole, however, living is still cheaper there than in England; as one proof of which, two pair of pigeons, with the sauce and potatoes, were lately purchased in Cambay market for twenty-four sous, or one shilling; and, by another bargain, ten pigeons were bought for as many pence; those birds, however, superabound in that neighbourhood.

Of curiosities, to which I was before a stranger, I find the following—a breed of tail-less fowls of beautiful plumage, the cocks of which are crowned with a large and bright red turban. Another breed of fowls which will not eat corn, and a breed of granivorous dogs. An orphan bitch, rescued from the field of Waterloo, has since produced a litter of milk without puppies; and has, at the suggestion of nature, obviated the danger of inflammation, by sucking herself night and day.

I have at length obtained intelligence of the *vin de Brie*, as pale in colour as white linen, of which I read at sixteen years of age, in the works of a continental physician, and could never afterwards obtain any tidings until last year, when my correspondent described it—'as white as the table-cloth, and as strong as thunder.'

By consequences, the farmers are in better circumstances in the southern and more fertile provinces, where beautifully fine linen is in common use in their houses, and, in many, considerable quantities of plate. Of their disposition and degree of intelligence, it is by no means, in the present times, an easy matter to form any satisfactory estimate, from their habitual reserve towards the English, which often assumes the semblance of churlishness. But they are essentially a social, moral, and kind-hearted people; and, to appearance,

happy

happy in their families and their occupations. How they reconcile their universal and excessive attachment to *Napoleone le Grand* and to *Napoleone Roi de Rome*, with their original ideas of liberty, my informant found the same difficulty to account in France, which his humble servant had already experienced in England, in the parallel case. Here indeed, by way of apology, I was assured by a great patriot, that liberty was good for nothing in France, *as unable to support itself*; but I should be glad to be informed of that country, where liberty can support herself, in opposition to cannon and musketry, directed by the genius and experience of cockaded patriots. All that has been written of the general substitution, in France, of a moral for the ancient theological system, appears to be correct, with the exception of occasional examples of the grossest superstition and attachment to that spawn of fanaticism, witchcraft, conjuring, and fortune-telling. The truth is, one part of the revolutionists had no leisure, and the other no inclination, for public instruction—*hinc ille lachrymæ.*

The superior classes of the French people not being particularly nice on the score of lodging, much delicacy on that head cannot be expected among the ordinary inhabitants of the country; nor is that land of taste and refinement overladen with a scrupulous personal fastidiousness. The common farm-houses are mean and inconvenient hovels, having no upper-story, but a suite of four or five rooms, with earth or brick-floors, like a range of stabling. It would be an English or a Dutch idea, not a French, to suppose these floors are ever washed. The stoves in common use, do not say much in favour of French skill in the conveniences and comforts of life. When any article of cookery is to be placed upon the fire, it is necessary as a preliminary, to take off the whole top of the stove, when out rushes flame, smoke, and ashes, as from a volcano, covering the whole room. These people, too, are pretty uniform in their neglect of temples, no such one being ever thought of among them, as is so indispensably necessary an appendage to a house in England and most other civilized countries. The French peasantry offer their oblations at random, *sub dio*, of which, the outsides of their houses, their garden walks, and few hedge-rows, afford the most abundant and savoury testimonials. Indeed,

so little consequence do even their women attach to secrecy on certain physical occasions, that the most decent of them will step to the public street-door, with as little concern as an Englishman shews in turning to the wall. The French generally contrive to crowd all their beds into one room, each bed being placed in a close recess in the wall,—a description of lodging with which they ought to have no asthmatic patients. As a characteristic anecdote of these children of Nature,—in the same room and adjoining beds, were lodged the father and mother, and twin sons of five-and-twenty years of age.

The dress of these people is said to be very well represented upon the English stage; they have little variety in their habiliments, wearing no stockings but on holidays, when women, who have the means, put on a cotton gown and a cap full of large staring flowers, having beneath, a caul of pink glazed cotton to flash them. According to ancient French usage, young children are still bedizened in the adult fashion, female infants being put into a burlesque full dress of gowns, caps, and aprons; but that which is far more to be regretted, the children are generally found rude and untaught, and too often troublesome, spiteful, and cruel, as young demons.

The diet of a French farm-house would be thought any thing rather than luxurious in an English one. Instead of tea and coffee, the French will stop down their primitive throats, as a breakfast, a *bouilli* of cabbage and all kinds of vegetables, well larded with a large dab of fat pork; and beyond that there seems little variety in any other meal, fat pork being their standard flesh viand, only that they are far more economical of it than we of this country. The women wearing no stays, and living chiefly on soup and a loose vegetable diet, their form, as may be expected, is usually of a full Grecian size; and some of them are said to be as coarse and uncouth in their manners as in their persons. French women, I find, characterized generally—fascinating as angels, and artful as devils; the wives holding an absolute dominion over their husbands, and having very few ideas in common with the English ones, on the subject of decorum. The manners and language of the stage at Cambray, it is presumed, would not be tolerated, for a moment, at any play-house in England.

Justice towards brute animals, with
compassion

compassion and solicitude for the happiness of every living thing, being a vital part of the religion of me and mine, who, sooth to say, are not overburdened with the common-place and artificial kind, induced me to request a strict inquiry into the treatment of animals in France. I had been accustomed to see much kindness in the French emigrants towards beasts; but a French writer on Egypt, whose name hangs at my pen's point, I recollected, gave a distressing account of the unfeeling and barbarous usage of cats in his country; and Miss Williams has denounced the torture of calves in France, inflicted by two-legged beasts, who, unfortunately, have never themselves experienced what it is to be dragged for hours together in a cart, over a stoney and jolting road, with their heads hanging down. I regret to say, that the enquiry has not proved altogether favorable to the character of my old favorites, the French people; I yet console myself, that the following cannot be a general specimen of the vulgar mind in France. My friend had a mare beating herself to pieces, under the tortures of the disease, vulgarly called the mad-staggers. Unable to endure the sight of such an extremity of animal misery, he sent for a proper person to put a period to the poor creature's sufferings, by cutting its throat. It was nearly night, and the man used a thousand plausible arguments for deferring the business until the next morning; but what were the astonishment and indignation of my friend to find, that the motive for delay of this insensible hell-bound, was, the expectation that the mare would live until the morning, and that her skin would be taken off with less labour while she was yet hot! Thus the Spanish hunters in South America, according to the writer of Anson's Voyage, suffer the cattle which they have noosed to perish in agonies, which bursts the fleshy fibres and loosens the hide.

A correspondent, some time ago, enquired why I styled my tortoise *lusitanaea*, and whether, by that term, it was intended to designate any particular species of the tortoise. I merely called it so as coming from Portugal, having no skill either in tortoises or natural history. It died in about six months, to my satisfaction, it being a source of disquiet to have about me an animal, to which Nature has denied the power of expressing to us its wants, its pleasures, or its miseries. Beside, I abominate

the practice of keeping animals in a state of unnatural solitude and imprisonment; a sentiment which I humbly recommend to the consideration of those, who inflict the horrors of everlasting imprisonment upon singing birds, for their own amusement.

Somers-Town.

J. LAURENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

THE questions of your correspondent Mr. William Goodman, relative to America, in the first number of the present volume, remaining so long unnoticed by any of your numerous intelligent friends, shews the great dearth of information, and the contracted state of knowledge, existing in this country, of the internal state and political economy of that land of liberty. For this accumulated and dense fog which surrounds us, we are particularly indebted to the system, which would not only rub off every germ from the tree of liberty, but would apply the axe of political expediency to the very root. There are, however, some beautiful varied and vivid rays which, through a private medium, occasionally penetrate the gloom. Your correspondent, in the effusions of his admiration of the character of that memorable friend of liberty and man, William Penn, calling him "the wisest of all lawgivers," doubtless forgot that the lawgiver of the Jews, at the establishment of their theocracy, was emphatically called *Wisdom*. On the questions of your correspondents I briefly submit the following observations, which have one merit—their scrupulous adherence to TRUTH.

It has never been known, I believe, that any president or member of the executive has been found guilty of a neglect of duty or breach of trust; there have been instances of suspicion, as of the conduct of the late secretary of war, in which case the people being so perfectly represented, the public voice was heard, a resignation immediately followed, and he sunk into oblivion. As little of political corruption and undue influence exists as is possible in the present imperfect state of man; the wisdom of the wisest human legislators has been united to guard against it, in the noble and beautiful simplicity of the constitution, which any man may possess for about two shillings; that, wherever it makes its appearance, which rarely happens, it is easily detected and as easily corrected. Every direct tax-payer,

having

having a vote, is interested in preserving the purity of the body politic, and the perfect and complete representation of the people.

The only pensioners known in the United States are, disabled soldiers and seamen, whose pay is regulated by their former rank and length of service; but they are all so provided for, that none are wandering vagrants. Any person having filled the office of president has his letters postage-free for life, but even this is by a resolution of Congress for each individual, on his going out of office.

The laws being in all cases framed by the true representatives of the people, and the officers for their due administration always appointed by them, they are respected as the servants of the public; and their sentences, with every civil regulation, quietly and peaceably executed. I understand there has been but one man executed in Washington city for the last fifteen years.

Collectors of the revenue there are very few; but, as they are appointed under the laws which the people themselves have made, and being indispensable appendages, are officially respected. The principal revenue is derived from goods imported, which, in course, is collected through the medium of custom-houses. A friend of mine, who farms 500 acres of fine land, pays only 30 shillings per annum direct taxes.

The press is really and perfectly free; the corruptions prevalent in certain countries in Europe have occasionally employed all the influence they were capable of upon that powerful engine for the dissemination of error and false representation, to accomplish the most diabolical of political purposes; but truth must, and does now, effectually triumph, and glories in the perfect freedom of the press as her omnipotent ally.

Liberty of conscience is perfectly complete in every state, and religious persecution is unknown, as it must ever be in a country where there is no particular sect or denomination patronized by law, under the proscribing title of "the Establishment." There are no game laws, all wild animals are equally free to all. The price of wheat is now 9s. per bushel, and other grain in proportion: the manufacture of malt, and the consequent introduction of ale and porter, are but recent; the demand for them is greatly increasing, and the malting and brewing businesses are very lucrative. Wines of all kinds are cheap,

as the duties upon imported wines are small. The finest French brandy usually about 12s. per gallon; beef 5d., mutton 4d., lamb 5d., pork 4d., veal 5d. or 6d. per pound; poultry and fish plentiful and cheap; fine turkeys from 1s. up to 18d. each. Agricultural labourers from 4s. 6d. to 6s. per day. Farmers' carpenters 7s. and 8s., better hands 9s. and 10s., Blacksmiths 10s.; bricklayers and plasterers 9s.; tailors 10s.; in all these branches, by the piece, much larger earnings are made. This class of men do not pay direct taxes, except where they keep a dog. A suit of men's plain useful clothes, the manufacture of the United States, from 50s. to 60s. The silk manufactory is not introduced, nor would it answer, as goods can be obtained from other countries cheaper than they can be got up there; as every artisan and labourer is well paid for his talent and time. The raw materials produced in the country, as hemp, flax, cotton, wool, furs, metals, &c. they have every facility of manufacturing; but the manufacturer is not now well remunerated, owing to the great influx and depression in value of European goods. The manufacture of hats is, however, an excellent branch. The printing of calicoes, and dying in all its varieties, are well known; but, from the same cause, must experience a temporary suspension.

There is no subject, of a public nature, that has been more ably and fully discussed, than the establishment of a general States Bank: after all, the people consider it of great national advantage. The commercial interests had suffered much inconvenience, as the private bank-notes of one state were not negotiable in the next state, or one more distant; consequently were exchanged through the medium of brokers residing on the borders, who, of course, charged a percentage for transacting the business. The object has been to establish a general States Bank, the notes negotiable throughout the Union, and by Branch Banks afford every facility required in a circulating medium, and yet so constituted that no spring can move but at the sovereign will of the people, which is fully expressed by their representatives in Congress; for over this national bank the executive have no exclusive power, nor can they ever handle it for base political or corrupt purposes.

Hence we see, that the internal prosperity, happiness, and peace, of a nation, and the consequent extension of its glory and honor abroad, can only be preserved by

by the natural sovereignty of the people retaining its ascendancy; and the unalienable and imprescriptible rights and immunities of citizens, founded on the eternal and unvariable laws of justice and equality, being held sacred and inviolate to every member of the community.

CLEMENT COOTE.

Sutton, near Ely; Nov. 16, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON our return to Königsberg, after the Treaty of Tilsit, I had time to examine the Admiralty and the other establishments of the port of that city, which are equally remarkable for the beauty of their construction, as for their commodious distribution; and I made an excursion, by sea, with delight along all the western coast of Frischhafen to Pillau, where the great amber fishery is established. The fishermen sold us a collection of rough pieces of this yellow amber, *succinum*, in each of which we discovered various insects, as bees, beetles, ants, &c. We did not see them fish this kind of bitumen, but we learnt from the fishermen that this substance was thrown on the shore during great storms, under the form of a liquid froth, which hardened quickly on exposure to the air.

Writers are not agreed on the nature of amber, and the principles which compose it; but, reflecting on the variety of insects found in the concrete morsels, and on the little analogy there is between this substance and the bitumens, the resins, and the gums, I am inclined to believe that it is as much the product of those masses of honey and wax which accumulated in grand quantity in the trunks of old trees of the immense forests of Western Europe, as of those found on the shores of the seas of the old Continent, where there is ordinarily a vast number of bees. The injuries of the air and tempests overturn the trees; or they fall from age, when they are imbedded in the turf and remain there, continuing to be saturated with the gases and the mineral acids which it contains, and thus changes the nature of the honey, until the rain, storms, the melting of the snows, sweep them in torrents to the rivers, and thus to the sea, the honey being still in a liquid state; there the conflicting waves detach the masses, impregnate them with the chemical principles of the seawater, throw them on the surface in

pieces sufficiently small for their tenacity to overcome the power of the waves. Thus exposed to the air, they perhaps imbibe new principles, acquire a greater consistency, and are thrown by the action of the waves on the coast; the insects we find in them are caught either in the flowing of the honey on the fall of a tree, or perhaps in their passage to the sea, which envelopes them in the mass; this, becoming concrete, preserves them in their natural forms and colours.

These pieces of yellow amber are cut at Königsberg into all kinds of ornaments. The Egyptian physicians strongly recommend their use for women and children; according to them, a necklace and bracelet of yellow amber, which is a very pretty ornament, prevents vapours and nervous affections; they pretend also, that yellow amber for children removes disorders of worms, &c.; and, when they wear much, protects them from the electrical current, which, in great storms, might strike them. This reasoning sufficiently agrees with the observations afforded by experience; for my own part, I am of opinion that ladies cannot make choice of ornaments so useful, under many respects, as those of amber, which are beautiful without being too expensive.

D. J. LARREY.

Paris; Nov. 2, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent Y. in your last number, p. 334, I conceive, is not quite correct in supposing the openings he observed in the nectaries of the scarlet-runner kidney-beans to be natural. I do not recollect ever seeing the bees busy about the flowers of this plant, but have very frequently seen them collecting honey from the Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, by piercing the horn-shaped nectaries of its flowers; and, if they obtain honey from the scarlet-runner, I have no doubt but it is by the same process. From frequent attention to the habits of these little insects, I am of opinion they do not attempt to collect honey from those flowers whose nectaries are too deep for them to reach it by the opening of the corollas, except in bad seasons, or late in the summer; in which case they always make an opening with their proboscis into the melliferous reservoir.

Epping;

T. SQUIRE.

Nov. 22, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

At a time when every thinking man in Great Britain is convinced of the indispensable necessity of a Reform of Parliament, and when half the adult population are signing petitions to demand it as their right, it would serve the public cause if you would give place, in your miscellany, to some documents, which would instruct the petitioners in the nature and foundation of their claims. I may assert, without flattery, that half the thinking people in England read your pages; the importance, therefore, of filling them with sound information is evident. I am your devoted friend,

S. K. WILLIAMS.

Bath; Oct. 1816.

ANTIQUITY OF PARLIAMENTS.

"Having called together a general assembly both of the clergy and people"—*Ethelbert*, 603;

"At which council were present, the archbishops and bishops of England, Guthred king of Mercia, Edmund king of East Anglia, and of abbots, abbesses, dukes, earls, and great men of the whole kingdom, and faithful subjects a great multitude, who all approved of this royal act, to which the dignified persons subscribed their names."—*Ethelwolf*, 855.

"King Sigebert growing incorrigible, the great men and people of Wessex assembled together in the beginning of the second year of his reign, and deposed him with unanimous consent."

"In the reign of Edward the elder were assembled the bishops, abbots, the faithful subjects or vassals, the great men and people, in the kingdom of Wessex."

There is a provision in Magna Charta on the subject of representation, which seems to be the origin of the separation of Parliament into two houses. "It must be recollected, that during the reigns of Stephen, Henry II., and King John, tenants *in capite*, or barons, were, by the splitting of the baronies into smaller tenancies *in chief*, (who all held immediately of the crown,) so multiplied, that a very irregular representation of the kingdom arose, these lesser barons having an equal share in the representation with the most potent."

"And, for the assessing of scutage, we shall cause to be summoned the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, and great

barons of the realm, singly, by our letters."—*Magna Charta*, sec. xvii.

"And furthermore, we shall cause to be summoned, in general, by our sheriffs and bailiffs, all others who hold of us in chief, at a certain day; that is to say, forty days (before their meeting) at least, to a certain place; and in all letters of such summons we will declare the cause of such summons."—*Magna Charta*, sec. xviii.

"Furthermore we will and grant, that all other cities and boroughs, and towns and ports, shall have all their liberties and free customs, and shall have the common council of the kingdom concerning the assessment of their aids."—*Magna Charta*, xvi.

THEIR DURATION.

"For maintenance of the said articles and statutes, and redress of divers mischiefs and grievances which daily happen, a Parliament shall be holden every year—as at another time was ordained by statute"—36 *Edw. III.*

THEIR INVIOLABILITY.

"The election of members of Parliament ought to be free; and that, for the redress of all grievances, and for amending, strengthening, and preserving of the laws, parliaments ought to be held frequently."—*Bill of Rights*, 1327.

THE TRIENNIAL ACT.

6th *William and Mary*, c. 2.

Whereas by the ancient laws and statutes of this kingdom frequent parliaments ought to be held; and whereas frequent and new parliaments tend very much to the happy union and good agreement of the king and people, we your Majesty's most loyal and obedient subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, do most humbly beseech your most excellent Majesties, that it may be declared and enacted in this present Parliament; and it is hereby declared and enacted by the King's and Queen's most excellent Majesties, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from henceforth a Parliament should be holden once in three years at the least.

2. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That within three years at the farthest, from and after the dissolution of this present Parliament, and so from time to time, for ever hereafter, within three years at the farthest,

from

from and after the determination of every other Parliament, legal writs under the Great Seal shall be issued, by direction of your Majesties, your heirs, and successors, for calling, assembling, and holding another new Parliament.

3. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That, from henceforth, no Parliament whatsoever, that shall at any time hereafter be called, assembled, or held, shall have any continuance longer than for three years only at the farthest, to be accounted from the day on which, by the writ of summons, the said Parliament shall be appointed to meet.

4. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That this present Parliament shall cease and determine on the first day of November, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and ninety-six, unless their Majesties shall think fit to dissolve it sooner.

PROTEST AGAINST IT.

Upon the last reading of the Bill in the House of Lords, the Lords Devonshire, Weymouth, Aylesbury, and Halifax, entered the following protest against it, viz. "Because it tended to the continuance of the present Parliament longer than, as they apprehended, was agreeable to the constitution of England, and because of the ill consequences which in many respects might attend it."

THE EARL OF NOTTINGHAM'S SPEECH AGAINST THE SEPTENNIAL ACT.

He observed, that frequent Parliaments were of the essence of the English constitution, and were sanctioned by the practice of ages; that the members of the lower house were delegated by the body of the nation for a certain term of years, at the expiration of which they were no longer the representatives of the people; that, by thus lengthening, at their own pleasure, the duration of their own authority, they deprived the people of the only remedy which the wisdom of our ancestors had provided against the ignorance and corruption of those who might be tempted to betray the trust reposed in them. He affirmed, that a long Parliament would both enhance the temptations, and multiply the opportunities, of a vitious ministry, to undermine the integrity and independence of Parliaments far beyond what could occur if they were 'short and frequent.'

MR. SHIPPEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Shippen expressed himself in these memorable words: "I humbly

conceive we have it not in our power to consent to this Bill; for I cannot discover by what rule of reason, or law, we, who are only representatives, can enlarge to our advantage the authority delegated to us; or that, by virtue of such delegated authority, we can destroy the fundamental rights of our constitution

"This House has no legislative authority but what it derives from the people. The members of this assembly were chosen under the Triennial Act; our trust is therefore a triennial trust; and, if we extend it beyond the strict legal duration, we cease, from that instant, to be the trustees of the people, and are our own electors:—from that instant we act by an unwarrantable assumption of power, and take upon us to create a new constitution; for, though it is a received maxim in civil science, that the supreme legislature cannot be bound, yet an exception is necessarily implied, that it is restrained from subverting the foundation on which it stands."

SIR ROBERT RAYMOND'S SPEECH.

"No!" said he, "not septennial, but annual parliaments, are the true constitutional remedy for all grievances! This was our ancient constitution, and every departure from it has been attended with inconvenience and injury.—Since the Triennial Act passed, ten successive parliaments have sat, two long and bloody wars have been waged, our factions ran high, and our enemies were vigilant; yet no such inconveniences were felt as are now apprehended or alleged, nor were any attempts made by them, as far as I have heard, to our prejudice, during the temporary ferment of those elections.

"Would the king establish his throne in the hearts of his subjects, the most sure and effectual way would be by frequent appeals to the people, for such appeals generate confidence, and confidence is a great advance towards agreement and affection.

"Will not the people say with reason, if this Bill should pass, that, when the original term of delegation is elapsed, you are no longer their representatives? In my opinion, (with great submission I speak it,) king, lords, and commons, can no more continue a Parliament beyond its natural duration, than they can make a Parliament. The wisest governments, it is well known, have ever been the most cautious in continuing those persons in authority to whom they have entrusted the supreme power. A

standing Parliament, and a standing army, are convertible, and fit instruments to support each other's power."

THE SEPTENNIAL ACT.

1st George I. Stat. II. c. 38.

Whereas in and by an Act of Parliament, made in the 6th year of the reign of their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, (of ever blessed memory,) entitled, "An Act for the frequent meeting and calling of parliaments;" it was, among other things, enacted, that from thenceforth no Parliament whatsoever, that should at any time then after be called, assembled, or held, should have any continuance longer than for three years only at the farthest, to be accounted from the day on which, by the writ of summons, the said Parliament should be appointed to meet: and whereas it has been found by experience, that the said clause hath proved very grievous and burthensome, by occasioning much greater and more continued expences in order to elections of members to serve in Parliament, and more violent and lasting heats and animosities among the subjects of this realm, than were ever known before the said clause was enacted; and the said provision, if it should continue, may probably, at this juncture, when a restless and popish faction are designing and endeavouring to renew the rebellion within this kingdom, and an invasion from abroad, be destructive to the peace and security of the government: be it enacted, by the king's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that this present Parliament, and all Parliaments that shall at any time hereafter be called, assembled, or held, shall and may respectively have continuance for seven years, and no longer, to be accounted from the day on which, by the writ of summons, this present Parliament hath been, or any future Parliament shall be, appointed to meet, unless this present, or any such Parliament hereafter be summoned; shall be sooner dissolved by his Majesty; his heirs, or successors.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHERE can be little doubt but that those persons who, on true Christian principles, are desirous of preventing the mode of settling national differences by going to war, should cease;

must also wish to see the disgraceful and wicked custom, commonly called duelling, put a stop to.

Whether the Society mentioned in your Magazine for "Promoting Peace" can, consistently with their plan, circulate pamphlets on this subject, must be left to their consideration; but, as killing men in duels is a sort of warfare, perhaps they might, without any great stretch of their plan, do so.

Some years ago a book (I believe a Prize Essay,) was published against this crime; where it was printed, or where now to be had, I know not, but shall be glad to be informed.

The abominable practice here mentioned might, there is reason to believe, with much less exertion than is necessary to remove other evils, be entirely got rid of—it wants to be disgraced: the law is very strong against it; the parties, if death ensues, being guilty of murder. Hoping this subject may be brought before the public, and some effectual means be taken to stop the progress of this sort of murder, I shall conclude.

A FRIEND TO PEACE.

Nov. 22, 1816.

* * * The Society against War have just printed their THIRD TRACT; and, as it applies to DUELLING as well as to WAR, it will not fail to gratify our correspondent, and all men who prefer the gratification of their moral feelings to the indulgence of their passions.—EDITOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PLANS of a Parliamentary Reform are now become so numerous, and so many are continually issuing from the press, that for the most part they are not worth the attention of the public.

With respect to triennial elections, I think them far better than annual elections, or than one-third part vacating their seats every year; for there would arise a difficulty *who* were to determine, and then *what* part should vacate; for, in the course of three years, there are so many elections by one member dying, another accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, another a place under government, and another promoted to the House of Peers, that there would be very great confusion. When the ministers vacated their seats, it would not make much difference, for they are always sure of being re-elected; as they would take care of a rotten borough in

ease of being rejected elsewhere, and their expences would be defrayed by government; and, on the whole, the independent part would be worst off.

It is, I believe, a regulation; that no such one as a Custom-house officer, or officer in the Excise, and the like, can vote at an election. This rule, I suppose, of course relates equally to all those who hold any official situation under government. Such a regulation is necessary, for of course they would vote for the partizans of government, be their inclination what it will; and it would not thus far be a just and equal representation: but I hold that all others, who are directly taxed, should have a vote; for, as they pay taxes; they surely ought to have a vote.

I perfectly agree with Mr. Lofit, in your last number, respecting the poll being taken in several places, and begun and ended in one day, as the most effectual preventative of drunkenness, riot, &c. which will ever accompany an election.

I think that all members, as at present, on any appointment, should vacate their seats; but that, unless the member thus vacating his seat be a minister of state, and not a mere sinecure-holder, he should not be re-eligible: for the mere sinecure-holders, who have no pretensions to any such things as rewards, not having been in the service of their country, are a set of idle drones, who grow fat on the wealth of the nation, merely for voting with the minister; and therefore, when they have any such appointment, they should not have it in their power to lend any further aid to the minister, for that is not a fair representation; for, as they are corrupted, they have no principle, and would vote only as their interest led them. Or (if it ever be the case), when one who has been fighting for his king and country, is appointed to a sinecure, should his political sentiments be on the popular side, those to his gratitude will be at variance, and he will be forced to sacrifice the one to the other.

Such things as members being sent by such a place as Old Sarum, where there is but one house,—and Newtown and Little Yarmouth, the inhabitants of which are mostly labourers and fishermen, are quite ridiculous; and all patronage should of course be removed from more extensive boroughs; and, on such towns as do not send members, the right should be conferred: for, without all this, there never will be, and never

can be, a just and equitable representation of the nation in Parliament.

Every one, of course, supposes his own plan is best: that is perfectly natural. Cartwright, Pitt, Burdett, Low, Grey, and all others, doubtless, thought their own “the most simple and most practicable, with respect to suffrage; the most just in principle, and perfectly safe and beneficial in practice.”

I am most decidedly against annual elections, or one-third part vacating their seats every year. I think that no good could be derived from any such plan. It would only cause a great deal of confusion, and it would be all the same in the end as a general election every three years. I think that a delegated representation, for any time less than three years, (except on occasional vacancies,) to be altogether useless; as that is not a delegation longer than appears necessary, expedient, and altogether safe, for constitutional freedom.

I would make a very wide distinction between ministers of state and mere sinecure-holders. The presence of the former I hold to be absolutely necessary; that of the latter altogether useless and dangerous, as it respects constitutional freedom.

Whether each county be divided into two districts, and one member chosen by each; or whether they are chosen as at present, I think of no importance; but to the former, if to either, I would give the preference, as that would prevent compromise. Mr. Lofit thinks compromise not to be feared, if reform were radical; but, while the present ministry are in office, Mr. L. need be under no apprehension for a radical reform: the most that could be expected would be but partial.

I do not very clearly understand Mr. Wyvell's and Mr. Battley's plans as minutely as those spoken of before; but, from what I have heard, I have no doubt but that they go quite as far as Mr. Lofit's, “as sufficiently and permanently to identify the House of Commons with its constituents, the commons of the realm.”

THOMAS KIRKE.

London; September 6, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR valuable Magazine contains, in the recent numbers, many enquiries after cheap places of living: though I wish not to encourage emigration, yet, as a statistical question, I send

send

send you an answer. In the environs of Paris, that is, from ten to twenty miles, lodgings and house-rent are very cheap. At Taverny, in the Valley of Montmorency, fifteen miles from Paris, the most picturesque and healthy spot that can be imagined, a first-floor may be had, consisting of seven rooms, furnished, four beds, large kitchen, oven, jack, fountain, &c.; two cellars, stable, wood-house, piggery, poultry-yard, and two gardens, with grape vines, bearing ordinarily 300 to 500 lbs. of choice grapes; all the walls planted with peach, apricot, green-gage, nectarine, and pear trees; of which the peaches, apricots, and nectarines alone produce upwards of 1000; and the pear-trees from about 2000 to 3000; besides abundance of vegetables of all kinds, for a family of six or eight persons. The rent is only 20*l.* per annum, and no taxes: stages pass the door, morning and evening, to and from Paris; the fare 20*d.* Butchers' meat, 5*d.* per lb. of 18 ounces; butter, 10*d.*; fresh laid eggs, 6*d.* per dozen; wine of the country, 3½*d.* per bottle; pure cyder, the juice of the fruit, only 2*d.* per boer-quart; milk, 1½*d.* per quart; green-gages, in the season, 4*d.* per hundred; Orleans plums, 2*d.* per hundred; cherries, the finest, 1¼*d.* per lb.; peaches, two for a penny; and every thing in proportion. As I occupied these apartments in question last summer, I know, by experience, that a family may live well, and even elegantly, at Taverny, at 1*s.* per head, per diem. Affairs confining me to Paris, my expences are of course greatly increased; my lodgings cost me six guineas per month, but they are superb, and in the best quarter of Paris; but even here my house expences for myself and my cook, living in a very good style, drinking macon and claret at dinner, and white wines at dessert, taking my coffee and a glass of liqueurs, as *creme de rose*, *vanille curacao*, &c. does not stand me in 30*s.* per week, even though friends drop in occasionally to breakfast, and are treated with coffee, wine, fruit, preserved fruits, and liqueurs.

Yesterday I had a party to dinner of six: a delicious soup; *remove*; *entrees*, boiled beef, a French tart, a stewed wild duck, salt cod (caper sauce), calves' brains, *hors-d'œuvres*, pickled cucumbers, nasturtium flowers (pickled), tunny, olives. The *roti* (roast)—a capon, a cock-pheasant; salad, green peas, spinage, *creme au chocolat*, *creme au macaroni*. The dessert—grapes, peaches, pears,

biscuits, cherry-jam, cheese, red-currant jelly. The wines—macon, Bordeaux, chablis, sauterne, champagne, Coffee (Moka). Liqueurs—Cogniac brandy (27 years old), *curaçao vanille*, *creme de rose*, *ratafin de framboise*, and *creme di café Moka*. Such was our dinner and dessert, Mr. Editor; the whole expence of which did not exceed 2½ guineas: let any of your correspondents match this luxurious economy if they can.

Paris; Nov. 11, 1816. A FRIEND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IT has been remarked, that seasons similar to the present have occurred at intervals of sixteen or seventeen years; not having the means of ascertaining the fact, by reference to many authorities, I submit the enquiry to your pages, as a curious subject of scientific speculation; annexing a list of years nearly corresponding to the above intervals, in which I have been able to ascertain the fact of any severity of season of deficiency of produce—

1816	1683	1389
1799	1459	1338
1783	1426	1251
1764	1407	1234

A. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE agents of delusion are busily at work, endeavouring to persuade us, that the system of taxation is no evil! That "a rich government makes a poor people," the genius of Paine has clearly demonstrated; and, that a poor people and a rich government must necessarily be vicious, the two following statements will place beyond dispute.

How childish are all the remedies for these glaring and alarming evils; except that of a remission of taxation; and how can a remission of taxation take place without a parliamentary reform?

Number of prisoners tried for the County of Warwick:—

	1792.	1815.	1816.
Lent Assizes	48.....	100.....	112
Summer ditto	42.....	29.....	73
Epiphany Sessions	8.....	86.....	71
Easter ditto	2.....	35.....	59
Midsummer ditto	3.....	49.....	100
Michaelmas ditto	3.....	53.....	105
	106	352	520

Disbursements

Disbursements of the overseers of St. Mary's, Warwick, from Easter 1792 to 1793,		1815 to 1816.	
Butter	£ 5 15 4	....	£ 8 17 11
Cheese	- 33 3 6½	....	85 2 5½
Coals	- 39 4 7½	....	45 17 5
County Rates	39 0 0	....	138 8 6
Casual Payments	} 350 14 8½	....	824 14 6½
Grocery	- 28 1 10½	....	84 10 7½
House Disbursements	} 21 9 9	....	29 4 11
Flour	- 109 10 6	....	148 13 0
Bread	- 45 16 6	....
Meat	- 126 11 3	....	236 5 11
Malt	- 87 18 5	....	71 8 0
Salaries	- 72 5 0	....	101 13 0
Rents	- 52 5 6	....	99 11 3
Milk	- 6 14 6	....	12 18 3
Oatmeal	- 4 1 8	....	6 2 0
Weavers	- 16 10 3	....	8 19 4
Weekly Payments	} 470 8 6	....	1012 14 6
Flax,	} 69 0 6	....	18 4 4
Hurds, &c			
Leather	- 32 5 3	....
Apprentices	- 18 10 7	....
<hr/>			
£1629 6 3			£2935 0 9½

It would give me much pleasure to see your pages occupied with similar statements from other places; they are not only genuine signs of the times; but, as the poor-rates must inevitably increase if the present system is persisted in, and as the overseers of every place have a different system of management, some new method may possibly be discovered by a comparison of statements, beneficial to others.

W. GOODMAN.

Mavhet-place, Warwick;

Nov. 17, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE fatal restoration of Charles the Second was not more destructive of the liberties, than it was of the literature, of this country. The same flood of corruption which swept away "that fierce democrat," brought with it those poisonous elements which have infected our literature, almost down to the present day. Then the nauseous sentimentality, the pompous declamation, the miserable sacrifice of sense to sound, which had been before confined to the French school of poetry, became equally characteristic of the English; and bards, who, under the patronage of Cromwell had begun to "put forth the tender leaves of hope," perverted their

fine talents to the service of "a ribald king and court," who
 "Bade them toil unto make them sport,
 Demanding for their niggard pay,
 Fit for their souls, a looser lay,
 Licentious satire, song, and play."

Thus, in a few years, England shewed no traces of what she had been in those days, when Blake conquered, Milton sang, and Cromwell governed.

Dryden is the foremost of these apostate poets. After writing some most nervous and elegant lines on the Protector, he, with an equal sacrifice of taste and principle, composed his fulsome panegyric on the restored Stuart. He is the father of the Anglo-Gallic school, the model of Pope, and the ultimate source to which all the Darwinian and Della-Cruscan fopperies may fairly be traced. He was the first who forsook Nature; and, when that land-mark is once lost sight of, it is impossible to calculate in what ocean of absurdities we may eventually be engulfed. Dryden is the father of that poetical language, the theme of Dr. Johnson's praise, which Pope refined upon, which Gray carried still further, and which Darwin and Della Crusca worked up to its highest pitch of "exquisite no meaning." But Dryden possessed more genius than any of his imitators, and has left us much to admire, although perhaps more to lament. To his affecting account of his projected Epic Poem, may be applied his own beautiful remark, which he somewhere makes on a similar subject: "We read it with the same feelings as a merchant peruses the invoice of a vessel which has been lost on her voyage."

The fame of Pope, as a poet, must rest on his "Rape of the Lock," perhaps the most elegant trifle that ever was written. The Essay on Man is a collection of apophthegms, which have long dazzled by their brilliancy, but which have been little understood; and which, the oftener they are perused, will appear less comprehensible. They are the sentiments of Bolingbroke, embellished with elegant versification, by one who did not understand their tendency. The Dunciad, the Essay on Criticism, the Elegy, have their merits; but, if Pope had never written any thing else, his title to the name of poet would have been at least equivocal.

Goldsmith is generally classed with this school, but he resembles it only in his style; for, as it has been justly re-

marked,

marked, there is "an originality about him which entitles him to rank higher than the highest form in the school of Pope." Some of the home touches in the Deserted Village can be compared to nothing but the masterly pictures of Shakspeare.

I intend shortly to conclude these letters by a slight examination of the poetical writings of Young, Thomson, Akenside, and Cowper. H. NEELE.
Kentish-Town; Nov. 9, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

As you are a true abolitionist, constantly proving your determined hatred to slavery, and your zeal in the investigation of truth; I beg leave to claim a few columns of your valuable Magazine, in reply to a "Defence of the African Institution, by Alethes," published by you a few months since.

Alethes says, that "your correspondent, like Dr. Thorpe, unfairly identifies the African Institution with the Sierra-Leone Company, and the officers of government at Sierra Leone;" it is, however, well known, that, when the Abolition Act passed (March, 1807), the Sierra-Leone Company surrendered their nominal management of Sierra Leone to government, and at that instant the African Institution was established; that the chief managers of the company became the chief directors of the institution, and every officer in the government-service at Sierra Leone was appointed by the influence of those directors, except Dr. Thorpe.

The directors confess that they advised ministers on African subjects; and, from their own reports and letters, their complete management of every thing relating to Sierra Leone is manifest; yet Alethes assures us the Institution have nothing to do with these things; a modern* author has, by a most happy figure, elucidated this proteus. "The identity of the two establishments (the Sierra-Leone Company and African Institution) may, perhaps not inaptly, be illustrated by the familiar example of a snake, which does not lose its identity merely because it has slipped out of its skin of the preceding year."

"If Dr. Thorpe," says Alethes, "chooses to attack government on their treaties with Spain and Portugal, what have the Institution to do with that; and

yet he labours to make the public believe he does right in making the African Institution the *scape-goat* for the sins of the Sierra-Leone Company, the government, their officers and servants." We have examined carefully, and cannot find a paragraph in Dr. Thorpe's publications attacking government for their treaties with Spain and Portugal; Dr. Thorpe properly censures the Institution for misleading the navy by their confused misconstruction of the Portugal treaties. The Institution confess they did mislead the navy, but that it was from good motives, and under legal advice; and, when Alethes promulgates the sins of the company, of government, their officers and servants, to make the Institution immaculate, he ought to have recollected that the principal *sinless-perfection* gentlemen of the Institution were also managers for the company.

The Reports of the Institution informed us, that about eighty thousand slaves are annually carried from the west coast of Africa by the Portuguese and Spaniards, and that from these about seven thousand have been captured by British cruisers; that is, about one thousand have been liberated out of every hundred thousand enslaved. Of those captured, it appears, that nearly three thousand have been compelled to be soldiers for life, one hundred and fifty have been given to the navy, five hundred apprenticed for life (for we have no proof of liberations on the expiration of the term in the indenture), and the remainder (since Col. M'Carthy became governor,) we shall suppose comfortably settled in the colony. This is the perfection of their labours; now we shall examine the calamity that has attached to their futile attempts at, and unbounded professions for, the abolition of slavery, and the civilization of Africa. From the slave market having become precarious, Dr. Thorpe has most feelingly described the misery entailed upon the negroes from their being driven from place to place for eight and ten months, until a purchaser was procured; but we can go still further in depicting their horrible sufferings. From excellent authority we learn, that, after those unfortunate beings have been purchased and lodged in a depôt, the factors have been so often disappointed by the capture of vessels they expected, to receive the slaves they had provided, that the slaves have perished in their yards from want of food.

Dr. Thorpe and the Institution Reports agree in their statement as to the accumulated

* Negro Emancipation made Easy; p. 59.

accumulated calamities heaped on these unhappy creatures, from the unmerciful manner in which they are now stowed in ships for their transatlantic passage, that increased cargoes in such vessels as escape might compensate for any diminution that had arisen from capture; yet, for effecting little relief, and causing great additional sufferings, those defective abolitionists demand applause; and England has expended a million and a half of money from credulously following their advice.

In cultivation, no advancement has been made; it is true the institution sent some cotton-seed, but no land was prepared for its reception, no implements of husbandry to assist, no experiment to induce the proffered boon to be received by the natives; consequently, this single attempt at cultivation proved abortive. As to diffusing knowledge by schools for teaching Arabic and Soosoo, it was never heard of but in the Institution Reports. Surely Aethes will not require us to bestow praise before the plans for civilization commence. Had this powerful party really and sincerely desired an universal abolition of the slave-trade, how laudably might they have applied to the minister, when England first determined to protect Spain and Portugal, and then manfully have declared they would support him only on condition of his obliging those allies, at that moment, to relinquish the slave-trade. Why did they not say, in 1807, "A partial abolition must be inefficient and impolitic; the enemies of Great Britain cannot carry it on; the friends of this nation, while we are expending our blood and treasures in their defence, will not deny our request in this cause of justice and humanity, or claim such an advantage over our West-India trade. If we are obliged to wound our feelings by continuing war, we must heal them by terminating this barbarous traffic; while we contend for the liberty of Europe, we cannot allow the slavery of Africa." This would have been their language had their object been to eradicate the evil; but abolition was merely a popularity-bell, which the tongue of the declaimer sounded at pleasure. Had the comfort and instruction of the negroes been really an object with the Institution, would they have suffered them for eight years to be cruelly treated, and barbarously neglected? Would they also screen the authors of such criminality from punishment, and load them with praise after the vilest profligacy had been disclosed? Governor

M'Carthy, in a letter to the Missionary Society, in 1815, mentions that at that time he was establishing schools for the captured negroes, and laments they had not been instituted sooner.

The Institution, from its commencement, professed "to cultivate a friendly connection with the African chiefs, to enlighten their minds, and induce them to substitute a beneficial commerce in place of the slave-trade." How easily might this have been effected; annual presents would incline the chiefs to attend, and we might quickly have convinced them, that more articles conducive to their comfort must be acquired by employing the hands of their people in collecting produce, and improving manufactures, than from bartering the persons of their subjects. But this was not attempted; public benefit would have followed, while private interest must have been curtailed: a partial abolition made Sierra Leone a reservoir of wealth, and that was monopolized by the manager.

The Institution professed to diffuse religion and improve the morals of the African; 500*l.* a-year is allowed for a chaplain, yet, until within a few months, a regular clergyman never was sent to Sierra Leone. The Institution inform us, that settlement contains four or five hundred inhabitants; but the Wesley Society declare, that it contains one thousand Methodists; and every person conversant with the western part of Africa declares, that it is the most depraved settlement on that coast.

To bring the whole into one view, we may see the slave-trade in as much vigour at this moment as in 1807, with additional misery to the slave; neither cultivation nor civilization has been extended in Africa; the native chiefs have been incensed, and the inhabitants demoralized. The Institution claims public approbation, because the directors declare they are satisfied with their own conduct, while it is evident they have merely augmented the wealth of a few partizans, and patronized a colony for the propagation of Methodism.

The Institution Reports also shew, that about ten thousand pounds have been subscribed as a fund to assist in the civilization of Africa; the whole is nearly exhausted, yet not five hundred pounds appear expended on the object for which it was intended; almost all thrown away in delusive publications and popularity-projects. A dozen items are huddled in the account together:—why is this done, if they would bear

bear inspection separately? If Alethes would suffer the subscribers to know, that, in advertising throughout England, the little fallacious Report of the 28th of February, 1815, containing three pages, above 500l. of this charity-fund was expended, perhaps he may find that they will no longer submit to his system.

“Drop, to atone, your money at the door,
And, if I please, I'll give it to the poor.”

Alethes may rest satisfied the public are now acquainted with the real objects of the African Institution, and duly appreciate their merits.

AN OLD ABOLITIONIST.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reference to a letter which appeared in your Magazine for November, p. 318, under the signature of O. C., I shall endeavour to answer a few of his enquiries.

The most œconomical mode of constructing a small drying stove, is undoubtedly that of Mr. Field, described by him in the Transactions of the Society of Arts, vol. xxiv. and from thence, in an abridged form, in the ‘Retrospect of Discoveries,’ vol. iii. It is to be regretted that this stove is not universally constructed in all houses, as it would serve for many domestic purposes; and, in one instance, would be of great service in preventing the danger of fire that arises in the drying of clothes by the present mode.

The proper degree of heat for drying malt and wheat, is not exactly known to me; they may, however, be found in that excellent work on Husbandry, by Mills. Tillet (Encyclop. Method. Arts et Metiers, vol. i.) found the heat of a baker's oven, when fit to receive the dough to be baked, was 448 degrees. The bakers find, empirically, the proper heat by throwing a little flour on the floor of the oven; when it becomes black very soon, without however taking fire, they judge it fit to receive the dough.

There are two constructions of ovens: the one heated by a fire on the floor of the oven itself, the other has a fire-place on one side, and a flue runs outside; the former is the most œconomical mode. It is, however, subject to the inconvenience of having the fire to withdraw, and the floor to sweep, before dough is put in. This has been avoided in a very ingenious manner by Mr. Howell, who makes the fire on a move-

able grate, and has two pipes coming through the door of the oven; the one to furnish air to the bottom of the fire, and the other to let out the smoke, &c. These pipes serve as handles to the moveable grate.

It is well known to those who have small kitchen-ovens, that the meat baked in them will not brown properly, unless there be left an exit for the steam; but, in baking bread, it is necessary to keep the oven close, to prevent the otherwise too great loss of weight, which is far greater than is usually supposed, amounting in bread to about 17 per cent. of its weight, and in baked meat to about 32 per cent.

Very complete steam-apparatus, on a small scale, are exhibited for sale, the corner of Gracechurch and Lombard streets.

And, as to the designation of chemical attraction by numbers, it has been brought to a very high degree of perfection by Dr. Thomas Young; so that the result of most chemical operations, in which single or double decompositions take place, may be seen at one view. This paper was published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1809, part i. And a *memoria technica*, for the double decompositions, in the form of Latin hexameters, is to be found in Nicholson's Philosophical Journal, No. 99. In these he has exhibited the results of 1260 double decompositions in the compass of half an octavo page.

S. F. G.

Cross-street, Hatton Garden.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late Solar Eclipse was observed by Mr. Acton, of St. Peter's, and myself, with the following instruments.

By Mr. Acton—a reflector, with a *Cassegrain Speculum*, made by Mr. Crickmore, of this town; with a power of about 130: light and image both very good.

By me—with a refractor of Jonas's or Martin's construction, with two combined Galilean eye-glasses: power 38.

There were three clustered spots on the Sun, about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ days advanced on the Sun's disc. Those most to the interior pretty numerous, and very small; several of them subtending an angle of not more than 1" in diameter, or about 400 miles. The whole appeared, to my pocket refractor, like one large spot, and must have subtended, with intervals between, an angle of above a minute—about one thirty-second of the Sun's diameter.

After

After the greatest obscuration, there was a hazy ill-defined darkness, extending very little from both cusps of the Moon, particularly the left from the observer, or eastern of the Moon: this seems from an atmosphere. It was of perhaps 10 or 12".

The Moon in general appeared, from the beginning to the end of the eclipse, perfectly well defined; and especially the limb in apparent intersection with the ☉'s disc. I looked for the volcanic spot, but the Moon appeared nearly uniformly dark. At the time of the greatest obscuration, the phase was nearly as of a Moon of about three days old.

During part of the eclipse, an achromatic of Mr. Nicholson's, editor of the *Philosophical Journal*, was used—a very excellent instrument, now Mr. Acton's.

The lunar parallax produced some striking and curious changes in the angle of position of the Moon, seen on the Sun's disc, during this eclipse.

I looked in vain for the very bright star, *Spica*, then nearly on the meridian, with an altitude of about 30°, during the greatest obscuration; the thermometer was then 34° nearly; at 7h. 20' it had been 38½; after the total emersion 41. The difference may be estimated at 6 or 8°, compared with its probable degree of rise, had there been no eclipse. Had it not been for the passage of the rays from the Sun, which had quitted it previous to the greatest obscuration, the diminution, both of light and of heat, would have been much greater.

The heavens seemed to favour observers. From April 1, 1764, the fine annular eclipse, I do not recollect three eclipses, a good observation of which has not been rendered impracticable by the weather: I remember that, when a school-boy, as a very fine day. After the heavy rains of the 18th, the day was fine till after the eclipse, and then cloudy. Not a moment was lost by clouds interfering, while the eclipse continued.

Some observers have said, if the Moon had any atmosphere, her penumbra might have been seen on the Sun's disc; and so it might if the Sun's light were by reflection, as the Moon's is. The only place where indications of atmosphere could have been expected, must have been at the point of intersection; where the curves of the two discs came in apparent contact; and then that such an appearance did exist, I judge from two telescopes—it was of very small extent. But an atmosphere, had it been even of 40 miles, being only about

$\frac{1}{50}$ of the lunar diameter, would have subtended an angle of only about 40"; and only the most dense part of it could at all appear. But, where there is a volcano, it is pretty sure there must be an atmosphere.

The extreme evenness of the limb of the Moon, mountainous as she is, may be well understood, for a reason long since assigned; mountains whose ridges lie between and against each other, so as to fill intervals, will, at a great distance, appear as a straight line.

I wonder some optician did not think it a good speculation to construct Sun-glasses for the observation of the late eclipse. Mr. Benjamin Martin did so for that of 1764,—the beautiful annular eclipse; and the sale even then was great. His was a dense red Sun-glass, set as in the centre of a backgammon-man, of about half-a-crown diameter. But they might be variously fitted up—with dark green glass, to give a pale green image; strong yellow for a light yellow; deep violet for a purple; deep violet and dark green combined, for a pure white image.

All these combinations give a very pleasing image, and such as contrasts well with the Solar Spots; and they take off nearly the whole sensible heat. Made tolerably large, and set in a cup-like frame of box or pear-wood, stained black, they would shut out the lateral rays; and either be useful singly to observe solar eclipses, or adapt themselves to almost any telescope, as eye-glasses for viewing the Solar Spots.

Pale green, or the blue, glasses, would serve the purpose of turning off the too great light in viewing the phases of Mercury and Venus, near their conjunctions and their greatest elongations.

Perhaps some friend to optics and to astronomy may regard this hint as worthy of adoption, against the transit of Mercury in 1817, and the solar eclipse, of 1820; still greater here than the late one, and for other intermediate purposes.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Ipswich; Nov. 21.

P. S. In my last, the whole ought to stand thus:—

	h. ' "	d. h. ' "
T. V.	8 16 12, eclips. beg.	True T. = 19 20 16 12 T. Astz.
T.S. rel.	7 59 48,	
Appa.	End 10 29 42, end of eclipse,	22 15 24
	10 30 57,	16 39
Duration	2h. 13 30	

Or, according to Mr. Acton's observations, 2 14 45.

Read also, for "*eclipsis minor*," *eclipsis minui ineepit*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG several frivolous and unfounded charges against the poetical character of Lord Byron, your correspondent W. N. accuses him of stealing from Burke the idea of the following lines—

“—Had her eye in sorrow wept,
A thousand warriors forth had leapt,
A thousand swords had sheathless shone.”

And adds, “to the meanness of borrowing, the poet has added the folly of supposing that a generous sympathy could exist for a secluded female in an eastern court, where such chivalrous notions are not only wholly unknown, but would be esteemed highly criminal.”

Now, sir, it unfortunately happens, that this “eastern court,” where chivalrous notions were wholly unknown, was the court of Ferrara, in Italy; and this “secluded female,” Parisina, wife of the Marquis of Este. Y. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CONSTANT reader of the Monthly Magazine, having seen, in the possession of a friend, a work of Reineccius, entitled “*Janua Lingua Hebraica*,” takes this method of enquiring in what estimation it is held as a mean of biblical knowledge; and would be gratified by an answer from any of your learned correspondents acquainted with it.

South Petherton.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has frequently excited wonder in the minds of the contemplative, that nations can discover no other means of composing their differences except by the murder of innocent men, who seldom care for, or comprehend, the cause of the quarrel. Such kind of reflexions naturally present themselves at the termination of a war, in all respects, unparalleled in the history of the world; for the numbers engaged on both sides, their mutual skill and valour, for the persevering obstinacy of the contest, the immensity of the slaughter, and, above all, for its triumphant and satisfactory issue. One might naturally infer that a remedy for this most dreadful of human calamities will not easily be found, when we consider that the late war was waged by nations the most celebrated for civilization and knowledge; and that these qualities, which are in their nature the

most opposite to war, and which ought to have discouraged and repressed it, have been the cause of protracting it, and accumulating its evils.

My design at present is not to propose a digested plan, but to invite some degree of attention to the idea of a permanent universal peace. If Europe could unite in an inviolable compact of this kind, it might silence the turbulence of war almost throughout the world. It will be obvious that no engagement to this purpose, however solemnly ratified, would be of any avail, unless there be formed a paramount conventional power to enforce it. Such a power could exist no-where except in an annual congress, consisting of deputies from every European power; there to determine national differences in the council, instead of the field. To guard the general interests of Europe, by some such systematic plan, would surely be preferable to those partial and irregular efforts formerly made to promote mutual safety under the name of supporting a balance of power. From an assembly composed of the wisest and most experienced persons in Europe, all equally interested in its happiness, it is not to be thought that violent change, or rapacious usurpation, would ever originate. Such a proposal, from its novelty and extent, will, I know, by many, be accounted visionary; but those who chuse to bestow upon it a little patient consideration will perhaps find that no formidable objection will occur; it is not complicated in theory, nor does it appear difficult in practice. Extensive combinations have generally been frustrated by a variety of jarring interests, by ancient prejudices, and by passions generated on the occasion; none of these almost invincible obstacles here occur. One object only presents itself to view, founded on the most obvious and simple law of our nature, and which, indeed, all beings ardently desire—profit and security. From what quarter then can disputes or difficulties possibly arise? Can the equal advantage of all kindle any jealousies? The greater states cannot object to the permanent possession of their extensive territories; while the lesser ones, no more exposed to the insults of their powerful neighbours, will rejoice in the idea of legal and complete security.

The superior general court of Europe, which I propose, will, in a few years, acquire stability and veneration, not only from the powers with which it is invested, but also from the experience of

its benefits, and the prescription of time. But this new tribunal, as it is intended solely to prevent the collisions of nations, need not alarm the pride of antient monarchies; for to repel unjust aggression, or violent encroachment, by judicial authority, instead of the sword, cannot reasonably be thought, in any degree, to diminish their dignity, or control their independence. I do not deny that to lay the proper foundation, by a distribution of territory, satisfactory to all, may be a work of time and difficulty; but that, by the means which I have mentioned, the whole may be kept unalterably fixed, I consider as no absurd or romantic expectation.

As war is undoubtedly the greatest evil in the world, not only on account of the destruction which it occasions, but also by reason of the ferocious dispositions which it cherishes; these reflections on the possibility of its extinction, though crude and general, will, it is hoped, be listened to with indulgence. They may perhaps induce others to give their more matured sentiments on this subject.

I cannot conclude without expressing my opinion, that the real necessity for war would be easily got over were it not for that strong predominant passion in favour of it, which, notwithstanding its frightful and repulsive aspect, has existed in all ages, and among all nations. This singular predilection must be accounted for, principally, from the consideration that common characters could not, by any other means, except by the profession of war, attract general admiration, or even raise themselves into any distinction. There is no subject, I must observe, on which mankind have gone into a greater delusion than in their high estimation of a successful warrior; for surely the qualities which are necessary to compose that character, are neither of much rarity nor excellence; the most conspicuous are bodily strength and manual dexterity. And, though we carry our ideas to the highest pitch, and contemplate the consummate general, we will be satisfied, without much argument, that talents of the most sublime kind are not needed for the contrivance of plans to destroy, in the most expeditious and decisive manner, masses of men. It is a mortification, Hume has observed, to literary superiority, that, in the general opinion, it has always been eclipsed by the triumphs of war. The hero, however, ought to be reminded that literature can flourish without his

assistance, while all his boasted feats would soon perish without the aid of genius and learning. I do not make these observations with any invidious wish to lessen the general admiration of the actions of our countrymen during the late war, which, if we consider the skill of their opponents, are distinguished beyond all that are recorded in antient or modern times.

W. N.
Bedford-Row.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Cumberland, Westmoreland, or the northern parts of Yorkshire, five or six miles from a market town, your correspondent L. G. may hire a decent house and garden, and as much land as would maintain a cow, for twelve pounds a-year, where poor-rates even now amount to very little; where he might have coals at about 15s. a chaldron; butcher's meat a penny or three-half-pence per pound cheaper than in the south; chickens 6d. a-piece; ducks 9d.; eggs, three for a penny; butter 9d. or 10d. per lb.; and good cheese at 6d. or 7d. per lb. Servants' wages and board-wages not much more than half of what they are in many other parts of the kingdom. And yet for all these advantages he need not sacrifice the comforts of society, for he would live in the midst of a well-educated, sociable, temperate, and, I need not add, a happy race of people; possessed of that ancient honest simplicity of manners which, in large towns, has long since given place to modern refinement.

Long Stratton;

J. ABBOTT.

Nov. 7, 1816.

P.S. Since writing the above, I have seen two answers to L. G.'s enquiry in your number for October, one from Poulton-in-the-Fylde, in Lancashire, which seems very unlikely to answer L. G.'s expectations—on account of the dearness of provisions during the bathing season; the high state of the poor-rates; and perhaps he would not like to have his ears continually stunned with the unintermitting noise of the weaver's shuttle.—On the other answer, from Chester, I shall make no other remark, than that a person must not make choice of a large town as a cheap place of residence.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my second letter on the preservation of grain, I noticed the sagacity of rats; and perhaps some of your readers will be able to parallel the following

lowing authentic facts. In the year 1744, the surgeon of a man-of-war observed the eggs rapidly decreasing from the sick sea-store; and intimated to his mates, that he suspected they took some unwarrantable liberties. The young gentlemen, conscious of innocence, were highly affronted; but the eggs were gone, they alone had access where they lay, and they could only deny the charge. One of them said to the other, it might be possible that the sailors had a false key, and they ought to watch for their detection. They provided themselves with a dark lanthorn, and, well armed, waited the depredators. Soon after midnight a great movement near the cask where the eggs were packed induced them cautiously to turn the lanthorn. They beheld a vast number of rats climbing up, and kept very still to observe the issue; in a short time they saw the party of rats return, each with an egg under his chin. They next day informed the surgeon; he had the remaining eggs taken from the cask, and placed in a smaller dish, supported by a table, the feet of which receded so far, that the rats could not get up. He attended with the dark lanthorn, saw the invaders ascend the barrel, and come away disappointed; they prowled about a few minutes before they discovered the eggs. One of the men employed in their removal had left a spar leaning to the table; this was soon perceived by the rats, and some got up with alacrity. The surgeon, by a stealthy movement, took away the spar before the whole party effected a lodgment; but they that had obtained possession, clinging together, made a pathway to the ground, and their comrades passed over their backs to the table; nor were they long till each retreated in the same way with an egg under his chin, which he would have carried off had not the gentlemen interfered.

In the year 1776, a sagacious countryman, whose veracity was well known, saw, very early in the morning, a rat led by another to a well; he informed some of his acquaintances, who accompanied him to that spot about the same hour next day. They saw the rats had in their mouths a straw, by which a blind animal was conducted by one that enjoyed the faculty of vision, and after quenching his thirst he was brought back to his hole. These instances, and those formerly given of the intelligence pertaining to the lower creation, ought to inculcate humanity in their lords,

endowed with reasoning powers and a sense of future responsibility.

As your Magazine is so universally read, permit me to avail myself of it to make known some hints concerning an improvement in the method for drying grain. Much is devoured by rats and mice while on the kiln, and certainly we might invent cast-iron stoves, secured from depredation: suppose the dimension required to be twenty-four feet by eighteen, we shall divide the stove into several compartments, for convenience in carriage at a distance, and to save fuel, by communicating the heat below and above the corn. Six shallow boxes, three feet by four, with a fence on the upper part at one side, and both ends; the fence at one end turning down on a hinge, that the grain may be more easily shoveled into troughs when dry. The fence is intended to keep the grain from running over, and the side without a fence is to join to its fellow when the work shall be put together for use. The outer side to have a small door for receiving fire, and the upper and lower plates to have at each corner sockets, where posts are to be inserted; the lowest posts made to recede so far, that, though rats ascend the supporters, they may be stopped in their progress, by their natural incapacity of loco-motion, with the back downwards, in a horizontal position. The posts that support the two lowest boxes, to be at least a foot and half in height. Those that are to sustain the pair of boxes, raised over the first, must be according to the depth of the fence, allowing space to turn the grain, that it may dry equally, and the third row to be raised according to similar rules, must be surmounted by a shelter of boards, projecting beyond the extremities, that vermin may not be able to make their way off the joists of the house; and, for the same cause, the stove must stand clear of all other bodies. A ladder must be used for reaching the upper part, but the same objection is no less relevant against common kilns, and there is much less facility in getting round them. In new farm steadings, our apparatus might be connected with a threshing machine, and the expence of a cast-iron stove, and of the platforms, troughs, shovels, and chests, described in your Magazine for September, page 128, would not exceed the ordinary cost of less serviceable buildings, while the saving of grain would in one year repay every disbursement.

ment. If we attempt to compute the capital sunk by destruction of grain, the mind can hardly grasp ideas so vast, so accumulated; and, if to this we add interest upon interest, by simple progression, how enormous the amount! To these sums let us subjoin how much might have been gained in successive centuries by increasing the proceeds in commerce, and by circulating at home the millions sent abroad for the purchase of corn; and we cannot for a moment hesitate to admit the importance of securing grain from its voracious enemies.

Might not a demand for cattle be created, and voyagers benefited by augmenting the quantity of portable soup, laid in as sea store? Many farmers would be thankful to get their stock reduced by sale at a very moderate price; and perhaps there never has been, or may occur again, an opportunity so favourable for making an ample provision of portable soup. The lively interest you take in all that can benefit your fellow-beings, assures me you will grant an early place to these imperfect hints.

TH. N. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ENCOURAGED by your having inserted, in the Monthly Magazine of last month, a letter from Mr. Webb, containing some coincidences of expression between that very popular poem, "the Grave," and Lee's plays—I beg to annex you another passage, which appears to have been pillaged.

Line 88—

Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul;
Sweet'ner of life, and solace of society,
I owe thee much. Thou hast deserved from
me,

Far, far beyond what I can ever pay,

— Oh, when my friend and I,

In some thick wood have wander'd heedless on,
Hid from the vulgar eye; and sat us down
Upon the sloping cowslip-cover'd bank,
Where the pure limpid stream has slid along,
In grateful errors through the underwood
Sweet murmuring; methought, the shrill-
tongued thrush

Mended his song of love; the sooty blackbird
Mellow'd his pipe, and soften'd every note;
The eglantine smell'd sweeter, and the rose
Assum'd a deeper dye; whilst every flower
Vied with his fellow plant in luxury
Of dress. Oh! then the longest summer's day
Seem'd too, too much in haste; still the full
heart

Had not imparted half; 'twas happiness
Too exquisite to taste of joys departed,
Not to return, how painful the remembrance.

Blair.

In the latter part of Dr. Watts's funeral poem on the death of Thomas Gunston, esq. you will find the following synonymous lines—

Friendship! mysterious thing, what magic
powers
Support thy sway, and charm these minds of
ours?

* * * * *

Here to these shades at solemn hours we came,
To pay devotion with a mutual flame,
Partners in bliss. Sweet luxury of the mind!
And sweet the aids of sense! Each ruder wind
Slept in its caverns, while an evening breeze
Fann'd the leaves gently, sporting thro' the
trees;

The linnet and the lark their vespers sung,
And clouds of crimson o'er th' horizon hung.

* * * * *

And Love refin'd, like that above the poles,
Threw both our arms round one another's
souls,

In rapture and embraces; oh, forbear,
Forbear my song, this is too much to hear,
Too dreadful to repeat; such joys as these
Fled from the earth for ever. *Watts.*

If you, therefore, agree with me, the above extracts are at your service; and you may probably hear from me again on similar subjects, as I am of an opinion that Blair is not the only plagiarist. In Burns' poems we find—
It reminds me of departed joys,
Departed never to return.

And Blair says—

— Of joys departed,

Not to return, how painful the remembrance;

Greenwich, Kent; NEPTUNE.

Nov. 15, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE alacrity with which you have published every thing that has a tendency to promote the adoption of navigation by the application of STEAM-ENGINES, induces me to believe that the following observations will be favoured with a place in your publication; as I think that any object will be as effectually promoted, by shewing what the obstacles really are, which must be overcome in order to attain the end in view, as by random, declamatory, or exaggerated praises; which, to say the least, have a strong tendency to mislead the judgment, and thus injure the cause they are intended to serve.

Two or three years ago we were informed of projects to introduce steam-boats in every direction, and so sanguine were the advocates for them, that we were led to believe the time was not distant when this would supersede every other mode of inland navigation: I know several who embarked money in such speculations, in expectation of obtaining immediately

immediately great and rapidly increasing advantages from these undertakings; they have gained nothing, and are now venting their disappointment in censures upon steam-boats, with as much unjust exaggeration as they overrated their expected advantages in the outset.

The extent to which steam navigation has been carried in America has been held out as an example to be followed in this country: if those who have held this language were aware of the different circumstances of this country and America, as they bear upon this subject, they have taken care not to produce their knowledge. America, considered in a large sense, is an extensive country, very imperfectly peopled, intersected by enormous rivers and waters, affording means for inland navigations to the extent of many hundred miles, in many directions: as steam-vessels, to convey many thousands of passengers, and thousands of tons of goods, may be built and supported for much less expense than roads could be made upon which passengers and goods may be conveyed to and from the same places, there is every encouragement given to increase the use of them. As this stimulus has been given, and, from the nature of things, must be continued, we may, with great probability, look forward to the time when the whole inland navigation of America will be carried on in steam-vessels only. In other countries, the same invention will be adopted only in proportion as the circumstances of those countries may resemble the circumstances of America.

Britain is very fully inhabited, intersected by roads in almost every direction, for the conveyance of goods and passengers, with great expedition, and at a moderate expense; and intersected by canals, in many directions, upon which goods may be conveyed at much less expense of money than they can be by land; to the great benefit of those to whom a certain portion of time is an object of inferior consideration; this being the case, it is evident that steam-vessels can only enter into competition with these established modes of conveyance, by doing the work in less time, but at the same expense; or in the same time at less expense—which, so far as relates to the conveyance of goods, is, at present, and I believe ever will be, utterly impossible.

As this view of the subject is different from what has been usually entertained, I think you will permit me to endeavour

to bring it home to the conviction of your readers.

I lately walked from Kew to Richmond by the river side; the tide was running up, and it was near high water; in the same direction was going a country barge, marked upon the stern 208 tons, and so loaded, that the top of her gunwhale was within six inches of the water, so that she must have had her full loading a-board; she was towed by three horses. I know that I walked three miles per hour, and, judging by the manner, in which the barge went ahead of me, I am certain that she must have gone four miles and a half per hour; and I am equally certain, by the rate at which I went before certain light materials, which were floating at the time, that the tide did not go more than two miles per hour; so that we had here 208 tons of goods drawn two miles and a half per hour by three horses.

Some time ago I was walking by the Thames side, between Hampton and Sunbury, and perceived a west-country barge towed upwards by twenty-two horses: the barge was of the largest size, but, I think, could not exceed the burthen of 400 tons; supposing that to be the case, and making every allowance for the extra power that must be necessary to overcome the resistance of the summer stream, which runs constantly downwards, I could not account for the necessity of employing so many horses to tow this barge; the fact remained inexplicable to me, till, some time afterwards, I met with an intelligent person, whose business is to supply horses for the purpose of towing these barges; he told me it was common, in the higher parts of the river, for barges to take the ground unexpectedly, when the water was something lower than usual; and, as this could not always be foreseen, it was common to take the number of horses I saw towing that barge, that, in case she did take the ground, they might be able to draw her, by main strength, over the shoal or flat, till she got into deep water again.

This is an occurrence so common, that it is expected and provided against by the barges which go up the river at that season; and is, of itself, an obstacle that must ever prevent the adoption of steam-vessels in that part of the navigation, supposing they could be otherwise adopted—for, it is certain, that, if a steam-boat once strikes the ground, her own power must be at an end, and she must remain till either drawn off by
some

some other power, or till the water is deepened for her to float of herself.

The fact of two hundred and eight tons drawn two miles and a half per hour by three horses, being established, will shew what they have to perform who undertake to enter into competition with this general mode of conveyance, either as to expedition or expence. I doubt if any engineer, who has been engaged in such undertakings, would engage, under proper responsibility, to apply an engine that should impel that barge, equally loaded, an equal distance in the same portion of time; or, if he would engage to construct any vessel that, with any engine, would convey the same quantity of goods with equal expedition: but, as this may be doubtful, we may be allowed to ascertain that point, about which there can be no doubt at all, viz. the comparative expence.

I have no data that will enable me to estimate the number of barges that work between London and the uppermost navigable part of the Thames, but the number must be very great. Thus much, however, is certain, that they are constructed to what is thought the best advantage for their various uses; when wanted, horses, which are kept for the purpose by another set of persons, are hired to work them; at an expence proportioned to the work wanted, and no more; but, if the proprietors of these barges were induced to apply them, instead of horses, to do their work, they must add an engine to each barge, at an expence equal to, if not greater than, the cost of the barge; in the present state of things, all the work on the river is done by a certain number of horses, each person paying for the quantity of labour he requires, and no more; but, if steam were to be substituted for horses, the quantity of money that is now sunk in the purchase of barges, must be more than doubled to purchase engines; to which must be super-added, the expence of working, which, on the Thames, at least, would amount to more than the price of labour of the horses that are necessary to do the work; and would, altogether, be an absorption of capital which the proprietors of this kind of property can have no inducement to subject themselves to.

Still, it will be acknowledged, that the introduction of steam-boats will be attended with many advantages; and, as it is acknowledged that they are at

present in their infancy, it may not be unacceptable to offer some of those circumstances which have occurred to me, and which may be of use to those who employ themselves on this subject. Many of those who have attempted to use steam-boats have supposed it was only necessary to get a vessel and an engine, and the whole business was done; to which, some have added, that, if an engine of given power could drive a boat at a certain rate, an engine of greater power would drive the same boat at a greater rate, in proportions which they think they have established; whence they infer, that, by increasing the power of their engine, they may increase the velocity of their vessel, almost *ad infinitum*: all which has proved to be false in point of fact; and, by adverting to the known laws of nature, as applicable to the subject, will be found to be actually impossible.

The great ease with which particles of water yield to the pressure of any more solid substance that floats in it, is the real cause of the facility with which any body is transported by drawing upon the water, when compared to the labour that is necessary to transport the same body upon land: in the case of the barge, already mentioned, the ground was the medium of resistance, the horses the moving power, and their feet the point of contact, by which the power was brought into action upon the body to be moved: the barge was, at least, twelve feet in the beam, and, at the time I saw her, drew nine feet water; that is, she opposed a surface of 108 square feet to the action of the water. Some power was lost by the effect of the rope occasionally dipping in the water; but, notwithstanding that loss, the power of three horses, estimated at 540 pounds, displaced the particles of water continually, so as to allow 208 tons to pass through it at the rate that has been mentioned. The same weight, if brought to act upon the same body, in any other situation, by passing over a pulley, would have produced no effect whatever.

But, if the same barge were to be moved through the water, by any power contained within itself, and acting upon the water through which the vessel must be moved, the power required to move it would be much greater, if it were possible, to move it at the same rate, by any power whatever, for reasons which may be made evident. The

water being the medium through which the vessel is to be moved, and by which the resistance is to be made, from which the power is to act in impelling the vessel, it is evident that the resisting surface must be greater than the surface, that must yield to allow the vessel to pass, or it will not be impelled at all; or, if it acquires any motion, it will be by a great waste of power and time, which are the very objects that it is endeavoured to save by the adoption of this invention.

That this is the radical principle that must be acted upon by any one who may, hereafter, attain to perfection in this art, will not be denied by those who are competent to form a judgment upon the subject; that that perfection has not yet been attained, is perfectly notorious; that the attempts which have been made in this country are much less perfect than those which have been made in America, is likewise true. Why it is so, cannot be known to those who are engaged on this subject, or they would have made the fact very different from what it is. As I have paid much attention to what has been done here, and have obtained good information of what has been done in America, if you should think the subject deserving attention, I will hereafter trouble you with some of the observations which occur to me upon the facts that have come to my knowledge.

Richmond; Dec. 5. T. SHELDRAKE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

MANY anecdotes are related to prove the extraordinary affection which partridges have for their young; and I think the following circumstances, which came this year partly under my own observation, too interesting to remain unknown.

A countryman passing by some surze-ground with his dog, the dog caught a hen-partridge in her nest (which contained fourteen eggs); before the man could come to her assistance, the dog had broken her thigh-bone, close to her body, and very much bruised her. The man, however, took care to place the bird near her nest; and, when he passed by it on the following day, he saw her sitting on her eggs. Two days afterwards the young covey was hatched, and ran away into an adjoining corn-field; but, within a week, the poor old hen-partridge was found dead near her nest.

Wiveliscombe, Somerset. J. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONCLUSION of a MORNING'S WALK
from LONDON to KEW.

POLICY so singular, manners so different, and passions so varied, have for so many ages characterized the race of Gipsies, that the incident of meeting with one of their little camps agreeably awoke me from that reverie on Matter and its modifications, into which I had fallen. What can be more strongly marked than the gipsy physiognomy? Their lively jet-black eyes—their small features—their tawny skins—their small bones—and their shrill voices, bespeak them to be a distinct tribe of the human race, as different from the English nation as the Chinese, the North American Indians, or the woolly-head Africans. They seem, in truth, as distinct in their bodies, and in their instincts, from the inhabitants of England and other countries in which they live, as the spaniel from the greyhound, or as the cart-horse from the Arabian. Our instincts, propensities, or fit and necessary habits, seem to lead us, like the ant, to lay up stores; their's, like the grasshopper, to depend on the daily bounties of nature;—we, with the habits of the beaver, build fixed habitations; and they, like the deer, range from pasture to pasture;—we, with an instinct all our own, cultivate arts; they content themselves with picking up our superfluities;—we make laws and arrange governments; they know no laws but those of personal convenience, and no government beyond that of muscular force growing out of the habits of seniority;—and we cherish passions of ambition and domination, consequent on our other arrangements, to which they are utter strangers. Thus, we indulge our propensities, and they indulge their's. Which are the happiest beings, might be made a question—but I am led to decide in favour of the arts and comforts of civilized life. This race appears to possess the natural febleness and delicacy of man without the power of shielding themselves from the accidents of nature. If they are freed from the torture felt by civilized man, of having the comforts he enjoys torn from him by the sophistry of law, or the tyranny of governments, they suffer from hour to hour the torments of want, and the apprehension of not meeting with renewed supplies. If they are gayer than civilized man, it is because their wants are fewer, and therefore fewer of them are unsatisfied; and probably the gaiety which they assume

some before strangers may result from their constitution, which, under the same circumstances, may render them gayer than others, just as a Frenchman is gayer than an Englishman, or an Englishman than a North-American Indian. In a word, in looking upon this race, and upon the other recorded varieties of our species, from the woolly-head African to the long-haired Asiatic, from the blue-eyed and white-haired Goth to the black-eyed and black-haired North American, and from the gigantic Patagonian to the dwarfish Laplander, we are led to believe, that the human species must radically have been as various as any other species of animated beings; and it seems as unphilosophical as impious to limit the powers of creation to pairs of one kind, and to ascribe their actual varieties to the operations of chance.

As I proceeded from the stile towards their tents, the apparent chief of the gang advanced with a firm step, holding a large knife in one hand, and some eatables in the other; and he made many flourishes with his knife, in the apparent hope of intimidating me, if I proved an enemy. I civilly begged his pardon for intruding upon their camp, and assured him that mine was a mere visit of curiosity, that I was not a justice of the peace, and had no desire to disturb them. He then told me I was very welcome, and I advanced to their chief tent. "But," said I to this man, "you have not the gipsy colour and features?" "O, no," he replied, "I am no gipsy—the people call us all *gipsies*—but I am by trade a tinker—I live in — Court, Shoreditch, in the winter; and during the summer I travel the country, and get my livelihood by my trade." Looking at others of the groupe, who were sitting at the entrance of two tents, I traced two sets of features among them, one plainly English, and the other evidently Gipsy; and, mentioning this circumstance, he replied, "O yes—though I am not a gipsy, my wife is, and so is her old mother there—they are true gipsies, every inch of 'em. This man, my wife's brother, is a gipsy—we are useful to one another in this way of life—and the old woman there is as knowing a gipsy as any in the country, and can tell your fortune, sir, if you like to hear it." His character of the old woman, who resembled Munden's witch in *Macbeth*, produced considerable mirth in the whole party; and the old woman, who was busily smoking her

pipe, took it from her mouth, and said, "I ayn't told so many gentlefolks their fortunes to no purpose, and I'll tell your's, sir, if you'll give me something to fill my pipe." I smiled, and told her I thanked her; but, as I was not in *love*, I felt no anxiety to hear my fortune. "Aye, sir," said she, "many's the lover I've made happy, and many's the couple that I've brought together." Recollecting Farquhar's incident in the Recruiting Officer—I remarked—"You tell thö ladies what their lover's hire you to tell them, I suppose—and the gentlemen what the ladies request you to tell them?" "Why, yes," said she, "something like it;" and laughing—"aye, sir, I see you're in the secret!" "And then you touch golden fees, I suppose?"—"Yes," interrupted the first man, "I've known her get five or six guineas on a wedding-day, part from the lady, and part from the gentleman; and she never wants a shilling, and a meal's victuals; when she passes many houses that I could name." "Aye," exclaimed the old beldame, "that's all true; and I've made many fine folks happy in my time, and so did my mother before me—she was known far and near!" I had no occasion to remark on the silly dupes on whom they practised these impositions, for the entire party expressed their sentiments by bursts of laughter while the old woman was speaking—but I could not help exclaiming, that I thought she ought to make the fools pay well who gave credit to her prophecies. "Aye," said she, "I see you don't believe in our art—but we tell all by the *hand*!" I felt of course that the *hand* was a good key to determine the order of *probable* events as the planets, cards, or tea-scediments; and therefore, concluding that gipsies, like astrologers and other prophets, are imposed on by the doctrine of chances, I dropped the conversation; but felt it my duty to give the old woman a shilling to buy some tobacco for her pipe.

I now surveyed the entire party, and in three tents found there were three men, two women, besides the old woman, four girls, and two boys. One of the tents was placed at a little distance from the others, and in that resided a young married couple. "And pray," said I, "where and how do you marry?" "Why," said the first man, "we marry like other folks—they were married at Shoreditch Church—I was married to my old woman here at Hammersmith Church—and my brother-in-law here

was married at Acton Church." "Then," said I, "you call yourselves Christians?" At this question they all laughed; and the first man said, that, "If it depends on our going to church, we can't say much about it; but, as we do nobody any harm, and work for our living, some in one way, and some in another, we suppose we are as good Christians as many other folks."

While this conversation passed, I heard them speaking to each other in a language which had the effect of Irish, but with more shrill tones; and the first man, notwithstanding his English physiognomy, as well as the others, spoke with a foreign accent, not unlike that of half-anglicized Hindoos. I mentioned this peculiarity, but he assured me that neither he nor any of the party had been out of England. I now enquired about their own language, when one of them said it was *Maltese*, but the other said it was their *cant* language. I asked their names for various objects which I pointed out; but, after half a dozen words, the first man enquired, if I had "ever heard of one Sir Joseph Banks—for," said he, "that gentleman once paid me a guinea for telling him twenty words in our language." Perceiving, therefore, that he rated this species of information very high, and aware that the subject has been treated at large by many authors, I forbore to press him further.

As I stood conversing with these people, I could not help marvelling that, in the most polished district of the most civilized of nations, with the grand pagoda of Kew-Gardens in full view on one hand, and the towers of the new Bastille Palace in view on the other—I should thus have presented under my eyes a family of eleven persons in no better condition than the Hottentots in their kraals, the Americans in their wigwams, or the Tartars in their equally rude tents. I sighed, however, to think that difference of natural constitution and varied propensities were in England far from being the only causes of the proximity of squalid misery with ostentatious pomp. I felt too that the manners of these gypsies were assimilated to those of the shepherd tribes of the remotest antiquity, and that in truth I saw before me a family of the pastoral ages, as described in the Book of Genesis. They wanted their flocks and herds, but the possession of these neither accorded with their own policy, nor with that of the

country in which they reside. Four dogs attached to their tents, and two asses grazing at a short distance, completed such a grouping as a painter would, I have no doubt, have found in the days of Abraham in every part of Western Asia, and as is now to be found among the same people, at this day, in every country in Europe. They exhibit that state of man in which thousands of years might pass away without record or improvement; and, whether they are Egyptians, Arabs, Hindoos, Tartars, or a peculiar variety of our species, whether they exhibit man in the rude state which, according to Lord Montboddo, most nearly approximates the Ourang-Outang of the oriental forests, or whether they are considered in their separated character—they form an interesting study for the philosopher, the economist, and the antiquary.

In a few minutes after I had left the gipsy camp, I was overtaken by a girl of fifteen, the quickness of whose breathing indicated excessive alarm. "O, sir," said she, "I'm so glad to come up with you—I'm so frightened—I've been standing this quarter of an hour on the other side of the stile, waiting for somebody to come by." "And what has so frightened you?" said I. "O, sir," said the still-terrified girl, looking behind her, and increasing her pace, "those gypsies and witches—they frighten every body; and I wouldn't have come this way for all the world if I'd known they'd been there." "But," said I, "what are you frightened at? have you heard that they have done harm to any one?" "O dear yes, sir, I've heard my mother say they bewitches people; and, one summer, two of them beat my father dreadfully." "But what did he do to them?" "Why, he was a little tipsy to be sure, but he says he only called 'em a pack of fortune-tellers?" "And are all the children in this neighbourhood as much frightened at them as you?" "O yes, sir; but some of the boys throw stones over the hedge at them, but we girls are afraid they'll bewitch us. Did you see the old hag, sir?" The poor girl asked this question with such simplicity, and with a faith so confirmed, that I had reason once more to feel astonishment at the superstition which infests and disgraces the common people of this generally enlightened nation! Let me hope that the tutors in the schools of Bell and Lancaster will consider it as part of their duties, to destroy the

the vulgar faith in ghosts, omens, fortune-telling, fatality, and witchcraft.

On my right my attention was attracted by the battlements of a new Gothic building, which I learnt, from the keeper of an adjoining turnpike, was called *Kew Priory*, and is a summer retreat of a wealthy Catholic maiden lady, Miss Doughty, of Richmond-Hill, after whom a street has recently been named in London. Learning that the lady was not there, I turned aside to obtain a nearer view; and, ringing at the gate, in the hope of viewing the interior, a female, who opened it, told me that it was a rule of the place, that *no man* could be admitted besides the Rev. Mr. —, the Catholic priest. I learnt that the Priory, a beautiful erection on a lawn, consisted merely of a chapel, a room for refreshments, and a library; and that the lady used it for change of scene in the long afternoons of the summer season. The enclosed space contained about 24 acres, on the banks of the Thames, and is subdivided by Pilton's invisible fences. Behind the Priory, there is a house for the bailiff and his wife, a capacious pleasantry, an aviary, and extensive stables. Nothing can be more tasteful as a place of indulgence for the luxury of wealth; but it is exposed to the inconvenience of floods from the river, which sometimes cover the entire scite to a considerable depth.

Another quarter of a mile, along a dead flat, brought me upon *KEW-GREEN*. As I approached it, the woods of Kew and Richmond-gardens presented a varied and magnificent foliage, and the pagoda of twelve stories rose in splendour out of the woods. Richmond-hill bounded the horizon on the left, and the smoky atmosphere of Brentford obscured the air beyond the houses on Kew-Green.

As I left the lane, on my left, I beheld the long boundary wall of Kew-Gardens, on which a disabled sailor has drawn in chalk the effigies of the whole British navy, and over each representation appears the name of the vessel, and the number of her guns. He has in this way drawn about 800 vessels, each five or six feet long, and extending, with intervening distances, above a mile, and a half. As the labour of one man, the whole is an extraordinary performance; and I was told the decrepit draughtsman derived a competency from passing travellers.

KEW-GREEN is a triangular area of

about thirty acres. Nearly in the centre is the chapel of St. Anne. On the eastern side is a row of family houses; on the north-western side a better row, the backs of which look on the Thames; and on the south side stand the boundary walk of Kew-Gardens, some erections for soldiery, and the plain house of Ernest, duke of Cumberland. Among other persons of note and interest who reside here, are the two respectable daughters of Stephen Duck, the poet, who deserve to be mentioned as relics of a former age. In the western corner stand the buildings called the Palace, in which George III. passed many of the early years of his reign, and near which he began a new structure a few years before his confirmed malady—which I call the *Bastile Palace*, from its resemblance to that building, so obnoxious to freedom and freemen. On a former occasion, I have viewed its interior, and I am at loss to conceive the motive for preferring an external form, which rendered it impracticable to construct within it more than a series of large closets, boudoirs, and rooms like oratories. The works have, however, been suspended since the unhappy seclusion of the Royal Architect; and it is improbable, at least in this generation, that they will be resumed. The foundation is in a bog close to the Thames, and the principal object in its view is the dirty town of Brentford, on the opposite side of the river.

I had intended to prolong my route to the western corner of the Green, but in passing St. Anne's Chapel, I found the pew-openers engaged in wiping the pews and washing the aisles. I knew that that child of genius, *GAINSBOROUGH*, the painter, lay interred here; and, desirous of paying my homage to his grave, I enquired for the scite. As usual, in regard to this class of people they could give me no information; yet one of them fancied she had heard such a name before. I was therefore obliged to wait while the sexton or clerk was fetched, and in the interim I walked into the chapel. I was, in truth, well re-paid for the time it cost me; for I never saw any thing prettier, except Lord Le Despencer's exquisite structure at West Wycombe. As the royal family usually attend here when they reside at Kew, it is superbly fitted up, and the architecture is in the best taste. The seats for the family fill the

the gallery, and on the ground-floor there are forty-eight pews of brown oak, adapted for four and six persons each. Several marble monuments adorn the walls of singular beauty, but the record of a man of genius absorbed every attraction of ordinary rank and title. It was a marble slab, to the memory of MEYER, the painter, with lines by the amiable poet, HAYLEY; and I was led, by respect for painter and poet, to copy the whole:—

JEREMIAH MEYER, R.A.

Painter in Miniature and Enamel to
his Majesty Geo. III.

Died January 19, 1789.

Meyer! in thy works, the world will ever see
How great the loss of Art in losing thee,
But Love and Sorrow find the words too weak,
Nature's keen sufferings on thy death to speak;
Through all her duties what a heart was thine,
In thy cold dust what spirit used to shine.
Fancy, and truth, and gaiety, and zeal,
What most we love in life, and, losing, feel;
Age after age may not one artist yield
Equal to thee, in painting's ample field;
And ne'er shall sorrying earth to heaven commend

A fonder parent, or a firmer friend,

William Hayley, 1789.

From hence I strolled into the vestry, where I found a table of fees, drawn with a degree of precision which merits imitation. It appears, that the fees for MARRIAGES with a licence are 10s. 6d., and by banns 5s. That those for BURIALS, to the minister, if the prayers are said in the church, are 5s.; if only at the grave, 2s. 6d. The graves are six feet deep; and, in the church, the coffin must be of lead. The clerk is entitled to half, and the sexton to about a third more. A vault in the church is charged 21l., and in the church-yard 10l. 10s.; with 5l. 5s. and 2l. 2s. respectively for each time of opening. To non-residents they are double. I had scarcely finished this extract, when the clerk's or sexton's assistant made his appearance; and on the south side of the church-yard he brought me to the tomb of GAINSBOROUGH.

"Ah! friend," said I, "this is a hal-
lowed spot—here lies one of Britain's
favored sons, whose genius has assisted
in exalting her among the nations of
the earth!"—"Perhaps it was so," said
the man, "but we know nothing about
the people buried, except to keep up
their monuments, if the family pay; and,
perhaps, Sir, you belong to this family;
if so, I'll tell you how much is due."
—"Yes, truly, friend," said I, "I am
one of the great family bound to pre-

serve the monument of Gainsborough;
but, if you take me for one of his rela-
tives, you are mistaken."—"Perhaps,
Sir, you may be of the family, but were
not included in the Will, therefore are
not obligated." I could not now avoid
looking with scorn at the fellow; but, as
the spot claimed better feelings, I gave
him a trifle for his trouble, and mildly
told him I would not detain him.

The monument being a plain one, and
making no palpable appeal to vulgar
admiration, was disregarded by these
people; for it is in death as in life; if
you would excite the notice of the mul-
titude, you must in the grave have a
splendid mausoleum, or in walking the
streets you must wear fine clothes. It
did not fall in the way of the half-taught,
on this otherwise polite spot, to know
that they have among them the remains
OF THE FIRST PAINTER OF THE ENGLISH
SCHOOL, in the class of history, and ONE
OF FIRST in the classes of landscape and
portrait;—a man who recommended him-
self as much by his superiority, as by
his genius; as much by the mode in
which his genius was first developed,
as by the subsequent perfection of his
works; and as much by his amiable pri-
vate character as by his eminence in his
art. There is this difference between a
poet and a painter—that the poet only
exhibits the types of ideas in words,
limited in their sense by his views, or
his powers of expression; but the painter
is called upon to exhibit the ideas them-
selves in a tangible shape, and made
out in all their parts and most beautiful
forms. The poet may write with a
limited knowledge of his subject, and
he may produce any partial view of it
which his powers enable him to exhibit
in a striking manner; but the successful
painter must do all this, and he must
execute with his hand as well as con-
ceive with his mind. The poet, too, has
the advantage of exhibiting his ideas in
succession, and he avails himself of
stops and pauses; but the great painter
is obliged to set his entire subject be-
fore the eye at once, and all the parts
of his composition, his imagination, and
his execution, challenge the judgment
as a whole. A great poet is neverthe-
less a just object of admiration among
ordinary persons—but far more so a
great painter, who assumes the power
of creation, and of improving on the or-
dinary combinations of the Creator.
Yet such a man was THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH, before whose tomb I stood!

The

The following are the words engraven on the stone:—

THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH, esq.

died August 2, 1788.

Also the body of

GAINSBOROUGH DUPONT, esq.

Who died Jan. 20, 1797,

Aged 42 years.

Also, Mrs. MARGARET GAINSBOROUGH, wife of the above

Thomas Gainsborough, esq.

who died Dec. 17, 1798,

in the 74th year of her age.

A little to the eastward lie the remains of another illustrious son of art, the modest ZOFFANY, whose Florence Gallery, Portraits of the Royal Family, and other pictures, will always raise him among the highest class of painters. He long resided on this Green, and like Michael Angelo, Titian, and our own WEST, produced master-pieces at four-score. The words on the monument are:

Sacred to the Memory

of JOHN ZOFFANY, R.A.

who died Nov. 11, 1810,

aged 87 years.

It was a remarkable coincidence, that the bones of GAINSBOROUGH and ZOFFANY should thus, without premeditation, have been laid side by side; and that, but a few weeks ago, delighted crowds had been daily drawn together to view their principal works, combined with those of WILSON and HOGARTH, to form an attractive metropolitan exhibition. On that occasion every Englishman felt proud of the native genius of our GAINSBOROUGH. It was ably opposed in one line by a WILSON, and in another by a ZOFFANY; yet the works of the untutored GAINSBOROUGH and HOGARTH served to prove that every great artist must be born such; and that superiority in human works is the result of original genius, and cannot be produced by any servile routine of education, however specious, imposing, sedulous, or costly.

This valley of the Thames is, however, sanctified every where by relics which call for equal reverence. But a mile distant on my right, in Chiswick Churchyard, lie the remains of the painting moralist HOGARTH; who invented a universal character, or species of moral revelation intelligible to every degree of intellect, in all ages and countries; who opened a path to the kindred genius of a BURNETT and a WILKIE; and who conferred a deathless fame on the manners, habits, and chief characters of his time. And, but a mile on my left, in Richmond Church, lie the re-

mains of THOMSON, the poet of nature, of liberty, and of man—who displayed his genius only for noble purposes; who scorned, like the vile herd of modern rhymesters, to ascribe *glory* to injustice, *heroism* to the murderers of the champions of liberty, or wisdom to the mischievous prejudices of weak princes; and who, by asserting in every line the moral dignity of his art, became an example of poetical renown, which has since been followed by GLOVER, AKENSIDE, COWPER, ROBINSON, BURNS, BARLOW, BARBAULD, WOLCOT, MOORE, and BYRON.

The fast-declining Sun, and my wearied limbs, tell me, however, that I am the slave of nature, and of nature's laws; and that I have neither time nor power to excuse or go farther. My course, therefore, is necessarily terminated on this spot; and I must here take leave of the reader, who has been patient, or liberal enough, to accompany me. For my own part, I am bound to state, that I have been highly gratified with the great volume, ten or twelve miles long, by two or three broad, in the study of which I have employed the lengthened morning; but this volume of my brief analysis the reader will doubtless find marked by the imperfections and short-sightedness which must attend every attempt of human art to compress an infinite variety into a finite compass.

In looking back at the incidents of the day, which the language of custom has, with reference to our repasts, denominated THE MORNING, I could not avoid likening the excursion which I have here described to THE LIFE OF MAN—for, like that, and all things measured by TIME and SPACE, it has had a BEGINNING—an eventful COURSE—and an END determined by physical causes. On emerging in the morning from the metropolis, I foresaw as little as the child foresees his future life what were to be the incidents of my journey. I proceeded in each successive hour even as he proceeds in each year. I jostled no one, and no one disturbed me. My feelings were those of peace, and I suffered from no hostility. My inclinations were virtues, and I have experienced the rewards of virtue. Every step has therefore been productive of satisfaction, and I have no-where had cause to look behind me with regret. I have ventured to smile at folly, I have honestly reprehended bad passions; and I have sincerely sympathized with their victims. May all my readers be led to smile,

smile, reprehend, and sympathize with me; and I solicit this effect—for their sake—for the sake of truth—and in the hope that, if our feelings have been reciprocal, our mutual labours will not have been wasted! At the end of my short career, I conscientiously look back on the incidents of my journey, with the complacency with which we may all look back in our old age on the incidents of a well-spent life—and let no one sneer at the comparison, for, when human life has passed away, in what degree are its multiplied cares and chequered scenes more important than the simple events which attend a morning's walk? Look on the graves of that church-yard, and see in THEM the representations of hundreds of anxious lives! Are not those graves, then, said I, the end of thousands of busy cares and ambitious projects? Was not life THE MERE DREAM of their now senseless tenants—like THE MERE PATH OF A BIRD IN THE AIR, or of a fish in the waters? May not the events of a morning which slides away, and is never remembered, be correctly likened therefore to the courses of human life? The one, like the other, may be well or ill spent—idly dissipated or beneficially employed;—and the chequered incidents will be found to be similar to those which mark the periods of the longest life. Let me hope, however, that my example will be followed, in other situations, by minds variously stored and directed by different enquiries. Like the day which has just been recorded, the incidents of every situation, and the thoughts which pass without intermission through the mind, would, in a similar portion of time, fill similar volumes, which, as indexes of man's intellectual machinery, would serve the purpose of the dial of a clock, or the gnomon of a sundial, and prove agreeable sources of amusement, as well as efficacious means of disseminating valuable principles and useful instruction.

COMMON SENSE.

FINIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF any of your numerous correspondents will inform me where a biographical account of Mr. Burke (who figured under the Shelburne administration,) may be met with, or will furnish a good account of him, he will greatly oblige,

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

I CONFESS that my pride was rather hurt at seeing, in Oldfield's Representative History of Great Britain and Ireland, my native city classed amongst the rotten boroughs—a character which, at one time, it certainly did deserve; but you will be pleased to hear, that the spell by which we were so long held has been dissolved, by the election for the last parliament, and again for the present, of a worthy and honest country gentleman, Sir J. G. Egerton; in the face of all the exertion that a neighbouring lord and his agents could make. The independent freemen were not aware of their strength, or they might as well have sent two members as one.

A. C. M.

Chester.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

THERE is a Society in London, which has now been formed for eight years, on a most important subject, but which appears to me to be very little noticed by the public;—what this circumstance is owing to, I know not: the object of it is one of the most benevolent that can be imagined, but one which may not be so apparently beneficial as that of other societies, which are for feeding the hungry, cloathing the naked, or visiting the sick; I allude to the "*Society for diffusing Knowledge respecting the Prouishment of Death, and the improvement of Prison Discipline.*" That the opinion of a very great majority of the people of England is in favour of the punishment of death being taken off from most of the offences to which it is now attached, I most firmly believe, if the English are truly humane, it surely must be so. The operations of this society have mostly been confined to printing extracts from various books, on the punishment of death, and publishing debates in Parliament relative to the same subject. Three volumes have already appeared, entitled, "*The opinions of different Authors upon the Punishment of Death;*" selected by Basil Montague, esq.* of Lincoln's-inn." London, 1809, 1812, 1813.

These volumes are well worth the attention of the benevolent Christian, and cannot fail, I think, of working, by degrees, a reformation in the criminal code

* Chairman of the Society.

of this country. The operation will be slow probably; but that some good will come from them, and the other labours of the Society, if conducted with prudence and firmness, there can be very little doubt.

If a small pamphlet of extracts, from the above-mentioned volumes, were printed for more general reading, many thousands of persons might be induced to read it, who are not likely to be in possession of the originals. I therefore am desirous to see such a work undertaken by some one capable of making a judicious selection. A. Z.

Nov. 19, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

AT a time when the pressure of taxation is become so grievous as to render it doubtful, on the proposed augmentation of an existing duty upon any article of commerce or manufacture, whether that particular source of revenue will not become less productive than before, on account of the diminished consumption thereby occasioned, it may be interesting to consider whether such an alteration might not be made in our system of taxation, as will render it equally productive as at present, and divest it of those injurious consequences which attach to the present mode of levying contributions.

I must, however, premise, that I am ready to admit the full force of the usual arguments in favor of indirect taxation, when compared with the more arbitrary and harsh measure of exacting direct contributions, and even to submit to the many positive inconveniences that are inseparable from it, rather than submit to the alternative. It appears, however, from the circumstance of ministers having, for many years past, had recourse to the unpopular expedient of levying direct contributions, that they have considered the indirect taxes as being strained to a pitch nearly as high as it would be prudent to raise them. Assuming then that the ordinary objects of taxation have been resorted to nearly as far as the point at which an augmentation would cease to be productive, and that the direct imposts are become in a degree absolutely indispensable, it may not be altogether useless to inquire whether the latter system might not be extended with great advantage, as a means of relieving many of our commercial and manufactured commodities

from those duties which press upon them in a degree that is scarcely supportable.

I am inclined to believe that some very important disadvantages, connected with the indirect taxes, have not been sufficiently considered; they are the cause of the extinction of a great deal of enjoyment, and, in a vast many cases, not only without at all benefiting the revenue, but very frequently to its great injury. The number of conveniences of which people deprive themselves, in order to avoid the payment of taxes, is almost incalculable: such privations are an absolute inconvenience to the subject, without affording the smallest advantage to the revenue.—How many invalids, for instance, that are not in affluent circumstances, are compelled to forego the advantage and healthful recreation of travelling, on account of the heavy duty upon post-horses: after government has received a revenue from those who travel, in spite of that tax, all those who cannot afford to pay it might, without injury to the revenue, be permitted to travel also. I do not mean that it is practicable to make this distinction; but what I wish to represent is, that the circumstance of this impracticability, which, whilst it presses upon those who pay the tax, also very unprofitably annoys those who do not pay it, furnishes a powerful argument against a species of taxation that is liable to such an objection. In like manner, the consequence of heavy taxes upon articles of commerce and manufacture is to discourage their consumption: a new duty, for instance, upon carriages, compels numbers of gentlemen to lay their carriages aside, in order to avoid the payment of that duty.—The unfavorable consequences of such a tax do not terminate in the privations endured, so unprofitably to the revenue, by the persons who have been obliged to lay down their carriages; the coach-maker becomes a sufferer also, his business becomes considerably reduced, and with it his ability to pay his ordinary share to the public contributions. In a manner such as I have described, the effects of most of the indirect taxes are to aggrieve, not only those who do pay them, but also those who do not; to discourage commerce and manufactures; and, in an indirect way, to diminish many of the sources of revenue to the state.

Whilst, however, I am of opinion, that it is better to endure the many inconveniences

conveniences of the indirect taxes than have recourse to the odious and inquisitorial operation of direct taxes, I am nevertheless inclined to believe, if we are compelled by circumstances in any degree to resort to the latter, that it is expedient, on account of the several advantages which it assuredly does possess, to extend its application so as to supersede, as much as possible, our present system of indirect taxation, with which so many grievances are inseparably connected.

G.

Ryde, Isle of Wight.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EVERY—where the pen of the hireling and the arts of corruption are at work, to uphold, if possible, that system of mis-rule which has brought the country to the brink of destruction. Throughout the whole of that most lamentable state of war, waste, and bloodshed, which began in 1793, but more particularly towards the beginning of it, every one who doubted its justice or expediency was libelled as a jacobin, and his arguments, instead of being replied to, treated as the criminal efforts of disaffection and sedition; till, in process of time, by the establishment of political principles completely subversive of those which placed the House of Brunswick on the throne of these realms, the grand object of the authors of the war was accomplished. But, as the Bourbons could not be restored in France, nor the Inquisition be re-established in Portugal and Spain, nor the Pope in Italy, nor the Jesuits in Europe, without immense expenditure of blood and treasure—so these desirable objects, being happily accomplished, it now becomes the duty of the hireling, and the interest of those who have actively supported, or profited by, the measures which have been thus far successful, to convince the deluded people of this devoted country, that their pecuniary sacrifices are insignificant compared with their ability; and that, at any rate, if they do at present suffer (of which these tools of corruption affect no doubt), their sufferings are not attributable to this cause. In strict conformity to these systematic proceedings, is the attempt made to mislead, in your last number, beginning (in a manner every way worthy of the cause it supports,) by endeavouring to fix the character of stock-jobbers, or their paid retainers, on all such of your correspondents as have expressed their conviction

of the inability of the country longer to sustain such dreadful loads of taxation, as will enable the minister at once to discharge the expences of an enormous and unprecedented peace establishment, and the interest of the public debt.

Mr. Playfair stands, I think, pre-eminent in the list of those who, in your pages, have endeavoured to enlighten the public on the subject of finance; and, without reference to others, equally respectable in point of principle, though they may rank far below him as to abilities, the applicability of this species of censure to him; as well as to those others, it behoves your correspondent to prove, or to admit, the falsehood of his assertion.

Whether the stockholder be intitled to the property of the whole country; if less be insufficient to pay the amount of his demands, is not a question I at all meddle with—but of the *inability of the country* to continue to pay much longer the enormous loads of taxation, in its various forms, with which it is at present cursed; circumstances (having no connection with your correspondent's "people in the alley,") proclaim, in language not to be misunderstood, notwithstanding the affected denial of those who live on the produce of the taxes—the attempted perversion and misrepresentation of facts, and the ministerial charge of "ignorant impatience of taxation." Still it appears that the public in general are not sufficiently informed on this vitally important subject; and the attempts which every day witnesses to disguise the truth, and to pervert it where it cannot be concealed, establishes the propriety of making the present operation of taxation more fully known.

THE MAGISTRATES OF THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH, from the evidence of facts passing under their own eyes, thought it their duty to represent to the ministers, the *inability of this part of the country longer to endure the pressure, without destruction to great numbers*; and this they felt themselves fully justified in doing, from knowing that some parishes in their neighbourhood (as that of Kentchurch for instance) were now paying in direct taxes (including tithes,) a greater sum than the funds of the whole parish could be let for at this time; from knowing that above one hundred persons at one time had been brought before magistrates for non-payment of poor's taxes; and, above all, from knowing that default was made in the payment of taxes by the highest as well as

the

the lowest persons in the county.—And yet, sir, I have the authority of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for saying, that Monmouthshire is not worse off in this respect than the generality of the kingdom; and numberless facts prove that this is really the case.

Sir George Leeds describes in print the case of a gentleman, of good landed property, in CAMBRIDGESHIRE, whose assessed taxes *only* amounted to 70l. per annum, but whose whole income is reduced to 60l.; adding, “there are other cases, though not quite so hard, nearly as desperate; and a great many, indeed, where the taxes never can be collected at all;” which is fully confirmed by Mr. Edes, who declares that, “the labour, parochial rates, tithes, and taxes, on an acre of land, far exceed the amount of the value of the produce.”

In CHESHIRE, it is stated to the Board of Agriculture, that “the pressure of taxation, the intolerable burden of parochial rates, the lowness of price, and the absolute want of markets for some commodities, are evils of which the complaint is universal.”

The Penzance Agricultural Society declare, that “the inability to pay taxes is such, that in one parish two-thirds in number of the occupiers of farms have been returned in the schedules of defaulters.”

The CORNWALL Society states it to be their opinion, that, unless some immediate remedy be applied, not only great individual suffering will be sustained, but that the taxes cannot be paid.

In DERBYSHIRE, Mr. Beresford says, “there is extraordinary difficulty in collecting the taxes and poor-rates.”—In

DEVONSHIRE, Mr. Taylor states, that “a proportion of seven-sixteenths, out of the annual value of every estate in this county, is taken, from the owners and occupiers in direct taxes.”—From DORSETSHIRE, Mr. Bowker transmits an account very similar; whilst, in DURHAM, Mr. Collingwood expressly declares, “if government do not devise some remedy, this part of the island, which produces most duty, &c. will be soon in an insolvent state.”

Unpaid rent and taxes in ESSEX, and seizure of stock, to pay rent, tithes, and taxes, in HEREFORDSHIRE, are complained of;—but, says Mr. Newman, “the principal distresses that have occurred have been seizures under the crown for taxes.”

Mr. Keet and Mr. Casamajor both state inability to pay rent and taxes in

HERTFORDSHIRE; as Mr. Boys and Mr. Neye, jun. do from KENT; and similar representations have been made to the Board of Agriculture from the counties of LANCASTER and LEICESTER. And in LINCOLNSHIRE, it is said, “the taxes may be levied, but they will not long be paid;” whence, also, it is reported that Lord Castlereagh has nearly two parishes on his lands near Holbeach.—Complaints of equal distress and inability have been made from NORFOLK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, and NORTHUMBERLAND; in which latter county it is asserted, by Mr. Wilson, that, “of 1230 farmers in the district of Morpeth-ward, upwards of 1000 would have proved, to the satisfaction of the commissioners of property-tax, that for the two last years they had been paying the tax upon a loss, and not upon profit.” And Mr. W. J. Calvert is disposed to believe, that “not enough of rent will arise from the land in NOTTINGHAMSHIRE to satisfy the demands of government; thus,” says he, “rendering the whole property of the landholder to the tithe-owner, the state, and its creditors.”

The foregoing detail of facts exhibits, in language concise but expressive, the melancholy situation of about one-half of the counties of England, and the miserable folly of the expectation of being able to raise from sixty to seventy millions of taxes annually, from a country situated as this at present is; as well as the cruelty and impolicy of the attempt! The state of the remainder, and of Scotland and Wales, I shall defer the notice of to the next number of your Magazine.

It was a fair subject of consolation, and excited a hope of better times in many, that some relief would be afforded by the cessation of part of what are called the war-taxes; but woeful experience now convinces every attentive observer of facts, that, if seventeen or eighteen millions of such taxes cease to afflict, the remainder will continue to act with oppression doubly great to what they did when they were imposed;—so that, in fact, the operation of this grinding taxation is vastly greater than at any former period; and, to make this manifest, it is only necessary to consider that, if it requires the sale of twice the number of cattle, or other produce, to raise the money necessary to pay the same amount of taxes, such taxes are in fact doubled.—Thus, in round numbers, take eighty millions as the utmost that were raised in taxes at the time they were laid on, and deduct twenty millions

millions for the amount of taxes which are to cease; in the mode of payment above described; the remaining sixty operate with a weight and pressure fully equal to that which one hundred and twenty millions did at the time these taxes were imposed: and this fact will satisfactorily account for the destruction which taxation is at present spreading through the country; and it affords strong corroboration of the opinion, now pretty generally expressed, that it cannot continue to be borne.

JOHN H. MOGGRIDGE.

Laurumney, Dec. 9.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a friend to humanity, I beg leave to plead the cause of the unhappy school-boy, in offering a few remarks on the present method of education in our public schools. I call him unhappy, not because I think that the situation of a school-boy is at all times a miserable one whilst he is at school, but because the neglect of his education will often produce unhappiness after he has entered into the world. This inattention does not appear to lie with his parents, but with those under whose care he is placed; after he has left his paternal roof. The master should be to him as a father, since under that character he will be able to ensure the esteem, the humble and willing obedience, of his pupils, whom we should then see returning with equal joy to their schools and their homes. I would not wish for the man who is so easy and good-tempered as to suffer himself to become the dupe of his scholars, nor him who is so severe, and of such a fiery temper, as to exercise the part of a harsh tyrant, who corrects for his own pleasure, without consulting the benefit of the transgressor; but him who will be beloved and respected by his pupils whilst instructing them, and who, after he shall have performed his duty, may have the satisfaction to see that he hath not laboured in vain. In order to gain their esteem whilst he is employed in their education, kindness and due attention are necessary; if these shall have been properly bestowed upon them, the master cannot fail of securing the respect due to him. He may be assured that, if the seed has been carefully sown on good ground, the sower will not be unrewarded, and that, even as is the root, so will be the tree.

But the cultivation of the mind, the care of the body, and the improvement

of the heart, should be all equally attended to. The first of these might be advanced, if our worthy instructors were to change their present plan, and, instead of receiving so many pupils, and of demanding so exorbitantly for each, let their number be diminished, and I will then grant them their usual salary. By this alteration we should not hear of the frequent advertisements for those poor creatures who go under the specious name of ushers, many of whom are little better than slaves, who are often incapable of maintaining their dignity, as ushers, with the senior lads of a school, and almost too ignorant to teach the least knowing.

Other remarks I might offer, relating to the improvements which might be made for cultivating the mind with greater facility; but, as I fear this paper would, by such remarks, be prolonged to a length not usually allotted for subjects of this kind in your valuable miscellany, I will proceed to say a few words relative to my second division:—On the neglect which there too often is of the care of the body, at our public schools. It is an evil which deserves notice, and one which the poor school-boy often endeavours to meliorate by his ingenious exertions. Every one will grant, that without food we cannot exist; and most persons know from experience that, without good food, the health, as well as the constitution, is endangered. This then I complain of,—first of all, the scanty pittance of many a school-boy, and next the unhealthy diet which too frequently falls to his lot. Nevertheless, it is not the luxuries of life we are to look for at the table of school-masters; this would by no means be profitable to them, nor proper for their pupils; but a plain, good, wholesome, meal ought to be every school-boy's fare; he relishes it as well as his master, and, though it might take from the purse of the latter, it would add to his reputation, and to the health of the former. This is among the great number of miseries attendant upon a school life; and this may be added, that, were the teachers to use intreaties more frequently than their threats, a single shake of the head, or a frown, would soon have greater effect than many repeated blows of a cane, more suitable to support the bending frame of old age than to be applied to the tender limbs of youth. Again, if kindness and affection were only substituted for severity and hatred, we should find pupils attending more to the admonition of Quinctilian when he tells them,

ut præceptores suos non minus quam ipsa studia ament: et parentes esse non quidem corporum sed mentium credant.

I am now come to the last and most important part of my subject, and the first which should be attended to in education, both public and private:—Schoolmasters in general seem not to be fully aware of the important task they undertake; it is not sufficient to pay a proper attention to the cultivation of the mind, it is not sufficient to provide for their pupils wholesome diet for the preservation of their health; no! whilst the natural purity of the heart has been untainted by vice and folly, when all the affections remain to be moulded, when any fault steals insensibly into the breast of the inexperienced youth, then should he be carefully warned of the disgrace and misery which will inevitably follow, if correction is delayed. Alas, the neglect of this most important duty is severely felt in too many of our public schools—youths are frequently suffered to stain their age with wickedness and vice—evil habits pass uncorrected, are soon contracted, and very shortly become too deeply engrained to be rooted out. The consequence of which neglect is, that a disgust for morality is formed, and religion, which is peculiarly advantageous in every stage of our existence, is disregarded and despised. For the truth of what I here assert, we need only look into some of our public schools, where many, many boys may be found, who, upon their entrance on a school life, were innocent and harmless, but now indulge themselves in the most licentious conduct, and trample without shame or remorse upon all the laws of morality and religion. But, unfortunately, the contagion stops not here, these unhappy boys set a bad example for others; and, after they have entered into the world, they meet with companions as wicked as themselves—lovers of pleasure more than their God. Thus it is that, merely from the neglect of a proper improvement of the heart, so much mischief is done—that even a whole nation in time may become wicked and depraved, from this single error of those persons whose duty it is to teach and correct, for their own credit, for the benefit of the young, and for the advantage and welfare of all mankind.

“O education, ever in the wrong,
To thee the curses of mankind belong;
Thou first great author of our future state,
Chief source of our religion, passion's fate,
These observations have fallen from

the pen of one who himself has unfortunately experienced some of the errors which are here spoken of; and which could not fail to afford to every feeling breast pain and uneasiness in enduring such unfeeling conduct, nay, almost in the very idea of such.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARISIAN ANECDOTES of 1816.

COUNT ROSTOPCHIN.

THIS flaming character has arrived within the last month at Paris.—“My dear count, what brings you, of all persons, to Paris?” “I am come to see three of the greatest men in Europe.”—“Oh! I have it—the king, and the Dukes of Angouleme, and Berry?” “Ha! ha! ha! you are wide of the mark.”—“Who are the three then?” “Potier, Talleyrand, and Wellington.”—“What, do you call Talleyrand, a comedian?” “I know no one who plays *Tartuffe*† so well.”—“And Wellington?” “He is a universal actor; but only knows one part well—the soldier in the field.”

MADAME DE STAEL AND MR. CANNING.

Mr. Canning, a few days ago, at the house of M. Goltz, met Madame de Staël. The impertinent manner of the ambassador to Portugal is well known—he took the liberty to censure the Emperor Alexander; Madame de Staël defended him.—“Madam, you do not like the English?” “Yes, sir, in their own country.”—“Tell me now, madam,—you wish you were rid of us all?” “Not exactly so; but I think it would be well if you were to stay at Paris, and send your troops home.”—“Why so?” “Because they may be wanted, and perhaps Mr. Canning may not.”—“Madam, you are angry because we possess your fortified places?” “I am.”—“Madam, after such a revolution, it was necessary to punish the nation.” “Punish a nation, sir! it is to punish a mighty river, which will sweep the impotent insulter with it in its course to the ocean.”

FRENCH CURIOSITY.

The *Balauds* of Paris yield not to the *cockneys* of London in staring, and “making a sight” of every thing. A few days ago the footman of Lady P***, who is in deep mourning, made his appearance in the Palais Royal, little sup-

* The Grimaldi of the French stage.

† The consummate hypocrite of *Molière*.

posing that he himself should be, for the moment, the greatest curiosity of the place; the great vulgar and the small flocked round him, watched every motion, and wondered who he could be: at least he was a colonel—this was evident by his “two epaulettes” (shoulder-knots); but of what nation? his hat and his walk were English; but the French had never seen an English regiment dressed in black: in fact, John was a *rara avis in Terris*—no one could guess to what army he belonged, and none dared put the question to him, for such impertinence might be deemed a gross insult to—perhaps a prince! As great curiosity was excited, and ungratified; the appearance of the illustrious stranger was thus announced in the journals of the next day—“A young man, whom, from his face and his walk, we took for an Englishman, attracted, the day before yesterday, at the Palais Royal, the attention of the multitude by the regularity (singularity) of his costume.—dressed in mourning, from head to foot; he wore *two large epaulettes* of black worsted, which, with the round shape of his hat, formed a burlesque contrast. Otherwise, far from having an air of embarrassment, the young man appeared proud of the curiosity of our idlers, and showed himself to them very complaisantly.”—*Journal de Paris, Sept. 15.*

STRIKING CONTRASTS.

The French display, on numerous occasions, the most striking contrasts of splendour and wretchedness, of pride and meanness. In London, the opening of a shop will ruin the character of a whole street in the eye of fashion; in Paris it is different; the most splendid palaces are found in narrow, dark, and dirty streets, filled with shops of the lowest order; even in the good street of the Faubourg St. Honoré it is the same: for example, the address of the British ambassador is—His excellency the English ambassador, next door to the coppersmith, Rue Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris.

What would you think in England of a noble marquis calling, in a public coffee-room, for a cup of coffee, of the value of five pence, and very coolly emptying the sugar-bason into his pocket! Yet this is done every day in Paris by all ranks; the argument is this—“what the waiter brings I have a right to use in my coffee, and consequently I have a right to get it in my pocket.”

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A large quantities of potatoes have been frosted, it may prevent ignorance from throwing them away, if you will remind your readers, that, if soaked three hours in cold water, before they are to be prepared as food, changing the water every hour, these valuable roots will recover their salubrious qualities and flavor. While in the cold water, they must stand where a sufficiency of artificial heat may prevent freezing. If much frozen before laid in cold water, to each peck of potatoes take a quarter of an ounce of salt-petre, dissolved in water, which is to be mixed with the fluid which boils the potatoes. If the potatoes are so frozen as to be quite unfit for nourishment to men or animals, they will make starch, and yield more flour than if unfermented by the icy power. That flour, with an equal quantity of wheat-flour, some butter, sugar, a little barm, and a few currants, makes excellent tea-bread. If formed into small cakes, and put in a slow oven, it will keep a month. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. MIDDLETON has again favoured us with a further attempt to elucidate his sentiments relative to the rise of the ocean; but I am obliged to confess, that I have not been enabled to discover any thing in his last paper by any means convincing or satisfactory. Some of his positions yet require considerable more proof; as—

“The rise of the ocean one foot in a century;”

“The upper layers of all strata are softer than those which lie below;” and,

“Such parts of the layers as lie within the influence of the atmosphere are in a state of decomposition.”

Without inquiring into the meaning of the phrase, “layers of all strata,” unless I have been very much misinformed, many stones which are dug out of quarries, upon exposure to atmospheric air, become considerably harder; so that the influence of the atmosphere upon stones must depend upon the matter of which the stones are composed—it may soften and decompose some, it may harden and even form others. We know that the atmosphere hardens mortar, most probably by supplying it with carbonic acid; good mortar being composed of lime, silex, and carbonic acid, with the

aid

aid of water, as a medium of promoting the operation of chemical affinity—but this by the way.

I have many reasons for believing, that, when any thing like probability can be obtained upon so uncertain a subject as the question of the rise of the ocean, that the rise of the land will rather be proved from the result of the investigation.

In the level between the Bristol Channel and Glastonbury are several banks of sand, covered with from one to three feet of earth, considerably above the level of the sea, but which have been once unquestionably covered with salt water—as the constant and frequent presence of sea-shells, in their natural state, most decidedly evinces; which would, *prima facie*, indicate that the sea must have been much higher once than it is now, contrary to the opinion of Mr. Middleton. However, I think, without contending for the opposite hypothesis, that the cause of the height of these sand-banks can be shown. We find, upon examining them, that the upper parts, in particular, contain a considerable quantity of small stones, of various shapes and dimensions, mostly longitudinal; their composition is sand, and, I believe, carbonate of lime, for I have not analysed them; but I know that the waters, from the springs flowing through them, contain a large quantity of that ingredient; so that these stones are a species of crystallization. Now the effect of such crystallization, and addition of carbonate of lime, is, in my humble opinion, the cause of a considerable increase in the volume of the said banks, and of course of their height; perhaps of as much from their first deposit as ten or fifteen feet, for we find that no sand is deposited in or about the mouth of the River Parret at less than from fifteen to twenty feet below the level of the adjoining land, except what is blown upon the shore by the winds. The sand being, of course, of greater specific gravity than clay, it will be deposited from the water first and below; and the clay, be-

ing lighter, remains suspended longer, forming, as it constantly does, a deposit above the sand.

These observations must, in my view of them, go still farther to confirm what I have before said (see vol. xli. p. 317), relative to the rise of the ocean: I am, notwithstanding, disposed to think that the northern hemisphere of our globe has, at some very distant period, been wholly covered with water, and inclined to the hypothesis of your correspondent Common Sense rather than that of Mr. Middleton; but both, as mere hypotheses, cannot be taken into the account in an argument of facts.

JAMES JENNINGS,

Huntspill; Nov. 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SAW in a late paper an account of wonderful performances by a blind lady. Within ten miles of my residence, there lived many years a horse-jockey, quite bereft of sight since his second year, when he had the small-pox. He knew the good properties or defects of a horse by feeling all over his frame, and gave a remarkable proof of acuteness, in discovering a fine horse was blind of one eye, a failing never suspected by his purchaser. The gentleman had bought the horse at Edinburgh, and on his way home put up at the inn kept by William McGilvray's father. He desired the sightless jockey to go out, and examine his recent bargain, extolling the handsome figure, the mettle, and docility of the animal. McGilvray returned in half an hour, saying, "the horse was all that could be wished if he could see with both eyes." "How do you know he does not see?" said the gentleman. "I have passed my hand over and over that side of his head (said he,) and his eye-lids never flinch, but, on the other side they close instantly." The horse was found to be really blind of one eye, and a blind man was the first to perceive the imperfection.

CORNUCOPIA.

ALCIBIADES, when a young man, had to struggle with a strong nervous terror on entering the assembly of the people. Socrates tried to encour-

age and animate him: "You do not care much for that cobbler?" said he, naming him. Alcibiades agreed.—"Or that public crier?" resumed Socrates: "or that tent-maker?" The son of Cle-

neas assented.—“And is not the whole Athenian people,” said Socrates, “made up of this sort of persons? If you are indifferent about them singly, you may surely be indifferent about them in the mass.”

SAXON LAW.

The Saxons had a law, that whoever had committed theft, if the goods were found in the house, all his family were made bond, even to the children in the cradle. This law was abrogated by Canute, the Dane, who ordained, that only the malefactor, and such as aided him, should endure the punishment; and that the wife (unless the thing stolen were found under her lock,) should not be deemed guilty of her husband's offence.

POINTS.

Fabretti, in his collection of ancient inscriptions, published at Rome in 1699, observes, that “the ancients placed Points at the end of every word; but scarcely ever at the end of a line, though sometimes after every syllable.” This is exemplified, in—AD. FINIBUS OB. VENERIT. DUM. TAXAT. This singular mode was used in the third century.

It has been said that these Points were placed in epitaphs, in order to excite sympathy and grief in the mind of the reader by these frequent pauses. But we find in Lupi (*Epitaphium Severæ*) the following inscription, which is full of Points, without any sentiment of pity or sorrow:

IMP. CAES. M. AN. TO. NI. O.
GOR. DI. A. NO. PI. O. FE. LI. CI.
AVG. P. M. TRIB. POT. II. COS. PP.
COR. NE. LI. A. PRÆ. TEX. TA. TA.
IVI. NAM. PI. E. TA. TEM. E. IVS.
QVE. SVOS. ET.

DI. CI. VM.

EN. TI. AM. SV. AM.

BA. VII.

It would have been scarcely less intelligible had it stood without separation—

TOTHEMPEORCAESARM.ANTONIOCOR-
DIANPIOVSFORTVNATEAVGVSTVS, &c.

In this mode the most ancient manuscripts now extant were written.

REVENUES.

In the 12th of Henry IV. the revenues and profits of the kingdom, together with the subsidies of wool and tithes of the clergy, amounted to no more than 48,000*l.*, of which 24,000 marks were allotted for the household expence; most of the rest to guard the sea and defence of this kingdom in

Ireland, and the dominion of France. In the 9th of Henry V. the revenues amounted to 55,734*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* In the 12th of Queen Elizabeth the profits of the kingdom (besides the Wards and Duchy of Lancaster,) were 188,197*l.* 4*s.*; the payments and assignments, 116,612*l.* 13*s.*, of which the household was 40,000*l.*; private purse 2000*l.*; admiralty 30,000*l.* In May, 1604, the admiralty was 40,000*l.*

ALPHABET.

Now that schools for the instruction of the common people are about to be opened all over Europe, which can hardly fail to give a new impulse to public mind, analogous to the introduction of printing; a continental projector suggests the adoption of a new and rational alphabet, and the reprinting in it of all elementary books. This will at once obliterate all extant literature, and enable the rising generation to use purified editions of all standard books.

SINGULAR CUSTOMS.

The Scots had a custom (which began in the time of Ewen III.) that the king and his successors should sleep the first night with every woman whose husband held lands immediately from the crown; and the lords and gentlemen with those whose husbands were their tenants and homagers. This was their knight's service tenure, and continued till the days of Malcolm Commor, who, at the request of his wife Margaret (sister of Edgar Eibeling), abolished this law, ordaining that the tenants, by way of commutation, should pay unto their lords a mark in money, which is yet in force, and is called *Marcheta Muliera*.

EARTHQUAKES IN SPANISH AMERICA.

There is a nice gradation in the several senses, in which an attention to the labours of scientific and capable travellers and voyagers is beneficial. An extended knowledge of physical nature, is probably the first in importance,—of political and social properties and capabilities, the second. But there is also a third kind of instruction, which, if inferior to the two former in primary consequence, is, probably, still more delightful to the general enquirer. This may be denominated, the light thrown by the works of accomplished travellers on the extensive compatibility of the human mind. How many terrors in the eye of imagination, nay, in the sober contemplation of reason, vanish before daily

daily habit and experience. Who can read of the hideous and slimy reptiles which annoy even the domesticity of Ceylon and Guiana, without shuddering; while, by the natives of these countries they are little regarded; and, as to evils of another kind, we all know with what apathy myriads endure the overwhelming despotism of Asia. But possibly as strong a proof of the adaptation of mind to circumstances as ever was recorded, may be gathered from the personal narrative of Humboldt; it is contained in his account of the earthquakes at Cumana.

“As no record exists at Cumana, and its archives, on account of the continual devastation of the termites, or white ants, contain no document that goes further than a hundred and fifty years; we are unacquainted with the precise dates of its ancient earthquakes. We only know, that in times nearer our own, the year 1766 was the most fatal to the colonists. On the 21st October, in that year, the city of Cumana was entirely destroyed. The whole of the houses were overturned in the space of a few minutes, and the shocks were hourly repeated for fourteen months. During the years 1766 and 1767, the inhabitants of Cumana encamped in the streets, and they began to build their houses, when the earthquakes took place only once a month.” Again—“Tradition states, that, in the earthquake of 1766, as well as in another very remarkable one in 1794, the shocks were only horizontal variations; it was on the disastrous day of the 14th December, 1797, that, for the first time at Cumana, the motion was felt by the raising up of the ground. More than four-fifths of the city were thus entirely destroyed; but, happily, the most violent shock was preceded by a slight undu-

lating motion; so that the greater part of the inhabitants could escape into the streets; and a small number only of those perished, who had assembled in the churches. It is a generally received opinion at Cumana, that the most destructive earthquakes are announced by very feeble oscillations, and by a hollow sound, which does not escape the observation of persons habituated to this kind of phenomenon. In this fatal moment, the cries of—*Misericordia!* it trembles! it trembles! are every where heard, and it is very rarely that a false alarm is given by a native.”

Once more.—“The earthquakes of Cumana are connected with those of the West-India islands, and it has even been suspected, that they have some connexion with the volcanic phenomena of the Cordilleras of the Andes. On the 4th of November, 1797, the soil of the province of Quito underwent such a destructive commotion, that, notwithstanding the extreme feebleness of the population of that country, nearly forty thousand natives perished, buried under the ruins of their houses, swallowed up in the crevices, or drowned in lakes that were suddenly formed.”

Such are the facts which may be accommodated to human apprehension, and which, when past, fade from the recollection like the petty sufferings of hourly experience. It is trite to observe, that extremes meet; but possibly the operation of slight and overwhelming calamity may in some degree resemble. The first demand but little reflection; the second confound all consideration: in either case the attention is more rapidly at liberty, and escapes that pause which is the origin of the profoundest impressions, and the most untwistable associations.

REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF SIR WM. JONES.

(From a valuable Journal published at Bristol, called “the Bristol Memorialist.”)

Lamb’s Building, 21 May (by the Calendar; 21 Nov. by the weather), 1782.

My dear Pritchard,

I HAVE called anxiously at the stationer’s, every now and then, for the last month—no letter from Oldbury: I have called there this morning with increasing anxiety—no letter from Oldbury, or Thornbury, or Hawkesbury; or any other bury. Are you dead and buried in earnest, my dear Arthur; or are

you ill? The last idea gives me alarm; for it is impossible to conceive that you forget my existence, or that you stand upon the form of regular answers to your letters. Many thanks for your’s dated 17th April—it was short, but agreeable to me. You will ask why I have not answered it, and will be anxious also for my health: I will inform you; earnestly hoping that you will burn this, or at least take special care of it. We parted on the bank of the Severn on Sunday (was it not?) the 14th of April.

I reached Oxford on the Monday, and found letters in college, which I did not look at till I had dined in the common room; I read them at six o'clock: one was from Lord Shelburne, dated the 9th, desiring to see me *instantly*: I put four horses to my chaise; travelled all night, and saw his lordship early the next morning: the same day I was presented to all the new ministers. A great place had been kept open for me above a fortnight: not hearing from me, nor knowing where I was, they desponded and disposed of it. Particulars you shall know when we meet: had parliament been dissolved I should have had a seat in it immediately. I thought of you, and resolved, if possible, to procure you some genteel place in an office of state; this resolution I will never abandon. From that day to this I have been in *hot water*; you will see your friend more than *parboiled*, unless we meet soon. I have had no time for writing by daylight, and I do not think it prudent to strain my eyes by candle-light. After all, in these five weeks, I have been on the point of being under-secretary of state, on the point of being a member of parliament, on the point of being an India judge; yet I am neither under-secretary, nor in parliament, nor a judge, nor likely to be either these five or six months. Sir Elijah Impey is recalled; but there is no hope of any vacancy being filled up this year, nor of any bill being passed this session. I have been mentioned in the cabinet, and have the highest interest. In the mean while our poor friend Mr. Paradise is ruining himself here, and losing his American estate into the bargain: to rescue him and his family from destruction I have consented to accompany him to Virginia, and we propose to set out next month: we have no time to lose. We shall return as soon as the business is finished; in five or six months. I shall then be in time, probably, for the judgeship, or some better thing. We shall go first to Paris, thence to a French port, and have good accommodations on board a swift-sailing frigate: we shall sail directly to the Chesapeake. There will be no danger; and, to avoid delay in case of capture, we shall have passes from Lord Keppell. Have you any objection, my dear Pritchard, to being of the party in this pleasant excursion? I mean in the capacity of my friend and secretary, with a very good allowance from me; and you might be sure of a handsome present from

Paradise, who esteems you as much as I do: no one can esteem you more. You cannot increase or diminish my esteem by accepting or rejecting this offer: in either case you will stand first in my will (after my female friend); and, you know, I have no heir unprovided for. I may die at sea: life is always uncertain; and, if you go, I will leave you, in case of my death during the voyage, a thousand pounds, which I shall take with me in bills. If you wish to do something handsome for your mother during your short absence, I will take care, that she shall receive punctually from my agents what you chuse to give her. Your friend at Midgham cannot object, as you will return in a few months. If there were any danger, I would not press you: I use no persuasion; I do not presume to think of persuading any one: I only propose; and, if you accept my proposal, you will give me pleasure; if you reject it, no pain. As to use, you will be of greater use to us both in reading and writing than I can describe. Some secretary I must have. 22 May.

Here I left off to dine with the Bishop of St. Asaph—Who, do you think, were at table? None less than your future uncle and aunt, Sir G***** and Lady M****—between us, a stupid uncle and no very elegant aunt! but of this not a word. I have just read the Newspaper, and am sorry to see old Mr. Poyntz, of Somersetshire, in the Gazette. By the way, could not you make your visit to Midgham now upon your little grey, so that we might have a chance of meeting there, or at Oxford, where I shall soon spend a day or two? I conclude, that my friends at Midgham will come to town for a little amusement at Ranelagh, some time this month. In short, my dear Pritchard, the case is very simple—I have not abandoned India, but shall not be able to go this year; in the meanwhile I shall accompany my friend Paradise, in order to prevent his ruin, to Virginia, and shall return before next spring-fleet sails for India: if you will be of the party, I will ensure you much pleasure, much health, much knowledge of the world; and a knowledge of men and things will be necessary to qualify you for any office that my interest may hereafter procure for you. I would add, much profit, if I did not know your disinterestedness; but no man, however generous, ought to be so disinterested as to neglect any honorable mode of securing his independence

by acquiring a fortune: you will be wholly on the footing of a gentleman. Paradise will have his servant, so that he will give you no trouble, except perhaps in writing for him and making his pens, for he says he can write with none so well as with yours. As we go on board a man-of-war, we shall have a charming voyage, and see a delightful country, as your sister will tell you. Should any accident happen, or should you change your mind at Paris, you may return easily and I will bear all your expenses back. We shall go from Dover to Calais, but this is a secret.— If I die in America, you may return with Paradise, who would treat you as a friend and a gentleman. Let me add, that, if I should be named a commissioner for peace, you will be better qualified to act as my secretary by knowing French, so well as you will know it, by conversing with the French officers on board, and by having been in America. I trust you are in perfect health: the journey and voyage will confirm it; and, if you should again be ill, you may have as good advice and assistance on board a French ship of war as in London. Neither you nor I should fear to engage our enemies; but we would not fight our countrymen; and, in case of an engagement, (which is not likely to happen) we should be employed in assisting the wounded and following the directions of the surgeon. I have stated the good and the bad of this reasonable scheme; but wish we could converse about it for an hour or two. If you reject it, and chuse rather to risque the haughty behaviour of some noble or wealthy master, I will leave my opinion of your excellent character (as far as I have been able to discover it) with my friend Mr. Poyntz, who knows how much I value you; and, on my return, I will retain my resolution of contributing all in my power to your advancement and fortune here or in India. Write to me soon with all that frankness, spirit, and manliness, which I love, and which we both possess in a high degree. You know my opinion, that all honest men are equal, and the prince and peasant on a level; therefore, as I am not a prince, nor you a peasant, I could wish that you would put yourself wholly on a footing with me, and write without form or stiffness. I reckon you will receive this next Friday, and I shall be anxious to know that you have received it. The manu-

script, which you were to copy, has been packed up this month, but my incessant hurry has prevented my sending it. Adieu! and believe that no man has a firmer friendship for another than that which is sincerely professed for you, my dear Arthur, by

Your's ever, W. JONES.

Could not your little grey carry you *un beau matin* to Midgham, and, after such a stay at Mr. Poyntz's as you might think discreet, could he not either make a visit to my little grey at Oxford, or bring you to London, while Mrs. N. stays here, that you might accompany her to Ranelagh?—We shall not set out this fortnight; but lose no time in considering my proposal; and be sure, that you will be of infinite use to Mr. Paradise and me. Observe, that, as a Will is always revocable, I would readily give you a bond (which would bind my heirs) to leave you a thousand pounds stock in case of my death during the voyage or journey; but I do not hold out this as a lure, for I repeat that, though I wish you to be of the party, yet I have no pretensions to persuade you, and I know your contempt of gain. Mr. Paradise and I shall want some one, who understands farming, to direct us in leaving orders for the management of the land, if recovered.

COPY of a LETTER written by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN to JOSEPH HUEY.

Sir, Philadelphia; June 6, 1753.

I received your kind letter of the 2d. instant, and am glad to hear you increase in strength. I hope you will continue mending till you recover your former health and firmness. Let us know whether you still use the cold-bath, and what effect it has.

As to the kindness you mention, I wish it could have been of more service to you; but, if it had, the only thanks I should desire is, that you would be always equally ready to serve any other person that may need your assistance; and so let good offices go round, for mankind are all of a family.

For my own part, when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favors, but as paying debts. In my travels, and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men to whom I shall never have an opportunity of making the least direct return, and numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefited by our services.

These kindnesses from men I can only return on their fellow-men, and I can only shew my gratitude for these mercies from God by a readiness to help his other children and my brethren; for I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our real obligations to each other, and much less to our Creator.

You will in this see my notion of good works, and that I am far from expecting Heaven by them. By Heaven we understand a state of happiness, infinite in degree, and eternal in duration. I can do nothing to deserve such rewards; he that, for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person, should expect to be paid with a good plantation, would be modest in his demands, compared with those who think they deserve Heaven by the good they do on earth. Even the mixed imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world are rather from God's goodness than our own merit: how much more so then the happiness of Heaven. For my own part, I have not the vanity to think I deserve it; the folly to expect, nor the ambition to desire it; but content myself in submitting myself to the will and disposal of Him that made me, who has hitherto preserved and blessed me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide, that He will never make me miserable, and that even the afflictions I may at any time suffer, shall tend to my benefit.

The faith you mention has, doubtless, its use in the world; I do not desire to see it diminished, nor would I endeavour to lessen it in any man, but I wish it was more productive of good works: works of kindness, charity, mercy, and public spirit; not holiday keeping, sermon reading or hearing, performing church ceremonies, or mak-

ing long prayers, filled with flatteries and compliments, despised even by wise men, and much less capable of pleasing the Deity. The worship of God is a duty, the hearing or reading of Sermons may be useful; but, if a man rests on hearing or praying, as too many do, it is as if a tree should value itself upon being watered, and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit.

Your great Master thought much less of these outward appearances and professions than many of his modern disciples: he preferred the doers of the word to the mere hearers; the son that seemingly refused to obey his father, and yet performed his commands, to him that professed his readiness; the heretical though charitable Samaritan, to the uncharitable though sanctified priest; and those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, raiment to the naked, entertainment to the stranger, and relief to the sick, though they never heard of his name, he declares shall, in the last day, be accepted, when those who cry Lord, Lord, who value themselves on their faith, though great enough to perform miracles, but have neglected good works, shall be rejected. He professed that he came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance; which implied his modest opinion, that there were some in his time so good that they needed not hear even him; but now a-days we have scarce a little parson who does not think it the duty of every man, within his reach, to sit under his petty ministrations; and that who-soever omits them offends God. I wish to such more humility, and to you, Sir, more health and happiness, being

Your friend and humble servant,
(Signed) BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Letter from Wm. Lee, esq. Consul of the U. States at Bordeaux, to Dr. Mitchell, of New York.

DEAR Sir—I beg leave to enclose you a letter from Mr. Gard, professor at the Deaf and Dumb College in this city. He is considered in this country a phenomenon; for, though deaf and dumb, he is familiar with every branch of literature and science. He wrote the enclosed himself, and brought it to me to correct, but I thought it best to make no alteration in it. I can assure you he

is considered far superior to the Abbé Sicard, who has acquired so much celebrity in Europe for instructing the deaf and dumb. Being but twenty-eight years of age, and of excellent constitution, he has a large margin for improvement, and would probably live to see his proposed institution carried to the highest perfection.—I have the honour, &c.

WM. LEE.

F. Gard, of Bordeaux, to Samuel L. Mitchell, of New York.

Bordeaux, April 9, 1816.

Sir—You will, perhaps, be surprised

at

at a liberty I take in addressing you; but being governed by motives of humanity, and encouraged in my design by some military gentlemen and merchants of the United States, now in this place, I beg leave to call your attention, for a moment, to the situation of the unhappy persons in your country who have the misfortune to be deaf and dumb. *Afflicted myself with these infirmities, and feeling with great sensibility for all those in the same situation; I have enquired of the American gentlemen who have visited our Institution in Bordeaux for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, whether there existed any similar establishment in the U. States. Being informed that no such school had been established with you, and learning that, among your deaf and dumb, all those who have not the means of coming to Europe, were deprived of instruction, I feel an ardent desire to devote my labors and existence to procure for them the inestimable blessing of the education of which their organization is susceptible, and which is so indispensable, both for their own happiness, and to render them useful members of society.*

I was educated myself in the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb in this city, and having acquired, by long application, a perfect knowledge of the most approved method of instructing this unfortunate portion of society, I have for these eight years exercised the functions of teacher—I have also acquired a tolerable knowledge of the English language. If the American government, or benevolent individuals of your country, are disposed to favour an institution in the United States, I would willingly go there for that purpose. I can procure satisfactory testimonials of my moral character, and of my capacity for teaching the deaf and dumb, from respectable military and commercial gentlemen of the United States, who honor me with their friendship and esteem. I shall entirely depend upon the wisdom and judgment of the American government, or of the individuals who undertake to assist me, in the present establishment, to fix the mode and plan of its organization.

Our Institution here is calculated for sixty poor students, at the expence of the government, which pays for each 600 francs (about 114 dolls.) per annum, and 24,000 (less than 5000 dolls.) for professors, and sundry other charges; to which is to be added the expence of a suitable building, beds, linen, &c. making

the aggregate expence about 1000 francs annually, (190 dollars,) for each individual.—The rich pay the expence of their children—and if, as I have been told, a considerable portion of the deaf and dumb in the U. States have the means of paying for these instructions, the expence to the government or a private society would be inconsiderable—for myself, I do not claim great emoluments, my desire and object is to serve an afflicted portion of humanity; my ambition is to secure a comfortable subsistence for my family.

I have the honour to be, with high respect, sir, your humble servant,

F. GARD.

Professor of the Royal School of Deaf and Dumb at Bordeaux.

National Advocate.

THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS OF AMERICA SHOWN TO BE OF THE SAME FAMILY AND LINEAGE WITH THOSE OF ASIA; BY SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, M.D., PROFESSOR OF NATURAL HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.

The view which I took of the varieties of the human race, in my course of Natural History, delivered in the University of New-York, differs in so many particulars from that entertained by the great zoologist of the age, that I give you for information, and without delay, a summary of my yesterday's lecture to my class.

I denied, in the beginning, the assertion that the American aborigines were of a peculiar constitution, of a race *sui generis*, and of a copper colour. All these notions were treated as fanciful and visionary.

The indigenes of the two Americas appear to me to be of the same stock and genealogy with the inhabitants of northern and southern Asia. The northern tribes were probably more hardy, ferocious, and warlike, than those of the south. The tribes of the lower latitudes seem to have been greater proficients in the arts, particularly of making clothes, clearing the ground, and erecting works of defence.

The parallel between the people of America and Asia affords this important conclusion, that on both continents the hordes dwelling in the higher latitudes have overpowered the more civilized, though feebler, inhabitants of the countries situated towards the equator. As the Tartars have overrun China, so the Aztecas subdued Mexico. As the Huns and Alans desolated Italy, so the Chipewas

and

and Iroquois prostrated the populous settlements on both banks of the Ohio.

The surviving race in these terrible conflicts between the different nations of the ancient native residents of North America, is evidently that of the Tartars. This opinion is founded upon four considerations.

1. The similarity of physiognomy and features. His excellency M. Genet, late minister-plenipotentiary from France to the United States, is well acquainted with the faces, hues, and figures of our Indians and of the Asiatic Tartars; and is perfectly satisfied of their mutual resemblance. Mons. Cazeaux, consul of France to New-York, has drawn the same conclusion from a careful examination of the native man of North America and Northern Asia.

Mr. Smibert, who had been employed, as Josiah Meigs, esq. now commissioner of the land office of the United States; relates, in executing paintings of Tartar visages, for the grand duke of Tuscany, was so struck with the similarity of their features to those of the Naraganset Indians, that he pronounces them members of the same great family of mankind. The anecdote is preserved, with all its circumstances, in the fourteenth volume of the Medical Repository.

Within a few months I examined over and again seven or eight Chinese sailors, who had assisted in navigating a ship from Macao to New-York. The thinness of their beards, the bay complexion, the black lank hair, the aspect of the eyes, the contour of the face, and in short the general external character, induced every person who observed them, to remark how nearly they resembled the Mohegans and Oneidas of New-York.

Sidi Mellimelli, the Tunisian envoy to the United States in 1804, entertained the same opinion, on beholding the Cherokees, Osages, and Miamies, assembled at the city of Washington during his residence there. Their Tartar physiognomy struck him in a moment.

2. The affinity of their languages:—The late learned and enterprising Professor Barton took the lead in this curious enquiry. He collected as many words as he could from the languages spoken in Asia and America; and he concluded, from the numerous coincidences of sound and signification, that there must have been a common origin.

3. The existence of corresponding customs:—I mean at present to state

that of shaving away the hair of the scalp, from the fore-part and sides of the head, so that nothing is left but a tuft or lock on the crown.

The custom of smoking the pipe, on solemn occasions, to the four cardinal points of the compass, to the heavens and to the earth, is reported, upon the most credible authority, to distinguish equally the hordes of the Asiatic Tartars and the bands of the American Siaux.

4. The kindred nature of the Indian dogs of America and the Siberian dogs of Asia:—The animal that lives with the natives of the two continents, as a dog, is very different from the tame and familiar creature of the same name in Europe. He is either a different species, or a wide variety of the same species. But the identity of the American and Asiatic curs is evinced by several considerations. Both are mostly white. They have shaggy coats, sharp noses, and erect ears. They are voracious, thievish, and to a considerable degree indomitable. They steal whenever they can, and sometimes turn against their masters. They are prone to snarl and grin, and they have a howl instead of barking. They are employed in both hemispheres for labour; such as carrying burthens, drawing sleds over the snow, and the like; being yoked and harnessed for the purpose, like horses.

This coincidence of our Indian dog with the *Canis Sibericus* is a very important fact. The dog,—the companion, the friend, or the slave, of man in all his fortunes and migrations, thus reflects great light upon the history of nations and of their genealogy.

II. The exterminated race in the savage encounters between the nations of North America in ancient days appears clearly to have been that of the Malays.

The bodies and shrouds and clothing of these individuals have within a few years been discovered in the caverns of saltpetre and copperas within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee; their entire and exsiccated condition has lead intelligent gentlemen who have seen them to call them *mummies*. They are some of the most memorable of the antiquities that North America contains. The race or nation to which they belonged is extinct; but in preceding ages occupied the region situated between lakes Ontario and Erie on the north, and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and bounded eastwardly by the Alleghany mountains, and westwardly by the Mississippi river.

That

That they were similar in their origin and character to the present inhabitants of the Pacific Islands and of Austral Asia, is argued from various circumstances:—

2. The sameness of texture in the plain cloth or matting that enwraps the mummies, and that which our navigators bring from Wakash, the Sandwich Islands, and the Fegees.

3. The close resemblance there is between the feathery mantles brought now-a-days from the islands of the South Sea, and those wrappers which surround the mummies lately disinterred in the western states. The plumes of birds are twisted or tied to the threads, with peculiar skill, and turn water like the back of a duck.

4. Meshes of nets regularly knotted and tied, and formed of a strong and even twine.

5. Mockasons or coverings for the feet, manufactured with remarkable ability, from the bark or rind of plants, worked into a sort of stout matting.

6. Pieces of antique sculpture, especially of human heads and of some other forms, found where the exterminated tribes had dwelt, resembling the carving at Otahcite, New Zealand, and other places.

7. Works of defence, or fortifications, overspreading the fertile tract of country formerly possessed by these people, who may be supposed capable of constructing works of much greater simplicity than the morais or burial-places, and the hippas or fighting-stages of the Society Islands.

8. As far as observations have gone, a belief that the shape of the skull and the angle of the face in the mummies correspond with those of the living Malays.

I reject therefore the doctrine taught by the European naturalists, that the man of Western America differs in any material point from the man of Eastern Asia. Had the Robertsons, the Buffons, the Raynals, the De Pauws, and the other speculators upon the American character and the vilifiers of the American name, procured the requisite information concerning the hemisphere situated to the west of us, they would have discovered that the inhabitants of vast regions of Asia, to the number of many millions, were of the same blood and lineage with the undervalued and despised population of America. The learned Dr. Williamson has discussed this point with great ability.

I forbore to go further than to ascer-

tain by the correspondences already stated, the identity of origin and derivation to the American and Asiatic natives. I avoided the opportunity which this grand conclusion afforded me, of stating that America was the cradle of the human race; of tracing its colonies westward over the Pacific Ocean, and beyond the sea of Kamschatka, to new settlements; of following the emigrants by land and by water, until they reached Europe and Africa; and lastly, of following adventurers from the former of these sections of the globe to the plantations and abodes which they found and occupied in America. I had no inclination to oppose the current opinions relative to the place of man's creation and dispersion. I thought it was scarcely worth the while to inform an European, that, on coming to America, he had left the *new world* behind him for the purpose of visiting the *OLD*. It ought, nevertheless, to be remarked, that there are many important advantages derived to our reasoning from the present manner of considering the subject. The principles being now established, they will be supported by a further induction of facts and occurrences, to an extent and an amount that it is impossible, at this moment, fairly to estimate. And the conclusions of Jefferson, Lafon, and others favourable to the greater antiquity of American population, will be daily reinforced and confirmed.

Having thus given the history of these races of man, spreading so extensively over the globe, I considered the human family under three divisions:

First, the *TAWNY* man, comprehending the Tartars, Malays, Chinese, the American Indians of every tribe, Lascars, and other people of the same cast and breed. From these seemed to have proceeded two remarkable varieties; to wit,—

Secondly, the *White* man, inhabiting naturally the countries in Asia and Europe situated north of the Mediterranean Sea; and, in the course of his adventures, settling all over the world. Among these I reckon the Greenlanders and Esquimaux.

Thirdly, the *Black* man, whose proper residence is in the regions south of the Mediterranean, particularly toward the interior of Africa. The people of Papua and Van Diemen's Land seem to be of this class.

It is generally supposed, and by many able and ingenious men too, that external physical causes, and the combination

of circumstances which they call climate, have wrought all these changes in the human form. I do not, however, think them capable of explaining the differences which exist among the nations. There is an internal physical cause of the greatest moment, which has scarcely been mentioned. This is the generative influence. If, by the act

of modelling the constitution in the embryo and foetus, a predisposition to gout, madness, scrofula, and consumption, may be engendered, we may rationally conclude, with the sagacious D'Azara, that the procreative power may also shape the features, tinge the skin, and give other peculiarities to man.

S. L. MITCHELL.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

POESY; AN ODE.*

WHEN seeks the weary nurse to close
A wakeful infant's eye,

The well-remember'd cadence flows

Of some soft lullaby :

Man's earliest hour is sooth'd by thee,

Friend of the infant, POESY.

When seeks an anxious sire to sway

The purpose of his son,

In smooth and metrical array

Paternal ethics run :

Parent and child are bound to thee,

Friend of the stripling, POESY.

When happy in his ardent suit

A lover seeks to prove,

He mingles with the warm salute

Melodious words of love :

Much is his passion bound to thee,

Friend of the lover, POESY.

In every country, every clime,

Which saw the morn of man,

His efforts to depicture time

With Poesy began :

The first rude sketch of history

Lived in thy numbers, POESY.

When fathers of an early age

Would have the truth endure,

They gave to Memory's faithful page

The hymn chastised and pure :

Sweet flow'd our prime theology,

Taught by the lip of POESY.

The sage of Samos lov'd to roam

In search of wisdom bold,

And brought the sacred treasure home

Enwraught in verse of gold ;

Then Greece, delighted, clung to thee,

Wisdom, adorn'd by POESY.

The purest strain Devotion knows

To Solyma belongs,

Though sweet Judea's incense rose,

More sweetly rose her songs :

Sweet rang the harp when struck by thee,

Priestess of Heaven ! high POESY !

If gold and jewels lend their aid

To deck an idol god ;

Or Truth's sincerer vow is paid

On Nature's simple sod :

Falsehood and Truth are bound to thee,
Devotion-breathing POESY :

The savage who, contented, dines

On acorns of the wood ;

The Sybarite who still repines

Mid store of costly food :

Delighted each to dwell with thee,

Each loves alike fair POESY.

The carter pacing near his team,

The milkmaid o'er her pail,

Carol the rude heroic theme,

Or soft domestic tale :

Brown Labour smiles when cheer'd by thee,

Friend of the rustic, POESY.

When every beam deserts the sky,

Hope's every anchor fails,

Her balm if Poesy supply

That lenient balm avails :

Much are the wretched bound to thee,

Friend of the friendless, POESY.

When with his years his pleasures wane,

When eve embrowns the cell,

The weary mortal loves again

With Poesy to dwell :

As youth, so age, is bound to thee,

Friend of our nature, POESY.

When into being spake the word

This universal frame,

The morning-stars, with glad accord,

Creative Love proclaim :

Nature's first debt was paid by thee,

First-born of Nature, POESY.

When suns, when systems, fade away,

And they must fade e'er long,

The business of eternal day

Will be eternal song :

Exhaustless then thy theme shall be,

Heaven-born, immortal, POESY.

ACCOLA MONTIS-AMONI.

Coalbrookdale.

THE FAREWELL.

FROM AN UNPUBLISHED NARRATIVE ROMANCE, INTERSPERSED WITH POETRY.

LUCY, adieu, and oh ! may never
Anguish mar thy bosom's peace ;
Though with thee I part for ever,
Still to love I ne'er can cease.

Thinkest thou that I can hate him,
Him the youth thy heart approves ?
No ! I rather would elate him
With the hope that Lucy loves.

* Never before published, and not contained in the volume of poems by THE SAME AUTHOR, which hath recently appeared under the title of "A Wreath from the Wilderness."

Not a thought of mine shall wrong him,
Not a word impair his fame;
All the virtues that belong him
Shall for me remain the same.

Rather would I, than offend him,
(Though it give my bosom pain)
To thy favour recommend him,
Worthy of thy love again.

By those many hours of anguish
Spent upon a sleepless bed;
Doom'd by thee to hopeless languish,
By the tears these eyes have shed:—

By those auburn ringlets flowing,
Graceful o'er thy polished brow:
By those ruby lips, bestowing
Smiles on all save me below:—

By those azure orbs of brightness,
Which with dazzling lustre glow:
And that heart of thine of lightness,
Which has never tasted woe:—

More, fair maid! I cannot love thee,
Than, forsooth, I love thee now;
Deeming nought on earth above thee,
Half so dear to me as thou.

Yet, farewell, and oh! may never
Anguish mar thy bosom's peace;
Though I part with thee for ever,
Still to love I ne'er can cease.

M. W. LILLY.

ELEGY

TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN LOWE,

Author of the *pathetic and popular Ballad*,
“*Mary's Dream*.”

[John Lowe was born at Kenmore, in Galloway, in the year 1750; he now lies buried near Fredericksburgh, Virginia, under the shade of two palm-trees; but not a stone is there on which to write, “*Mary weep no more for me*.” See *Cromek's Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway Song*.]

FAR distant retiring, the Muse folds her
pinions,

Attuning her lyre to the dictates of woe;
Far distant from Scotia's enlightened do-
minions,
She mourns the sad fate of her favourite
Lowe.

The wild flow'rs are faded that deck'd the sage
mountain*

On which he delighted at morning to pore,
And sing to the Naiads that guarded the
fountain,

Who weep for thine absence, sweet bard of
Kenmore.

The banks of Rapp'hanock his cold clay's im-
muring;

And thither she wanders in sorrow to weep;
Though clouds of oblivion his worth are ob-
scuring,

The sparks of his genius O never shall sleep.

* High on a rock his favorite arbour stood,
Near Ken's fair bank, amid a verdant wood;
Beneath its grateful shade at ease he lay,
And view'd the beauties of the rising day;
Whilst with mellifluous lays the groves did
ring,

He also join'd. *Lowe's Morning.*

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Beneath the tall pine-tree majestic ascending,
Where youthful Vertumnus impianted his
store;

Where blooms the wide climber, its claspers
extending,
She found the lone grave of the bard of
Kenmore.

Now low on the grave-sward, dejectedly musing,
The Genius of Fancy reclines with her lyre,
Far distant her wailing the mock-bird's dis-
fusing,

And Echo responsive the Dryads inspire;
Who pause from their sporting, and pensively
ponder,

And sigh with the zephyrs that undulate o'er;
Who oft hear the feeling, as thither they
wander,

Breathe, “Peace to thine ashes, sweet bard
of Kenmore—”

And those that are love-lorn, and strangers to
gladness,

By smooth-flowing Ken, or the murmuring Dee;
Who seek from their lute-strings a balm for
their sadness,

Shall find it in breathing a requiem for thee.
And, Airs, as thy beauties are genially blooming,
Amidst thy recesses shall Pity deplore,

That mute is her minstrel, with grief unas-
suming,

While Memory reveres him as bard of Ken-
more. A. KYNE.

DAVID'S LAMENTATION FOR SAUL AND JONATHAN.

THE beam of the mighty is mantled in
night,

His glory is set in the blaze of its light;
His bow-string is shaftless, his spear is at rest,
His sabre unwaving, and sighless his breast.

The beauty of Jacob is laid in the dust,
His armour is broken, and canker'd with rust;
His eye is in darkness, a spot on its ray,
His vigour is death, and his bloom is decay.

The hills of Gilboa shall summer no more,
Jehovah's anointed hath stain'd them with gore;
Their trees shall be leafless, their verdure
destroy'd,

Their altar a ruin, and Nature a void.

Philistia shall triumph—the pulse of the brave,
Whose thrill was destruction, is lost in the
grave:

One spirit sublim'd them—adversity tried—
They existed in love, and in unity died.

Weep, daughters of Jacob, for Saul and his son;
Attune your bright harps to the deeds they
have done;

The arm of the lion, the foot of the roe,
Weep, daughters of Jacob, be mighty in woe.

Oh, Jonathan! Jonathan! ghostless art thou,
There's gore on thy visage, and dust on thy
brow:

Yet the angel of Beauty is lingering by,
She revels in rapture, and flits to the sky.

Yes, thou art a corpse, but thy spirit's above,
Diverging in glory, and beaming in love:

And Friendship is blasted, and saintless her
shrine,

My soul has no kindred, and anguish is mine.
Wantage. J. W.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE given before a
COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS
on EDUCATION.

Mr. Wm. Freeman Lloyd.

ARE you acquainted with the state of the children of the poor in the metropolis?—Yes; chiefly from my acquaintance with Sunday schools, and with those who conduct them, and from having visited the poor at their own habitations.

Are you able to form an opinion of the number of children educated in Sunday schools in the metropolis?—I have drawn out a statement as nearly as I can.

<i>Sunday Schools.</i>	<i>Scholars.</i>
East London District	9,291
Ditto Adults	580
West London District	8,708
Southwark ditto	7,361
North and Central ditto	9,520

35,460

I think there are several Sunday schools either not known or not reported in the above: I think the number of Sunday scholars in the metropolis is about 40,000.

How many teachers are employed in those schools?—About 4000.

What difference is there between a Sunday school and a day school?—Sunday schools instruct those poor children whose time is fully employed in labour during the week days, and to them this is the only opportunity of gaining instruction; the children also learn their lessons during the week, to repeat to their teachers on Sunday; and the teachers visit their children at their own habitations, and procure the co-operation of their parents, and watch over their conduct as much as they can.

If children were not clothed in parochial schools, but that expense saved, might not a much greater number of children be educated than are now, in the respective parishes of London?—Certainly, the expense of clothing one child would educate several; a great many more might have instruction; I suppose nearly the whole uneducated poor of the metropolis.

Do you think it is better to give education to a great number, than instruction and clothing only to a few?—Certainly, much better.

Would not occasional clothing, by way of reward, have a better effect than

regular clothing at certain periods?—I conceive so, because it would be unexpectedly and conditional.

Would children be more likely to meet with employment, in your opinion, if they were better educated?—It is one of the first enquiries we make, when we want servants in trade, how they have been educated; and they are very frequently incapacitated from filling many situations, because they have not been taught when young.

Do you know whether shopkeepers and wholesale houses, in the city, prefer youths from the country, to those born and educated in London?—Very frequently so.

Do they prefer youths in the various capacities of porters, warehousemen, and clerks, and, in short, in all the departments of trade?—In most cases they certainly do prefer lads from the country.

Are they also preferred as domestic servants?—In general, so far as my experience extends.

For what reason are they preferred?—Because their character is better known, their morals more frequently uncontaminated; and I think the education of those who are sent off to town has been much better attended to than those persons born in London.

Have you any idea how many young men come up to London annually to seek for situations, both domestic and in trade?—It is impossible to speak with any accuracy; but I have heard many intelligent men, who have had long experience on the subject, calculate that nearly 10,000 come up annually.

Including footmen, porters, and clerks?—All descriptions of servants.

Are you acquainted with any of the principals of the trading and commercial houses of the city of London?—Yes, many of them.

Do you know whether they originally came from the country, or were born in London?—I should think the majority came from the country.

Is it not a remarkable fact, and well known, that the large proportion of the housekeepers in the city of London came from the country?—Yes, I conceive so.

And generally without property?—Most of them, I think.

They have generally risen by their own merit?—Yes, from clerks, or even many

many of them from inferior situations; they have risen from their attention to business, and good education. Several of our lord mayors have risen from clerks' situations.

Have they chiefly risen by their own merit, and having had the advantages of a useful education?—Yes, I conceive so, and a steadiness and perseverance in their conduct.

Is there much difference between the moral character of the Scotch and Irish?—No one, who has been accustomed to visit them at their own habitations, can have failed to observe a marked and decided distinction.

Whence does this distinction arise?—The Scotch are constantly taught, when young, to read their Bibles, and accustomed to moral and religious instruction.

From your knowledge of the trading world, and of the children of the poor, do you think a more extensive plan of education would be a public benefit?—I think it would be one of the greatest public benefits.

Would it, in your opinion, lessen public crimes?—I have no doubt of it; for the most guilty criminal characters are commonly the most ignorant; in fact we cannot get them to stay in our schools; we have sometimes gathered them from the highways, and brought them into our schools, but we could never keep them long together.

From your knowledge of the benefits of education, is it your opinion that a more extended plan would greatly promote the public benefit?—I think it would exceedingly so; in Wales, owing to the general establishment of Sunday schools there, in one or two of the counties the prison-doors have been thrown open, and I attribute it to education, because nearly every individual throughout those counties attended the schools.

The Rev. Wm. Johnson.

You are master, chaplain, and accomptant, of the Central National school, situated in Baldwin's-gardens?—I am.

How many children are educated there?—About 860 boys and girls.

How many boys and how many girls?—Five hundred and sixty boys, and three hundred girls.

Do you receive the children of persons not members of the Church of England?—Yes, we do; there is no question ever put to any parent respecting their religion.

What sort of religious instruction do you give the children?—The course of religious instruction is, we begin with the Lord's Prayer, a short grace before and after meat, the two first collects at morning and evening service, taken from the Liturgy of the Church of England; a prayer on taking their place in church, and on leaving it; the church catechism, and then the same broken into short questions; and the highest class of children, or classes, use Crossman's Introduction to the Christian Religion.

Do you take those children to church?—The school-room is licensed, not having any accommodation in the church; the majority of them attend divine service there, according to the form of the Church of England; but, on an average, one hundred go to the parish church.

Have you in fact, according to the best of your knowledge, many children of Dissenters in that establishment?—Many are Dissenters, and Dissenters of every description.

As nearly as you can estimate, how many may there be?—I cannot tell that exactly.

Are there twenty?—More than that; I might say one-third, if not one-half, are Dissenters; and at this time we have seven Jews.

Do you include in your class of Dissenters the children of people called Methodists?—Certainly; and also those whose parents go to Spafields chapel.

What is the yearly expense of Baldwin's-garden school?—The yearly expense is nearly 180*l.* a-year. I act both as accomptant and chaplain, and in the capacity of the under-secretary to the national schools generally, as well as schoolmaster.

What is your salary altogether?—One hundred and fifty pounds a-year.

How much of that, as schoolmaster?—I should think about 80*l.* or 100*l.*; but it is not kept separate.

What is the yearly expense of slates, books, &c. as nearly as you can tell?—The books, as far as I can judge, about 20*l.* a-year; slates and pencils, 10*l.* or 12*l.* This calculation I take to be considerably over the mark; for a complete set of our elementary books cost only six-pence, and the same set of books, on an average, will serve three children in succession, before the books are worn out. Each slate costs three-halfpence; the pencils, two-pence; pens and ink, two-pence halfpenny; making eight-pence for each child. We do not use paper

paper more than once a-week, at present.

Who is the president of this institution?—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

At the commencement of the school, is any part of divine service performed by you?—By one of the boys.

What is read?—The two Collects of the morning service, the Lord's Prayer, and the Grace of our Lord.

Any thing at the breaking up of the school?—The Collects of the evening service only, and, in addition to that, one verse from the Evening Hymn is sung, or the Doxology.

The Rev. Geo. Gashin, D.D.

Are you secretary to the Society in Bartlett's-buildings for promoting Christian Knowledge?—Yes; and the Society has always had for one of its leading objects the assistance of parochial schools in connexion with the Church of England, and that from the year 1698, which is the date of our foundation.

In what way do you render assistance to parochial schools?—By assisting them with books at about half the prime cost, that is one of the modes; all the books that are used in the parochial schools of London, and not only in London, but all over England, where they apply for them, they have them on the terms of the society, which is about half prime cost.

In order to render assistance to any school, do you require they should comply with any other terms than being merely connected with the Church of England?—No.

What should you say, one year with another, was about your expenditure?—Last year our expenditure was little less than 40,000*l.* and our income was not so much; our expenditure exceeded our income. I have not a very accurate statement of it present, but, upon consideration, I rather think the income was about 40,000*l.* and the expenditure was nearer 50,000*l.*

Richard Corp, esq.

Have you brought the account of the admission of children into Christ's Hospital?—The account of certain children, to which the committee alluded to, I have; here are seven accounts of the admission of the children who have been complained of as improper objects of charity.

By whom was the proceeding in Chancery instituted respecting these cases?—By a petition of individuals, who were understood to be a certain

number of the select committee appointed by the court of Common Council, "To inquire and report whether the Corporation of the City of London have any and what means of obtaining inquiry into, and reforming, the presentations and admissions of children into the hospital; and who, in presenting such petition, acted under the resolution of the Court of Common Council, whereby it was referred to the same committee to take such measures in the business as they should be advised."

Do you remember the names of any of the individuals who promoted that proceeding, and that signed that petition?—I remember some names who signed the petition; Mr. Waithman and Alderman Goodbehere were two; there were fourteen persons signed.

Upon what ground did the application to the chancellor proceed?—By stating that the governors had admitted children improper objects of a charitable institution, or to that effect.

Do you recollect, for instance, any objections that were made to Tho. Ford Penn's admission?—There was no objection ever stated to his admission.

In the course of those proceedings in Chancery, were there any stated?—The objections were, like all the others, that they were generally in circumstances unfit for a charitable institution.

Were any particulars gone into with respect to Penn; in the proceedings in Chancery?—There was an affidavit, in Chancery, of Charles Turner, esq. of Mount-hill House, near Rochester, stating that the man was in opulent circumstances, and able to maintain and educate his children without the assistance of the hospital, and giving the particulars of his income and property.

Was there any evidence given in answer to Mr. Turner's affidavit, and in support of Penn's statement in his certificate?—The boys were discharged.

Were they discharged upon this proceeding being instituted in Chancery?—They had left the school before that time.

Was there any answer made to Mr. Turner's affidavit, or any other evidence given to show that Penn was in distressed circumstances?—I believe a reference was made to the affidavit; we had only those presentations in opposition to that affidavit. I was sent down to Rochester to acquire what information I could, but could not find any person able to state in what circumstances he died.

Did you speak to the clergyman of the parish?—I inquired of many housekeepers in the street where he lived, but not of the clergyman.

Did you enquire of the housekeepers who lived next door to him?—I believe I inquired of the person who succeeded to his trade in the very house; and all that I could collect was, that he was a very penurious man, and close as to the situation of his property.

But you did not inquire of the two people who lived next door to him?—I think I did; also of a gentleman who had many years resided there, a tenant of the hospital's, in the hope of his being able to give me information, but he could not.

How long after Mr. Penn's death did you go to Rochester?—When the bill was filed in 1811.

When did he die?—In 1808.

Did the governors put in an answer to the before-mentioned affidavit?—I believe they did.

Are you aware of what answer they made to this complaint respecting Penn?—I have not a copy of the bill and answer.

Are you aware of what evidence was produced to rebut the accusation contained in the affidavit which has been read?—There was no other opportunity that we had, but producing the presentations themselves.

What were the objections made to Young's two children?—They had left the hospital before the proceeding took place, but the affidavits in Chancery went to shew that Young, the father, died worth somewhere about 5000*l.* subject to debts; he was known to have been a shopkeeper in no flourishing circumstances; there was an affidavit, also, of Mr. Young's brother, stating that Young's income did not in his life-time amount to more than 300*l.*, or thereabouts, and that his circumstances were in no degree better, but rather worse at the time of the child's admission; and that he verily believes that what he left, after paying his debts, would not afford an income of more than 200*l.* a-year; he also states the freehold estate at 1335*l.*, instead of 1521*l.*, which the other affidavit made it; and that, during his life-time, he was much afflicted with the stone, which rendered him incapable of any active employment.

Was there any evidence as to Bridges?—There was an affidavit of John Wyatt Lee, esq. of Munden-hall, near Maklen, stating generally, that he

was informed, and believed, that Bridges was in opulent circumstances, without stating any particulars.

What were the objections stated to Mr. Warren's case?—Mr. Warren, I think, attended at the hearing in the Court of Chancery, to answer any questions, but, I believe, he declined making an affidavit; there was an affidavit of John Merrington, who had been churchwarden and overseer of the poor in his parish, and had resided twenty-five years in it, stating Mr. Warren's income, from his own knowledge of the particulars of it, as amounting in the whole to 1200*l.* a-year.

Relate what took place, to the best of your recollection, with the assistance of the minutes, at the admission of Warren?—At his admission eleven members of the committee were present, and some conversation of considerable extent arose, because a member considered Mr. Warren had too large an income to ask for the admission of his son: it was put to the vote whether he was a fit object or not, and his admission was ordered by a small majority; then afterwards the question came before the committee of almoners, upon the 18th of March, 1809, when a long letter was read from the Rev. Dawson Warren, the father, upon his case; he states, at the bottom of his letter, thus: "When I attended the committee, on the admission of my boy, I considered that my income, on the average of my whole residence at Edmonton, had been 710*l.* per annum; on the average of the three years then expired, 850*l.* If I now consider it up to last Christmas, I should call it 860*l.*"

That is the close of a long statement he made respecting his circumstances?—It is; the committee thereupon resolved, that the president should be requested to submit that letter to the consideration of the general court, and to order that notice thereof should be given in the summons.

Did the general court take it up in pursuance of that notice?—They did; they met the 4th of March, pursuant to the notice in the summons, to consider the case of the boy Dawson Warren.

What proceeding then took place?—I will read the minute of the court, which is as follows:—"After some debate, it was moved and seconded, that the said child should be sent home to his father; upon which an amendment was proposed, but, after some further debate, withdrawn; the question was then put upon the original motion, which

the

the president considered to be carried in the affirmative; whereupon a division was demanded, and in such division the numbers appeared to be, for the question 41, against it 45; the court was then moved to resolve, that the governors now assembled in court are of opinion, that Dawson Warren, admitted on the foundation, is not a child that comes within the rules and regulations established for the admission of children to the benefits of this charity, but this court, in pronouncing this opinion, would feel themselves much concerned to act with that rigour which would prejudice or injure the child, they therefore suffer him to be continued; which motion, having been seconded, was, upon the question being put, carried in the negative." There was nothing further done at that meeting.

What further was done?—On the 28th of March, 1809, I entered on the register his discharge in these words, "Dawson Warren, discharged, with consent of the president, by his father, the minister of Edmonton, in consequence of the regret he felt upon learning that the question respecting the continuance of his son upon this foundation has produced a disunion of sentiment among the governors, likely to be prejudicial to the interests of the establishment."

How long had the boy been upon the establishment altogether?—He was clothed upon the 9th of July, 1807.

When was the first notice taken of his case?—In March 1809, in consequence of a motion made in the Common Council.

Were there any further proceedings with respect to Mr. Warren?—Nothing further.

What were the proceedings with respect to Mr. Proby's case?—There were affidavits produced, and one from himself, showing the state of his circumstances, by which it appeared that he had two livings, amounting to about 400*l.* a year, out of which he had to pay a curate; that he had received 3500*l.* from his father, and had an expectancy, on his mother's decease, of 3000*l.* more, besides being entitled to about 80*l.* a year in right of his wife, together with 1000*l.* of marriage portion, but that his father had left him 5*l.* only by his will, and that he was himself in debt.

What other proceedings were held with respect to Mr. Proby's case, by the hospital?—At a meeting of the committee, upon the 11th of January, 1809, at

which fourteen members were present, the Rev. Baptist John Proby, father of the boy John Carysfort Proby, admitted in April 1808, attended the committee, to answer the assertion in a pamphlet recently published, signed by Robert Waithman, respecting his income; and it was ordered, that the committee should be summoned to consider specially of this case. The committee accordingly met the 1st of February, 1809, seventeen governors present, it is recorded thus—"The committee having been summoned to consider the case of the boy, John Carysfort Proby, as by order of the last committee, in consequence of the public charge, that the said boy is not, from the circumstances of his father, the Rev. B. J. Proby, a proper object of admission into this hospital; it was resolved, after very mature deliberation and investigation, that the said child is a fit and proper object for maintenance and education in this hospital.

How long did the boy remain altogether?—He was admitted in April 1808, and discharged in July 1810, the father then writing a letter, in which he stated he found his circumstances sufficiently improved to enable him to educate his child himself.

Besides those cases brought forward in the proceeding in Chancery, have you any others, of persons who improperly or doubtfully availed themselves of the charity, which have come to your knowledge?—I know of none, of my own knowledge.

If any complaints respecting such had been made to the governors, must they not have come to your knowledge, from your official situation?—They must; I received a notice from the city, mentioning other cases as being improper objects; preparatory to the above-mentioned suit; the city solicitor inclosed me the particulars, as under, in which the following cases, besides those already mentioned, were specified; the two sons of Egerton Stafford, the son of Mason Wright, the son of Jonathan Hammond, the son of the Rev. M. Wild, the two sons of Dr. Markham, the son of Ives, of Chertsey, and the son of Thatcher.

Upon receiving this notification, what did you do?—I laid it before the general court the day after, who ordered, after some debate, That such letter, and its inclosure, should lie upon the table; and the clerk was directed to inform the city solicitor of this resolution; and nothing further was done.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To WILLIAM EVETTS SHEFFIELD, of the Polygon, Somers Town; for divers Improvements in the working or manufacturing Copper and its Compounds, and other metallic Substances.—Sep. 23, 1814.

MR. Sheffield declares that his first improvement consists in the working or manufacturing copper and its compounds, by subjecting the same copper or its compounds to the process of cementation by heat, in a closed vessel or furnace, along with charcoal of wood, fossil coal charred, or animal coal, or any other substance, consisting for the most part or proportion of coaly matter, but in general he gives the preference to the charcoal of wood. His second improvement, consists in working or manufacturing copper, and its compounds, into sound and perfect wire; and for this purpose he forms the metal into plates, and afterwards, by means of cutting and rounding cylinders, having edges opposite, or very nearly opposite, divides the said metal into round or rounded pieces, without producing any flexure, or over-lapping of the edges; and he then proceeds to draw down the metal into wire of the size required to be made.

To THOMAS RUXTON, of Dublin, esq.; for a Lock for fastening Doors, &c.—May 14, 1816.

The lock and key have, in common with many others, the properties of strength, neatness, durability, lightness, convenience of form and simplicity; they require no knack or peculiar dexterity, cause no trouble, and are not apt to get out of order. The following are among other more important properties which this lock possesses:—1. An attempt to violate it must fail.—2. An attempt to violate it must be detected.—And, 3, it is as little violable by the maker of it as by any other person.

The person making the attempt must, in order to succeed, first construct a false instrument, that will pass the wards of the lock. Then he must ascertain the number of tumblers, whose edges present an even surface to the false instrument. Next, he must find out of the twenty-four permutations, (which four tumblers admit) the particular permutation employed. He must, further, ascertain

the precise distance to which each of the three tumblers intended to be stirred is to be moved. If any one of these three be moved more, by a hair's-breadth, or be moved less, by a hair's-breadth, than its right distance, or should the fourth tumbler be moved at all, even a hair's-breadth, he cannot succeed. Besides, these discoveries are to be made at a spot which he cannot see, which is much confined; and between which and the key-hole are several impediments.

To WILLIAM WOOD, of Shadwell; for the Manufacture of a Material or Materials, and the Application thereof, to the more effectually making water-tight and sea-worthy Ships, and all other Vessels.—March 9, 1815.

Mr. Wood's invention consists in the application of sheets or flat pieces of felt, manufactured and prepared according to the hereinafter-contained description, to ships and other vessels, for the purpose of preventing leakage, and so to effect the better preservation of the said ship and other vessels, and the good condition of their cargoes. For these purposes he takes hair, wool, cotton, or other materials which have the property of felting, which he manufactures into sheets or pieces of the size of about three feet in length, by a width of about sixteen inches, which is the size that in practice is the most convenient to apply to the object to be covered with these sheets.

Others Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.

JOHN HAWKINS BARLOW, of Leicester-place, Leicester-square, Middlesex, goldsmith and jeweller; for certain improvements on tea-trays, tea-pots, tea-boards, or tea-trays.—June 27, 1816.

JOHN BARLOW, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, founder; for a new cooking apparatus.—July 2.

JOHN TOWERS, of Little Warner-street, Cold Bath-fields, Middlesex, chemist; for a tincture for the cure and relief of coughs, asthmas, and diseases, which he intends to denominate "Towers's New London Cough Tincture."—July 11.

WILLIAM HENRY, of Manchester, doctor of physic; for improvements in the manufacture of sulphate of magnesia, commonly called Epsom salts.—August 3.

JOHN POOLE, of Sheffield; victualler; for brass and copper plating, or plating iron

iron or steel with brass or copper, both plain and ornamental, and working the same into plates, bars, or other articles.—August 3.

JOHN CHALKLEN, of Tower-street, Seven Dials; for improvements in or on valve water-closets.—August 3.

JOHN WELCH, of Preston, Cotton-mill-roller-maker; for an improvement in the manner of making rollers used in spinning of wool, cotton, silk, flax, tow, or any other fibrous substances.—Aug. 3.

JOHN DAYMAN, of Tiverton, Gentleman; for a method of covering or coating iron, steel, and other metals, or mixtures of metals, with lead, copper, brass, or other metals, or mixtures of metals.—August 3.

SAMUEL NOCK, of Fleet-street, Gun-maker; for an improvement in the pan of locks of guns and fire arms.—August 12.

EDWARD BIGGS, of Birmingham, Brass-founder for improvements in or on the machinery used in the making or manufacturing of pans and stails of various kinds.—August 14.

ROBERT TRIPP, of Bristol, woollen-draper; for an hussar garter with elastic springs and fastenings, and also elastic springs for pantaloons and other articles.—August 14.

WILLIAM MOULT, of Bedford-square;

for improvements on his former patent for an improved method of acting upon machinery, bearing date the 23d day of May 1814.—August 14.

JAMES NEVILLE, of Wellington street, Northampton-square; for new and improved methods of generating and creating or applying power, by means of steam or other fluids, elastic or non-elastic, for driving or working all kinds of machinery, (including the steam-engines now in use,) and which are applicable also to the condensing of steam and other aqueous vapours in distillation or evaporation, and are useful in various manufactories and operations where heat is employed as an agent, or where the saving of fuel is desirable.—August 14.

JEAN SAMUEL PAULY, of Brompton, engineer; for a machine for ascertaining, in an improved manner, the weight of any article.—August 15.

ANTHONY GILCHRIST, of Worship-square, gent.; for a machine for making of nails, screws, and the working all metallic substances.—August 15.

ROBERT SALMON, of Wooburn, surveyor; for improved instruments for complaints in the uretha and bladder.—August 19.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 56th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the FOURTH SESSION of the FIFTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LXXXIV. *For the better Accommodation of His Majesty's Packets within the Harbour of Holyhead, in the Island of Anglesea; and for the better Regulation of the Shipping therein.*—June 25.

Cap. LXXXV. *To make further Regulations for securing the Collection of the Duties of Customs and Excise in Ireland, and for the Importation into Ireland of American Staves, and of old Plate and Books from Great Britain.*—June 26.

Cap. LXXXVI. *For establishing Regulations respecting Aliens arriving in or resident in this Kingdom, in certain Cases, for Two Years from the passing of this Act, and until the End of the Session of Parliament in which the said Two Years shall expire, if Parliament shall be then sitting.*—June 26.

Cap. LXXXVII. *To regulate Proceedings of Grand Juries in Ireland, upon Bills of Indictment.*—June 26.

Before returning bills of indictment, grand juries to receive evidence of witnesses for the crown.

Depositions made by such witnesses before magistrates may be laid before the Court.

Cap. LXXXVIII. *To amend the Law of Ireland, respecting the Recovery of Tenements from absconding, overholding, and defaulting Tenants; and for the Protection of the Tenant from undue Distress.*—June 26.

Cap. LXXXIX. *To provide for the Charge of certain Additions to the Public Debt of Ireland, for the Service of the Year 1816.*—June 26.

Cap. XC. *To defray the Charge of the Pay, Cloathing, and contingent Expenses of the Discmbodied Militia in Great Britain, and of the Miners of Cornwall and Devon; and for granting Allowances, in certain Cases, to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Surgeons' Mates, and Serjeant Majors of Militia, until the Twenty-fifth Day of March 1817.*—June 26.

Cap. XCI. *To regulate the Trade of the Colonies of Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo; to allow the Importation into, and Exportation from, such Colonies, of certain*

certain Articles, by Dutch Proprietors of the European Dominions of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands; and to repeal an Act of the Fifty-fourth Year of His present Majesty, for permitting a Trade between the United Provinces and certain Colonies in his Majesty's Possession.—June 26.

Cap. XCII. To enable his Majesty to authorize the Exportation of the Machinery necessary for erecting a Mint in the United States of America.—June 26.

Cap. XCIII. For enabling the Officers of the Customs at Creeks, Harbours, and Basins of Great Britain, to take Entries of Ships and Goods arriving from and bound to Ireland.—June 26.

Cap. XCIV. To allow Makers of Oxygenated Muriatic Acid to take crushed Rock Salt, Duty free, for making such Acid, or Oxymuriate of Lime, for bleaching Linen and Cotton.—June 26.

Crushed Rock Salt may be delivered to makers of oxygenated muriatic acid for bleaching.—Salt to be mixed in presence of officer with powder of black Manganese.—Such mixed salt to be used in lieu of the salt used under recited act in preparing the oxygenated muriatic acid.—Paper makers not prevented from using oxymuriate of lime in bleaching rags.

Cap. XCV. To authorize such Person as His Majesty shall appoint to transfer a certain Sum in Three Pounds per Cent. Reduced Annuities, now standing in the name of the dissolved College of Hertford, in the University of Oxford; and also to receive Dividends due upon such Annuities.—June 26.

Cap. XCVI. For establishing an Agreement with the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for advancing the Sum of Three Millions, for the Service of the Year 1817.—June 26.

Cap. XCVII. To authorize the advancing, for the Public Service, a Proportion of the Balance that shall remain from Time to Time in the Bank of England for the Payment of Dividends on account of the Public Debt, for Lottery Prizes or Benefits not claimed, and Principals of Stocks and Annuities remaining unclaimed.—June 26.

Cap. XCVIII. To unite and con-

solidate into One Fund, all the Public Revenues of Great Britain and Ireland; and to provide for the Application thereof to the General Service of the United Kingdom.—July 1.

The consolidated funds of Great Britain and Ireland shall become one general consolidated fund.—Offices of treasurer of Great Britain and Ireland united, and may be executed by commissioners.—Officers of the revenue subject to the orders of the Treasury.—A vice treasurer appointed for Ireland, and vice treasurer empowered to appoint a deputy.—Money shall be issued out of the Treasury of Ireland on the warrant of the lord lieutenant, countersigned by the vice treasurer.—Issues for Ireland to be recorded in the Exchequer of Great Britain.—Issues may be made from the Exchequers in Great Britain and Ireland, for payment of interest and Sinking Fund of National Debt, &c. without waiting for quarterly accounts of the receipts of those funds.*—The Treasury may direct the issue of any part of the quarterly surplus of Consolidated Fund in either Exchequer, for the purpose of remittance to the other.—Issues may be made in Ireland out of the Consolidated Fund, for current services as heretofore, and the amount to be made good in the British Exchequer.—Two additional commissioners of the Treasury to be appointed for Irish business.—Vice treasurer and commissioners of the Treasury may sit in Parliament.

From and after the 5th day of January 1818, the commissioners of the Treasury of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the time being shall annually cause an account of the total income of the said United Kingdom, including all duties of customs, excise, stamps, and incidents in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, and all other the ordinary revenues and extraordinary resources of the said United Kingdom, to be prepared and made out for one year ending on the 5th day of January in each year, together with an account of the income of the Consolidated Fund of the said United Kingdom, for every such year.

* That is, whereas the receipts of the Consolidated Fund do not, or may not, equal the Interest and Sinking Fund, power is hereby given to appropriate the entire revenues of both countries to those purposes.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The mild Breeze of Eve;" a favorite Song, sung by Mr. Pync, of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane; written by J. H. Coxe; composed by Geo. Frederic Harris. 1s. 6d.

Of this song we cannot speak in terms of very exalted praise. The melody

possesses some agreeable passages, but they want consistency; while the whole is deficient in character. The symphony, though not devoid of fancy, is objectionable, as not consorting with the general cast of the air, or suffi-

ently preparing our feelings for the sentiments of the poetry. We do not, however, mean by these remarks, to discourage Mr. Harris from future attempts of this nature. On the contrary, we wish him to proceed, because we think he possesses talents; and point out these defects, that he may be induced to cultivate his judgment.

"*My Native Land is Free;*" sung by Mr. Slade; and "*Young Ivan,*" sung by Master Williams, both in the *Melo-Drama*, "*Ivanouina, or The Maid of Moscow;*" written by Mr. C. Dibdin, composed by Mr. J. Whitaker. Each 1s. 6d.

The first of these songs is spirited and martial; the second, tender and pathetic. We, however, by no means would be understood to award any extraordinary praise to either. Both are destitute of individual and distinguishing character; and both come under that common-place description which suits almost equally well the whole congeries of military movements, and billet-doux in rhyme. Not a single new idea can we discover either in the bravado, or the ditty: and to call them compositions, would be confounding the words *composition* and *compilation*.

"*Allen a Dale;*" a Song from *Rokeby;* composed, and inscribed to Miss Hamilton, of Hamel Hempstead, by William Gresham. 2s.

The beauty and simplicity of this air challenge our commendation. It is without affectation, free from disjunction of idea, flowing, natural, and directed to the heart. If we may say, that it reminds us of the pure and pathetic style of the best old ballads, we are far from charging Mr. Gresham with the crime of plagiarism: it is the unaffected smoothness, the touching tenderness, which he has imitated, not borrowed; and he is indebted to an excellent native taste for the examples he has selected.

"*When Sappho tun'd the rapt'rous Strain;*" a *Canzonet*, written by Dr. Smollet. Composed by J. M'Murdie, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 2s.

We are sorry not to be able to award to this production any distinguished praise. We discover in it something of the master, but nothing of the man of genius; judgment, but not feeling; an intention, but not a power, to be just to his author. These words were, long since, so well set to music as a glee, that we are left to wonder at Mr. M'Murdie's preferring their selection,

amid such an abundance of other eligible poetry which has not been so well treated. By the glee, we are reminded of the tuneful Sappho; by the song, of some very inferior vocalist. In a word, the present composer has only made us more sensible, even than we were, of the merit of his predecessor.

"*God Save the King;*" with *Variations for the Piano-forte;* by Frederick Kalkbrenner. 2s. 6d.

This inexhaustible theme has been embraced by Mr. Kalkbrenner with considerable success. Few have treated the subject with more consistency, or thrown over it more of the air of novelty, than we find in these pages. The variations are eight in number, the last but one of which is successfully given in the *minor*; and the whole, by mixing a foreign style of comment with the native simplicity of the fundamental matter, not only assumes much of the effect of original composition, but produces a result both piquant and striking.

Mr. JACOB, organist of Surrey Chapel, is preparing for the press a collection of tunes, set to select portions of the New Version of the Psalms of David, adapted to the services of the united church of England and Ireland; to which will be added, Chants for the Te Deum, Jubilate, and other parts of the morning and evening service, with the words at length. Though many works of this nature are already before the public, we expect that Mr. Jacob's publication will prove a valuable addition to libraries of sacred music. Some of the finest old church melodies are promised to the subscribers, interspersed with new ones, composed purposely for the undertaking, by the most eminent masters; and an introductory symphony will be added to each tune. The melodies will be set in two parts; but, by way of an appendix, the whole will be harmonized for three or four voices; so that not only private families, but chapel and church choirs will be accommodated.

Convito Armonico.

It will be gratifying to the lovers of that most delightful species of vocal harmony—Glees, to learn that this excellent work, first published in Liverpool, is now re-published in London, by Chappell and Co. Bond-street, and to be had also of the Editor, Mr. Webbe, 33, Newman-street. This work is universally admitted to rank the

the choicest miscellany of vocal harmony now extant, uniting to the superiority of its contents an elegance of completeness peculiar to itself. Amongst the leading features of which may be noticed, that, to every piece for four voices, or more, is added a compression of the several parts into two lines, treble and bass, for the purpose of piano-forte accompaniment. The nicest attention has been bestowed upon the words which have been altered, or new ones furnished, wherever the original have been found at all exceptionable. The name of the poet, as well as of the com-

poser, has been given wherever it could be ascertained; and there is observed throughout in the succession and commixture of the Glees, &c. a propriety and relief which must greatly enhance the value of the work in the estimation of every judicious amateur; and cannot fail to secure to it a decided preference in the opinion of the musical world in general. The subscribers, &c. are respectfully informed, that the third volume of this work is now in considerable forwardness, and will be ready for delivery early in the ensuing year.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

THE public, in two or three weeks, will be gratified by free access to those famous ATHENIAN SCULPTURES which were lately purchased, for the nation, of the British ambassador to the Porte. Two spacious rooms have been built for their exhibition on the ground-floor of the British Museum, adjoining the Townley and Egyptian Galleries. In the first and smaller of these rooms will be displayed, the spirited sculptures recently dug up at Phygalia, together with casts of Athenian statuary, the originals of which still adorn Athens and its vicinity; and in the other will be displayed the originals from Athens, which will henceforward be properly called the ATHENIAN MARBLES OR SCULPTURES. On the ground-floor are disposed the several statues, as the Theseus, &c. &c.; and at the height of six feet from the floor the Friezes; while a few feet higher are the Metopes. Nothing can be more striking, more interesting, and more affecting. We are struck with them as remains of ages so renowned, and so long passed away! We are interested with them as performances of matchless beauty, and many of them the work of Phidias! And we are affected at that revolution of empires which has occasioned their transportation from their native city to a country which, in the age of Pericles, was esteemed the most barbarous of all countries, even if its very existence was known. They are, however, a proud trophy, because their display in the British metropolis is the result of public taste; and also a pleasing one, because they are not the price of blood, shed in wanton or ambitious wars. United to

the Townley and other collections, the suite of rooms exhibits the finest display of the art of sculpture to be found in the world, and they will always do honour to the metropolis and to the parties concerned in assembling and purchasing them. They may be viewed, without gratuity or charge, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; during the leisure and convenience of the visitor, on simply writing his or her name and address in a book at the door of the Museum.

In addition to the above, and other splendid attractions, the public-spirited trustees of the Museum have recently purchased, at the low charge of 1,100*l.* a complete collection of BRITISH ZOOLOGY, formed by Col. MONTAGU, of the Knowle, in Devonshire. This is a valuable, as well as popular, addition; the former collections in natural history having long since decayed, and become unworthy of the other parts of the establishment. We shall duly notice the time when this collection of zoology will be arranged and open to public inspection.

The usual SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to the Monthly Magazine will be published on the 30th of January, and will be delivered by the Booksellers with the next monthly number.

THE MORNING'S WALK FROM LONDON TO KEW, being completed in the current number, will be published in the course of January, with some revisions and interpolations, in a handsome volume, post octavo, price 8*s.* in boards.

A competent printing-office having been established at Macao, under the patronage of the East-India Company, a Dictionary of the Chinese Language,

by the Rev. ROBERT MORRISON, is now in the press at that place. This important work will consist of three parts:— 1. Chinese and English, arranged according to the Chinese radicals; 2. Chinese and English, arranged alphabetically; 3. English and Chinese. It is founded on the basis of the Imperial Dictionary, compiled by order of Kang-he, late emperor of China; in the compilation of which twenty-seven persons were employed during five years, and the result of their labours was then submitted to the revision of two others. Mr. Morrison's work adopts, in the first part, the arrangement and number of characters given in the Imperial Dictionary, and from the same source are derived the greater number of definitions and examples. Neither the manuscript dictionaries of the Jesuits, nor the French dictionary printed under the munificent patronage of *Napoleon le Grand*, insert the Chinese characters in the examples; but in the present work this material defect will be supplied; and specimens will be given of the *Chuen wan*, or ancient seal character, as also of the *Tsan tsze*, or running hand. The dictionary will contain about forty thousand characters, and will be comprised either in four or five volumes, royal quarto. It will be published in ten parts, the first of which has been received in London; and the price of the first part is half a guinea.

Mr. ADAM STACK is preparing for publication, by subscription, the History of Gainsburgh, with an account of the Roman and Danish antiquities in the neighbourhood, accompanied by a map and several engravings. An historical account of Stow, in the same county, will be added, with a view to prove its undoubted claim, in opposition to the opinions of Stukeley, Johnson, Dickinson, and others, to be considered as the *Sidonæster* of the Romans, and the seat of the Bishops of Lindissi, one of the earliest sees in the English church.

Mr. HENRY NEELE's Odes, and other Poems, which we announced in a late number, will be published in the early part of the present month.

The plates from Mr. FLAXMAN's designs from Hesiod's Theogony, Works and Days, and the Days, being compositions in outlines, are nearly all engraved, and may be expected to be published soon after Christmas.

A volume of Sermons, on the Offices and Character of Jesus Christ, are printing by the Rev. THOMAS BOWDLER.

Mr. TABART, of the Juvenile Library, Piccadilly, announces a monthly miscellany for the use of schools, and for the general purposes of Education, under the title of "Tabart's School Magazine, or Journal of Education." It is intended to be composed chiefly of modern materials, for the purpose of connecting, as much as possible, the business of the school-room with that of the active world, for which education ought to prepare its subjects. The first number will appear on the first of March.

The Rev. Dr. CHALMERS, of Glasgow, is printing a volume of Discourses, in which he combats, at some length, the argument derived from astronomy, against the truth of the Christian Revelation; and, in the prosecution of his reasoning, he attempts to elucidate the harmony that subsists between the doctrines of Scripture and the discoveries of modern science.

In the course of the month may be expected, an octavo volume, comprising, a Tour through Belgium along the Rhine, and through the North of France; in which an account is given of the civil and ecclesiastical polity of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and of the system of education; with remarks on the fine arts, commerce, and manufactures; by JAMES MITCHELL, M.A.

Two volumes of Sermons, by the Rev. JOHN MARTIN, more than forty years the respected pastor of the Baptist-Church Meeting in Keppel-street, is printing from the short-hand notes of Mr. T. Palmer. They will be accompanied with a fine portrait.

Dr. BATEMAN's new Series of Engravings, in continuation of the late Dr. Willan's 'Treatise' on Cutaneous Diseases, are in course of publication.

In the course of January will be published, Letters from the North Highlands, addressed to Miss Jane Porter, by Mr. E. SPENCE, author of the *Caledonian Sketches*, &c.

Considerable progress is made in the reprint of *Morte d'Arthur*, from the Caxton edition, in the possession of Earl Spencer, with an introduction and notes, tending to elucidate the history and bibliography of the work.

The second volume of the same gentleman's History of Brazil may be expected to appear in the month of January.

Dr. BURROWES, of Gower-street, is preparing for publication, Commentaries on Mental Derangement.

That accurate meteorologist, Mr. LUKE HOWARD, has circulated some observations on the effect of the late Solar Eclipse

Eclipse on the temperature of the day on which it occurred. It appears that the temperature on the day was falling, as is very commonly the case, before sun-rise; presently after which, it began to rise. This effect continued until a considerable portion of the sun's rays became intercepted, when it fell again, to near the middle of the eclipse; and, in proportion as the latter went off, resumed its former movement, rose steadily, and attained its maximum at nearly the same degree as the day before, though later in the afternoon.

Mr. WILLIAM DANIELL is commencing the third volume of his Picturesque Voyage round Great Britain, which is published in monthly parts.

The Pastor's Fire-side, by Miss PORTER, author of Thaddeus of Warsaw and Scottish Chiefs, in four volumes duodecimo, may be expected in a few days.

The Rev. F. A. COX, A.M. has nearly completed at press his work on Female Scripture Biography, with an essay, shewing the benefits which Christianity has rendered to women.

A second edition, with considerable alterations, is also printing, of his Life of Melancthon.

Biblical Criticism on the Books of the Old Testament, and Translations of Sacred Songs, with notes, critical and explanatory, by SAMUEL HORSELY, LL.D. F.R.S. F.A.S. late Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, is in considerable forwardness.

A new and enlarged edition may be expected, in a few days, of the letters, and other works, of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, in 5 vols. post 8vo.

In the month of January may be expected, in octavo, the first volume of the Annual Obituary, containing memoirs of those celebrated men who have died within the year (1816); neglected biography, with biographical notices and anecdotes, and original letters; an analysis of recent biographical works; and an alphabetical list of persons who have died within the British dominions.

In the course of the ensuing month will appear, Practical Observations in Surgery and Morbid Anatomy, illustrated by cases, with dissections and engravings, by JOHN HOWSHIP, member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, &c. author of Practical Observations on the Diseases of Urinary Organs, in one volume, octavo.

Mr. BRITTON's History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church at Bath, is in the press, and will appear early in the year 1817. It will consist of a copious

history and description of that curious and latest specimen of English ecclesiastical architecture.

Mr. WALKER, of Dublin, has nearly ready for publication, Selections from Lucian, with a Latin translation and English notes; to which will be subjoined a Mythological Index and Lexicon.

Mr. CLARKE will commence his next course of Lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Monday, January 27th. The Lectures are read every morning, from a quarter past ten to a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals.

Mr. BOOTH, treasurer to the Child-wall Provident Institution, has in the press, and will be published in a few weeks, a System of Book-keeping, adapted solely for the use of Provident Institutions, or Saving Banks, whether their capitals be invested in the public funds or otherwise; together with tables for reducing money into stock, (five percents.) and stock into money; by which their accounts may be kept in a shorter and more expeditious manner than in any of the modes that have been consulted, in which they are kept by the managers of such institutions.

Speedily will be published, an Inquiry into the Effects of Spirituous Liquors upon the Physical and Moral Faculties of Man, and their influence upon the happiness of society.

In a few days will be published, the Book of Versions, or Guide to French Translation and Construction; by Mr. J. CHERPILLOU, late master of Cottagegreen Academy.

A new edition is preparing of the Saxon Chronicle, with an English translation and notes, by the Rev. J. INGRAM, late Saxon Professor in the University of Oxford: to which will be added, a new and copious chronological, topographical, and glossarial index, with a short grammar of the Saxon language, and an accurate and enlarged map of England during the Heptarchy.

The Biographical Peetrage of the United Kingdom, is likely soon to be completed, by the publication of the fourth volume, which comprises Ireland.

During the present month may be expected, from the pen of Mrs. WEST, author of "Letters to a Young Man," &c. &c. Scriptural Essays, adapted to the Holydays of the Church of England; containing a commentary on the services, and reflections adapted to the present times.

Mr. UTTERSON's Selection of early Popular

Popular Poetry will be published in the course of the month, in two volumes, of the size as Retson's "Ancient Popular Poetry;" and, we understand, the impression is limited to two hundred and fifty copies.

In a very few days will be published, an Account of the Island of Jersey, containing a compendium of its ecclesiastical, civil, and military, history, by W. PLEES, many years resident in the island. It will contain four elegant engravings, by George Cooke, and a map.

A Historical and Descriptive View of the Parishes of Monkwearmouth and Bishopwearmouth, and the Port and Borough of Sunderland, are preparing for publication, comprising a historical account of their origin and present state.

A new edition of the Greek Septuagint, is printing in a large octavo. The text is taken from the Oxford edition of Bos, without contractions.

A new edition is also printing of Homer's Iliad, from the text of Heyne; with English notes, including many from Heyne and Clark.

A work will speedily appear, under the title of, Academic Errors, or Recollections of Youth.

An edition of Catullus, with English notes, is preparing by T. FORSTER, esq. jun.

The second Number of STEPHEN'S Greek Thesaurus, which has been delayed on account of an arrangement to procure Professor Schaefer's manuscripts, will appear in January.

A Novel, called Ponsonby, which has been delayed, will appear in the ensuing month.

Shortly will be published, a work of fancy, entitled, Half-a-Dozen Day-Dreams; intended to illustrate the connection of imagination with character.

A Catalogue is circulated of many thousand Original Letters, which are offered to sale by the persons to whom the late Lady Hamilton improvidently confided them as *materials* to assist in compiling a Life of Lord Nelson. They offer a rich treat to those who delight in private history and personal slander.

Table of the increase of persons convicted of crimes in England and Wales within the last ten years:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1805	3,267	1,335	4,602
1810	3,733	1,413	5,146
1811	3,859	1,478	5,337
1812	4,891	1,685	6,574
1813	5,433	1,731	7,164
1814	4,826	1,564	6,390
1815	6,036	1,782	7,818

RUSSIA.

Before the year 1811 the Constitution of Russia was an *absolute Autocracy*; but at that period the Emperor Alexander declared that it should be in future a constitutional monarchy; and that the will of the sovereign should be regulated by a code of laws.—The government is composed of, 1. The Senate of the Empire, which in 1811 was composed of thirty-five members; 2. of the Directing Senate, as the superior authority; 3. of the Holy Directing Senate; and, 4. of the High Ministers.—The revenues of the state in 1811 were 215,000,000 rubles. The expenses were the same year 274,000,000. The army in 1810 was 621,155 men; of which 110,000 were irregular troops. The navy in 1803 comprised 269 sail of different sizes, carrying 4348 guns; 32,046 sailors; 8,268 marines; and 4,000 gunners. The established religion is the Greek, which reckons four metropolitan churches; eleven archbishoprics; nineteen bishoprics; 26,747 churches, and a great number of convents.—In 1811 there were estimated of the following persuasions 3,500,000 Catholics; 1,400,000 Lutherans; 3,800 Reformed Protestants; 9,000 of the Unitas Fratrum, or Moravians; 5,000 Memnonites; 60,000 Armenians; 3,000,000 Mahometans; 300,000 worshippers of the Dalai Lama; 600,000 adorers of Fetiches, or idols, &c. &c.

GERMANY.

The Catalogue of the Easter Fair, at Leipsic, contained upwards of 1700 new works, and 800 translations, works in continuation, and improved editions.

FRANCE.

We learn that the famous *Magazin Encyclopedique* will be resumed on the 1st of March, 1817, under a new title, and it will be published in volumes every two months, and consist of upwards of twenty sheets, to avoid censorship and stamp-duty. Its learned Editor, M. MILLIN, intends to give plates in it of whatever presents itself as rare or curious in natural history, antiquities, &c. Subscribers' names will be received by all the French booksellers in London.

M. LANGLES has terminated the first volume of his grand work on *India*; he has slightly glanced at the pretensions of Messrs. Daniell.

The second part of M. MILLIN'S *Travels in Italy*, comprising *Lombardy*, is in the press, and may be expected to appear in two volumes 8vo., like the first part, which contains *Savoy*, to *Nice* and

and *Genoa*. These works are indispensable to every traveller of taste who wishes to become acquainted with the curiosities of Nature and Art, in the places they describe.

M. Roux has just published the *Three Ages*, (*Les Trois Ages*), a poem, in French,—on the Olympic games, the amphitheatre, and chivalry.

The bigotted government of France is attempting to substitute a paltry work, under the respected title of *Journal des Savans*, in place of the late scientific and literary journal. Its pages are to be filled, we suppose, by courtly writers of the same species as the Waterloo poets of Britain.

ITALY.

A Venetian engineer has discovered the means of perfecting the mariner's compass. His discovery has been submitted to the examination of the Italian Institute, which has approved of the invention.

Almanacks published in Italy for the year 1816:—

1. *Strenne di Educazione*, Almanacco.
2. *Il Raccoglitore poetico*.
3. *Il Tedesco in Italia*.
4. *L'Uomo che puo darsi felicie in questo Mondo*.
5. *Il fa per tutti*.
6. *Un Café*, Almanacco.
7. *La serva Cuisiniera e credenziera*.
8. *Il piccolo Buffon della Gioventu*.
9. *Proverbj e le sentenze proverbiali*.
10. *La luna in corso*, del Dottore Vestaverd.
11. *Il maestro de Giochi, de'Bussoli*.
12. *Il Pievano Arlotto*.
13. *Trattenimenti Piacevoli e Morali*.
14. *L'Utile Giornalo*.
15. *Omaggio al bel sesso*.
16. *Dono de farsi a Madre e Spose*. Almanacco per sei Anni.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. JOHN MELISH, of Philadelphia, has made arrangements for pursuing, on a very extensive scale, the business of publishing and selling maps, charts, and geographical works. As a specimen of the general manner of his future publications, he has published an excellent map of the state of Ohio, from a late actual survey, by Hough and Bourne, on a scale of five miles to an inch. It will be accompanied by a statistical account of the state of Ohio. The following view of the present state of the local geography of the several states may be useful to many of our readers.

Massachusetts and Maine.—Separate maps of them were published a few years ago, by Carlton. They are correct as far as they go, but not well engraved.

New Hampshire.—We understand that an excellent map of this state, by Carragan, on a scale of three miles to an inch, is now prepared for publication.

Connecticut.—There is a very fine map of this state, and well engraved, from an actual survey, under state authority, in 1812, by M. Warren and G. Gillet, on a scale of two and a half miles to an inch. This must not be confounded with Damerum's map, which, though later and sufficiently commodious, is much inferior.

Rhode Island.—There is a small map of this state—but there should be a better one, especially of its sea-board.

Vermont.—There are several bad maps of Vermont. Whitelaw's, though not well engraved, is pretty good.

New-York.—Dewitt's large state map, though well engraved and prepared under the inspection of a man of great professional merit, was compiled, in part, from bad materials, and cannot be highly recommended.

New-Jersey.—By Watson—four miles to an inch.

Pennsylvania.—By Howell—the original on a scale of five miles to an inch. The same reduced to ten miles to an inch. Both are very good and distinctly engraved, but by no means so minute as to the physical geography of the country, or so magnificent in execution, as this opulent and most important state ought to possess.

Maryland and Delaware.—By Griffith—five miles to an inch—a good map.

Virginia.—Originally surveyed by the late Bishop Madison, since improved by others. This is a fine six-sheet map, and altogether one of the very best state maps; certainly the best of those of the great states.

North-Carolina.—Surveyed by Price and Hothers—very good indeed.

South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, have no good maps. Mr. Melish states that there is a good map of Georgia in MS. If so, it should be published: it would well repay the expense.

Ohio.—Hough and Bourne,—just published. We have not seen it, but good judges speak highly of its merit.

Louisiana.—B. Lason has published a good map of the lower part of the state. It is distinctly, but not handsomely, engraved. The work of Messrs. Dary and Bringier, will probably add much to our geographical knowledge of this state. Those gentlemen have also in manuscript a good map, from actual survey of the greater part of the state.

There are manuscript maps of the several territories in the public offices of government. Bradley's general map presents the only good geographical view of them which has yet been published, but that is by no means sufficiently particular and exact for purposes of business.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER,

With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

The publications of the present month include nothing absolutely historical, except a work entitled, the *History of Ceylon*, which by courtesy may be so denominated. It appears to be a very useful compilation of the principal accounts and notices of that important island, since its partial occupation by Europeans. Robert Knox's Narrative of his twenty years' captivity is sub-joined.

Elaborate political speculation is as little encouraged when facts are over-abundant, as when they are insufficient to stimulate attention; for it is not in the height either of prosperity or of suffering, that people are disposed to investigate reasoning, or follow argumentation. This truth may account for the few political pamphlets which now appear in comparison with their number in times past: the present List, in particular, only affords one under the heads either of General Politics or Political Economy, which it is necessary to mention here. The work in question is denominated, *An Essay to shew the Justice and Expediency of reducing the Interest of the National Debt*, and is written to prove the propriety of estimating the amount due to the national creditor by some other criterion than a currency, the fluctuation of which is favourable to *him alone*. The author's general argument may be stated very simply:—all the property in the country, he observes, is depreciated, except that of the holder of stock, whose stake increases in value, if not in security, precisely as every other source of income is deteriorated. The great bulk of the money lent, he contends, was advanced when its positive value was not more than half so high as it is at present; and he would therefore have the interest calculated on the grounds of that positive value only. Strictures on war, profusion, excessive taxation, and the fallacy of the sinking-fund, make up the remainder of this essay, which is warmly written.

Mr. COBBETT, whose sincerity in the cause of the country can no longer be questioned by any party, has exceeded his wonted energy in the late numbers of his Political Register. By publishing a cheap edition at TWO-PENCE, simultaneously with his royal octavo edition, he has increased his circulation from three or

four to FORTY and FIFTY THOUSAND per week; and thus his work tends to counteract the unprincipled sophistry of certain of the daily Newspapers, and of their satellites through the country. As Mr. Cobbett gives no quarter to the partizans of war and corruption, and to the sinecurists and peculators who devour the substance of the people, and as he is the able advocate of the vital question of parliamentary reform, we conceive it to be our duty to recommend his Register to the favorable attention of our liberal and enlightened readers. Mr. COBBETT is called a violent and inflammatory writer; but how difficult it is for any man of strong feelings to measure his language, when he considers the turpitude which began and continued the late wars—the horrible course and ruinous consequences of those wars—and the circumstance that the criminal authors, instead of being brought to condign punishment, are wantoning in power and luxury?

Much curiosity being excited in regard to the *Spencean Plan* of Public Economy, it will be useful to state, that the details of the system may be found in a small pamphlet called *Christian Policy*, by THOMAS EVANS, librarian to the Society of Spencean Philanthropists, at No. 8, Newcastle-street, Strand. Mr. EVANS appears to have been most cruelly used by the Pitt administration; and, having been drilled into the science of politics in the school of persecution, his pamphlet is written with considerable energy. We collect from it, that the main object of the Society is a more equal *occupation* (not proprietorship) of land, a principle which has often been urged in the pages of this Magazine. Something must be radically wrong if industry should suffer from want in a country in which there are but 2½ millions of families, to 42 millions of acres of cultivated land, affording, under a wise policy, the produce of 17 acres to every family, or four times as much as it could consume. Skillful labour, in any branch of useful industry, ought, therefore, to yield abundance, even though the proprietary in land should remain exactly as it does at present.

The most pretending productions of the month, however, fall under the head of Biography,—for the *Private Correspondence*

dence of Dr. Franklin may be said to belong to it, as well as the *Memoirs of Sheridan*. The value of the first of these is undeniable; and it is pleasant at this time of day to contemplate the acknowledged superiority of a man who acted a part so honourable to the cause of general freedom, though partially injurious to the country which pays the homage, and which is therefore doubly honourable for paying it. These letters (which, by-the-bye, are published at a price much too high in relation to quantity,) exhibit Franklin to great advantage; as an individual uniting, in an eminent degree, philosophical speculation with practical ability. There is a calm unpretending socratic kind of simplicity in the excellent sense of this eminent man, which, when compared with the verbose sophistry of more recent and fashionable models, is quite refreshing.

The *Memoirs of Sheridan* appear from two quarters; one of them is edited by 'a Constitutional Friend,' and comprises his speeches. The other has been compiled by Dr. Watkins, and presents a curious specimen of bookmaking ingenuity, being advertised as a complete work, and yet ending with an announcement of another volume of the same size. Are either of these publications for the benefit of Mrs. Sheridan? and, if so, which of them? for, considering the circumstances and manner of her husband's death, the disgrace of the authors of the rival work is extreme. The *Memoirs of Mr. Sheridan*, in both cases, are just what a hasty assemblage of facts in a race to the press, two or three months after death, may be supposed to produce. — It is proper to observe also, that a *Life of Raphael* has also been given to the world; it appears judicious and faithful; but possibly, at this time of day, should have been written by one who could exclaim, with respect to Raphael, as Corregio did, "I also am a painter."

The classical and general student will derive much assistance from a work of reference, entitled, *Genealogia Antiqua*; which consists of mythological and classical tables, so compiled as to supply the required fact by a *coup-d'œil*. The exceeding intricacy and perplexity of fabulous genealogy renders this kind of assistance peculiarly welcome.

A new and elaborate attempt has been made to prove that SIR PHILIP FRANCIS wrote the Letters of Junius. We conceive that that gentleman set the question at rest by his Letter to the

Editor of this Magazine; but, if any doubt should remain, no better evidence could be adduced than Sir Philip's *Letter Missive to Lord Holland*, published in the summer, which, though able and interesting, is as unlike Junius as Clarendon is unlike Blair. These investigations lead, however, to the development of much curious anecdote, and in that sense the new enquiry merits attention; but, in comparing the pretensions even of De Lolme, as so ingeniously asserted by Dr. Busby, we confess we think the balance of arguments, in regard to these two persons, to be against the hypothesis which ascribes them to Sir Philip Francis.

In Theology, this month has not been so prolific as the last; its principal curiosity, if it can be classed properly under the head, is the *Lay Sermon* of Mr. Coleridge, addressed to the higher classes. Should the latter ever be induced to honour it with more attention than sermons in general obtain from them, it is to be feared they will split upon another rock—that of never being able to understand it. Mr. Coleridge ought, by this time, to know that the high, as well as low, mob comprehend only what is exceedingly clear. It seems he is about to address other sermons to the middle and lower ranks; but, if not more *translucent*, as he would say himself, the whole of these edifying compositions may as well be transmitted to the capitol of the Tower, and there be preserved to puzzle posterity, like the Sybil's leaves.

In Medicine, or rather Physiology, the public is indebted to the sound science of Dr. Gordon for a work entitled, *Observations on the Structure of the Brain, comprising an estimate of the Claims of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, to discovery in the Anatomy of that Organ*; which seems likely to put an end to that ill-concocted mass of fact and inference known by the formidable term—Craniology; at least as far as taking away the support of loose and inaccurate experiment on the brain can affect it. It is strange how such a jumble of physics and metaphysics can have sustained itself on the surface so long.

Under the head of Travels, may be noticed *Legh's Travels beyond the Cataracts of the Nile*,—a work of considerable interest; and *Memoirs of a late Residence in France*, written by a professional gentleman, who tells his tale on the triumphant side, but with such an abundance of circumlocution, that every fact supplies a commentary much

longer than itself. The author promises to confine himself to subjects connected with this profession. Should this book not be relished, it is to be hoped that he is not a professor of politics.

Lord Byron has indulged the poetical world with a small collection of minor effusions, published under the title of, *the Prisoner of Chillon, and other Poems*. It is to be regretted that they have come out under such a designation, as it led the public to expect an elaborate effort in the Prisoner of Chillon; whereas it is a mere fragment, and by no means either so good or so interesting as some of its companions. Neither has it any direct connexion with the celebrated Castle of Chillon, on the Margin of the Lake of Geneva, from which it is called, being, in fact, little more than a rhapsodical description of the effect of merciless captivity in a dungeon on three youthful brothers, supposed to be confined therein on a religious account, at the æra of the Reformation. The most beautiful of the other poems is, *an Incantation*, written some years ago for a Witch Drama; and the most curious of them, a non-descript, in blank verse, intitled, *the Dream*, which is allusive, from beginning to end, to his lordship's first amatory attachment, and the fate of the object of it and of himself in marriage.

The author of *Waverley*, Guy Manning, and the Antiquary, for it is certainly he—has furnished the readers for amusement with another work, intitled, *Tales of My Landlord*, which, though extending to four volumes, contains two tales only. The second of these, which takes up three quarters of the work, possesses merit of a very high order, and affords an admirable lesson to bigots of opposing sects, by shewing the existence of a persecuting spirit in every extreme, and its horrible accordance with the dictates of a perverted conscience. The opposing pictures of oppression, and cold-blooded cruelty, on the part of the episcopalian leaders of Scotland, under Lauderdale, during the latter part of the reign of Charles II, and its operation on a spirit of fire and intolerant zeal in the Presbyterians and Cameronians, with the consequent excesses on each side, are painted with great force and genius. These are kind of fictions which really aid the study of history, and, as such, may be perused with general benefit.

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MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N. W. LONDON;

From November 24, to December 24, 1816.

INFLAMMATORY complaints take the lead. Acute rheumatism is very general. Catarrhal and pulmonary complaints are numerous, but much less so than during the winter months of last year: where catarrh is unaccompanied with manifest inflammation, either of the substance or membranes of the lungs, it generally disappears spontaneously; but, in many instances, the cough proves obstinate, and not unfrequently terminates in consumption, in constitutions predisposed to it. It becomes therefore a matter of importance to watch and to check the progress of this symptom—I find it generally yield to laudanum, in the dose of from five to ten drops, with a tea-spoonful or two of oxymel of squills. When it is accompanied with fever, the addition of nitre may be useful, and sometimes it is necessary to have recourse to the lancet. This last is indispensably necessary where, upon taking a deep inspiration, either pain is felt, or an increase of cough is produced, by it.

It is a lamentable mistake in some practitioners, who expect to find inflammation in these organs characterized by acute pain alone; in the substance of the lungs and bronchial membrane this is rarely felt, even while the most rapid disorganization is taking place. I have just quitted the abode of a female who, for want of early advice, will shortly become the victim to her disease. This poor woman, to whom I was led by chance, was said to be in what is generally called a galloping consumption, a term expressive of the awful rapidity of its course: when I first saw her she had been ill six weeks—the countenance was anxious, the eyes sunk, the tongue furred and dry, the skin hot, the pulse quick and strong; her respiration was hurried; she expectorated a large quantity of mucus, and coughed incessantly, especially when made to take a larger inspiration than common. There was no pain, and, till within a few days, nothing to alarm her unsuspecting friends, or herself; but the presence of inflammation of a fatal nature was indisputable, and the plan of treatment obvious. Though there was little prospect of ultimate success, I had blood taken from the arm, which appeared in a highly inflamed state: I directed a decoction of seneka-root with nitre, which purged her well, and she was considerably relieved in every respect. The next evening, the same indication existing, the bleeding was repeated, with the same happy result; the cough was scarcely to be heard, and the expectoration was much diminished: three days had not, however, elapsed before the symptoms returned with irresistible force, and the expectoration exhibited an appearance which left us without a glimpse of hope.

My experience of the fatality of pulmonary consumption this month has been woeful—six cases, in their last stages, have occurred to me in immediate succession. One case however, brought to me during the last month, was actually cured about a fortnight since, and I promised myself no small pleasure in promulgating a fact not generally known, that one species of this disease arises from diseased liver, and is curable by mercury. My patient was completely recovered, to the astonishment of all who knew her, but, strange to relate, she died, very unexpectedly, two days since, in the midst of seemingly perfect health: she complained, for about half an hour, of pain in the region of the heart, and then suddenly expired. I obtained permission to open the body, and, although a pint of mucus had been expectorated daily for three months previous to her recovery, no appearance of disease in the lungs existed: the liver was greatly enlarged, indurated, and of a whitish appearance. Not the slightest cause of the sudden death was discovered, if we except the disease of the liver, which sometimes occasions it.

Whooping-cough has been, in many instances, fatal among the children of the poor, who have not the means of obtaining early and proper medical advice: several cases

cases of great severity have been perfectly recovered by brisk calomel and antimonial purges, in conjunction with the extract of wild lettuce; the latter, in a dose of about five grains, three times a-day, was generally administered to a child of three years. This plan of treatment will be found more generally successful than any other in use.

Measles have been severe. In seasons of moderate temperature, where the patient can be, and is, taken into the open air, they are generally milder: on the contrary, when the weather is intensely cold, large fires are kept, and the patients are brought near to them, which never fails to aggravate the disease. The period has at length arrived when the prejudices on this subject begin to be dispelled, and the cool treatment of measles promises to be as universal as that of small-pox. Any person of good sense who will take the pains to examine, will find that the inflammatory symptoms will be increased in proportion to the heat in which the patient is kept, and *vice versa*.

JOHN WANT,

11, North Crescent, Bedford-square.

Late Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

MR. G. O. SYM, as the result of some very ingenious experiments with wire-gauze on flame, has determined that all flame is a hollow film, or elliptical bubble, the surface of which is formed in the part all round, where the volatilized vapour unites with the pabulum or oxygen of the atmosphere.

MM. GEYSER, of the canton of Berne, and now residing at La Chaux-de-Fonds, have exhibited to the Genevese Society for the Advancement of the Arts, a wheel which seems to turn of itself, and of which the most skilful artists cannot discover the moving principle, which the artists keep a secret. The society admire the execution of the machine. Probably it is on a principle already announced in this Magazine, and in Blair's Grammar of Philosophy, which applies, as a moving power, the elasticity of the atmospheric air to an exhausted cavity, which, by the uniform pressure, is made to turn out of the centre of the mass.

Dr. ROCHE has published a simple method of rendering rape oil equal to spermaceti oil, for the purposes of illumination. He began by washing the oil with spring water; which is effected by agitating the oil violently with a sixth part of the water. This separates the particles of the oil, and commixes those of the water intimately with them. After this operation, it looks like the yolks of eggs beat up.—In less than forty-eight hours they separate completely, the oil swimming at top, the water with all feculent and extraneous particles subsiding at the bottom. He improved much on this, by substituting sea-water in the place of fresh water. He tried whether fresh water, impregnated with salt, may not do as well as sea-water; but found the light not so bright, and of a reddish cast. The oil which he has washed is rape-oil, for which he is charged 4s. 4d. a gallon: it gives no bad smell, and, when burning close to the spermaceti oil, is not to be distinguished from it."

A spring has been discovered near the little town of Kusow, in the circle of Lublin, which belonged to the late Polish minister of state, Count Polocki; the waters may be compared to those of Pymont. This discovery is of importance to Poland, as there are but two mineral springs hitherto known in the kingdom, viz. at Kizeszowrie and at Nalanczey; the first is sulphurous, and the latter chalybeate.

M. ORFILA has proved, 1. That the vegetable acids constantly hasten death, when they exist in the stomach along with the narcotic, which is owing to the acids forming the solution of the poison, and consequently its absorption.

2. That acidulated water was very useful in combating the effects of narcotics, when they had been previously rejected by vomiting; thus animals, which would have died infallibly at the end of an hour, were saved by administering to them, night and day, for twenty-four or thirty-six hours, several doses of water soured by a little vinegar; those which were nearly revived by the end of the day, and which had been neglected during the night, died for want of assistance.

3. That a strong infusion of coffee is an antidote to the effects of poison by means of narcotics, and the animals to which it was administered night and day recovered.

4. That the decoction of coffee is much less energetic than the infusion.

5. That camphor is not the counter-poison to narcotics, but that it may be administered in small doses to diminish their effects.

6. That water and mucilaginous preparations, so far from being useful, hasten the approach of death, because they favour the absorption of the poison.

7. That bleeding was never injurious, and that it was frequently sufficient to operate the revival of plethoric animals, which would nevertheless have died two or three days afterwards, if they had not been attended to; and lastly, that it is best always to open the jugular vein.

8. That chloric acts nearly like the vegetable acids.

MADAME CANDIDA LENA PERPENTI, of Como, in Italy, has revived the art of spinning and weaving the *amianthus*. M. Moscati, of Turin, has sent some good specimens of the cloth made from it, with a paper descriptive of the process, to the French Society of Arts.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SINCE the opening of the trade on the 14th of April, 1814, to private individuals with the East Indies, 189 ships have procured licenses up to the 1st of August.

The number of Insolvents discharged under the Insolvent Act up to the 1st of July, 1816, was 9,700; the produce of their effects, 15,000.; and the amount of debts two millions.

The following is a summary of the manufactures of the United States in the year 1810, taken from the returns of the marshals, and the secretaries of the territories exhibiting the respective values of the several descriptions or branches of manufactures, and excluding doubtful articles:—

1. Goods manufactured by the loom, of cotton, wool, flax, hemp, and silk, with stockings	\$39,497,057	11. Grain, fruit, and case liquors, distilled and fermented	16,528,207
2. Other goods of those five materials spun	2,052,120	12. Dry manufactures from grain, exclusively of flour, meal, &c.	75,766
3. Instruments and machinery manufactured, value \$186,650,—carding, fulling, and floor-cloth stamping, by machinery, value \$5,957,816	6,144,466	13. Manufactures of wood	5,554,703
4. Hats of wool, fur, &c. and of mixtures of them	4,323,744	14. Manufactures of essences and oils, of and from wood	179,150
5. Manufactures of iron	14,364,526	15. Refined or manufactured sugars	1,415,724
6. Manufactures of gold, silver, set work, mixed metals, &c.	2,485,912	16. Manufactures of paper, paste-boards, cards, &c.	1,939,285
7. Manufactures of lead	325,560	17. Manufactures of marble, stone, and slate	462,115
8. Soap, tallow candles, wax and spermaceti, spring oil and whale oil	1,766,292	18. Glass manufactures	1,047,004
9. Manufactures of hides and skins	17,935,477	19. Earthen manufactures	259,720
10. Manufactures from seeds	858,509	20. Manufactures of tobacco	1,260,378
		21. Drugs, dye-stuffs, paints, &c. and dying	500,382
		22. Cables and cordage	4,243,168
		23. Manufactures of hair	129,731
		24. Various and miscellaneous manufactures	4,347,601
		Amount in dollars	127,694,602

The following is an estimate of the value of the manufactures of the United States of America, excluding the doubtful articles, digested by states, districts, and territories, formed by a consideration of all the reported details, and by a valuation of the manufactures which are entirely omitted, or imperfectly returned, for the year 1810:—

Maine (District)	\$3,741,116	Kentucky	6,181,024
Massachusetts	21,895,528	North Carolina	6,653,153
New Hampshire	5,225,045	East Tennessee	} 3,611,029
Vermont	5,407,280	West Tennessee	
Rhode Island	4,106,074	South Carolina	3,623,595
Connecticut	7,771,928	Georgia	3,658,481
New York	25,370,289	Orleans Territory	1,222,357
New Jersey	7,054,598	Mississippi Territory	419,073
Pennsylvania	33,691,111	Louisiana Territory	200,000
Delaware	1,733,744	Indiana Territory	300,000
Maryland	11,468,794	Illinois Territory	120,000
Virginia	15,263,473	Michigan Territory	50,000
Ohio	2,894,290	Columbia (District)	1,100,000
		Amount in dollars	172,762,676

The Leeds and Liverpool canal just completed, was commenced in 1770: it runs through a stubborn hilly country, is 127 miles in length, and connects St. George's Channel with the German Ocean.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.		Nov. 25.	Dec. 27.
Cocoa, West India	3 5 0	to 4 10 0	5 5 0 to 4 10 0 per cwt.
Coffee, W. India, ordinary	2 13 0	— 5 6 0	3 2 0 — 3 10 0 ditto.
—, fine	4 10 0	— 5 0 0	4 19 0 — 5 8 0 ditto.
—, Mocha	5 1 0	— 5 3 0	5 1 0 — 5 3 0 ditto.
			Cotton,

Cotton, W. I. common	0 1 4	—	0 1 5	0 1 4	—	0 1 5	per lb.
—, Demerara	0 1 8	—	0 1 10	0 1 7	—	0 1 10	ditto.
Currants	4 0 0	—	4 10 0	4 0 0	—	4 10 0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2 16 0	—	3 0 0	2 16 0	—	3 0 0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	60 0 0	—	63 0 0	63 0 0	—	65 0 0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	45 0 0	—	0 0 0	43 0 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	11 11 0	—	18 18 0	11 11 0	—	18 18 0	per cwt.
—, —, Bags	10 10 0	—	14 14 0	10 10 0	—	12 19 0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	11 0 0	—	0 0 0	10 0 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
—, —, Pigs	7 10 0	—	8 0 0	6 0 0	—	7 0 0	ditto.
Oil, salad	15 0 0	—	16 0 0	15 0 0	—	16 0 0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	100 0 0	—	0 0 0	100 0 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2 4 0	—	0 0 0	2 6 0	—	2 8 0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	6 0 0	—	0 0 0	6 0 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	0 0 0	—	0 0 0	0 0 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
—, East India	0 18 0	—	1 0 0	0 18 0	—	1 0 0	ditto.
Silk, China	1 0 0	—	1 3 0	1 0 0	—	1 3 0	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0 9 0	—	0 15 0	0 9 0	—	0 15 0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 10 0	—	0 11 0	0 10 0	—	0 11 0	ditto.
—, Cloves	0 3 0	—	0 3 8	0 3 0	—	0 3 8	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0 4 2	—	0 6 1	0 4 2	—	0 6 1	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0 0 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	0 0 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 0 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	—	0 0 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	ditto.
—, —, white	0 1 2	—	0 1 3	0 1 2	—	0 1 3	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0 6 10	—	0 7 0	0 7 6	—	0 7 9	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 3 6	—	0 3 9	0 3 10	—	0 4 0	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 3 9	—	0 4 9	0 3 9	—	0 5 0	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	3 10 0	—	3 12 0	3 13 0	—	3 14 0	per cwt.
—, —, fine	4 2 0	—	4 8 0	4 4 0	—	4 12 0	ditto.
—, East India	1 14 0	—	3 2 0	1 18 0	—	3 2 0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	5 14 0	—	6 10 0	5 14 0	—	6 10 0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	2 18 6	—	0 0 0	2 18 6	—	0 0 0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	2 14 0	—	0 0 0	2 14 6	—	2 15 6	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 6	—	0 2 7	0 2 6	—	0 2 7	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0 5 1	—	0 5 6	0 5 1	—	0 5 6	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90 0 0	—	120 0 0	90 0 0	—	120 0 0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120 0 0	—	125 0 0	120 0 0	—	125 0 0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110 0 0	—	120 0 0	110 0 0	—	120 0 0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.—Guernsey or Jersey, 1½ g.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 1½ — Hambro', 3 a 4 — Madeira, 1½ — Jamaica, 50s.—Newfoundland, 3½—Southern Fishery, out and home, —l.

Course of Exchange, Dec. 26.—Amsterdam, 40 B 2 U.—Hamburgh, 36 7 2½ U.—Paris, 25 40.—Leghorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 55½.—Dublin, 11½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cernhill; Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 150l.—Grand Union, —l.—Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union, 70l.—Lancaster, 17l. 10s.—Worcester and Birmingham, 20l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 230l.—London DOCK, 70l. per share.—West India, 150l.—East India, 130l.—East London WATER-WORKS, 60l.—West Middlesex, 23l.—London Institution, 40l.—Surry, 10l.—Russell, 14l.—Imperial INSURANCE OFFICE, 50l.—Albion, 31l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 48l.

Gold in bars 3l. 18s. 6d. per oz.—New doubloons 3l. 14s.—Silver in bars 4s. 11½d. The 3 per cent. red. on the 24th, were 62½; the 4 per cent. cons. 78½.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of Nov. and the 20th of Dec. 1816, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 19.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]

ABBOTT R. Coventry, mercer. (Woodcocks and Twilt
 Amforth E. Manchester, w-l-e merchant
 Ayton J. Wedhall, Lancashire, dealer. (Hefley, L.
 Bate J. Stroudsburg, draper. (Annic and Wright, L.
 Barnes W. Liverpool, merchant. (Atkinson, L.
 Brown J. Hoxwell, Flintshire, druggist. (Griffith
 Broadley R. Coventry, grocer. (Long and Austin, L.
 Bridge W. Liverpool, soap boiler. (Blacklock
 Bradman S. Manchester, provision merchants. (Ma
 Kington, London
 Broom W. Liverpool, dealer. (Windle, L.
 Bourne T. Welbury, Wilts, clothier. (Bourdillon
 and Co. London
 Birkell J. Plymouth, builder. (Alexander, L.
 Betts G. Chancery Street, Grosvenor Square, upholster.
 (Gard)

Brown G. Embsworth, Hampshire, taylor. (Chilton, L.
 Barker S. and J. G. Barker, Billiter square, merchants.
 —Smith
 Benson J. R. Ruffell place, Fitzroy square, merchant.
 (Rivington
 Brinkworth S. Kinghamley, Gloucestershire, brewer.
 (Pearson, London
 Bains N. Halifax, grocer. (Strangways, L.
 Besford E. Brook's Mews, Hanover square, hackneyman.
 (Hartley
 Blakey G. Bishop Monkton, and M. Blakey, Leeds,
 grocers. (Rivers, L.
 Birch T. jun. Wigan, linen manufacturer. (Ellis, L.
 Bayliffe G. Wakefield, draper. (Wigglesworth, L.
 Counsell J. C. Fifth Street, Soho, money scrivener
 (Wilson
 Chapman W. Wedb inwich, Stafford, bayonet maker.
 (Jenkins, L.
 Critchley J. Liverpool, merchant. (Maine, L.
 Cooke L. Windley street, Leamman. (Wilton
 Canby W. Edinburgh, druggist. (Clarke, R.

- Card S. Jun. Mere, Wiltshire, farmer. (Popkin, L.)
 Collier M. Romford, Essex, draler. (Jones, L.)
 Child J. Brighthelmphone, Essex, upholsterer. (Ellis, L.)
 Campbell G. Fenchurch, merchant. (Pope)
 Carbutt F. Fen F. Carbutt, Jun. and W. Bayliff, Manchester, calico printers
 Canner G. Jamaica, and of Sutton, Middlesex, merchants. (Willis, Clarke, and Co.)
 Colman M. Bretal lane, Staffordshire, glass manufacturer and co. Halifax
 Clarke W. Warley, Yorkshire, seedsman. (Wigworth and Co. Halifax)
 Coleman J. Leominster, money scrivener. (Darke and Co. London)
 Chave F. and S. Chave, Exeter, perfumers. (Brutton, L.)
 Caldwell J. Bolton, manufacturer. (Adlington and Co. L.)
 Cloud J. Hammer Smith, coach maker. (Addis)
 Dutton J. and J. Newcastle upon Tyne, earthenware manufacturers. (Clayton, L.)
 Davis W. St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucester, carpenter. (Poole and Greenfield, L.)
 Davies J. St. Martin's lane, carpenter. (Drew and Son)
 Grabwell R. Doncaster, Yorkshire, grocer. (Mafon, L.)
 Dyke J. Gloucester, salesman. (Chadborn)
 Davison W. Jun. Heston, Middlesex, corn chandler. (Tuckwell, London)
 Duckworth H. Rofe Hill, Manchester, liquor merchant. Milne and Parry, L.
 Doe D. York, looking glass manufacturer
 Dickie J. Plymouth Dock, mercer. (Makinson, L.)
 Dixon T. Ilkirk hall, Cumberland, miller. (Addison, L.)
 Dawson W. Wakefield, money scrivener. (Sykes, L.)
 Zachope G. Wolverhampton, upholsterer. (Turner, L.)
 English J. T. Allop's buildings, New Road, merchant. (Poole)
 Elmore R. Ledbury, tanner. (Cardall and Young, L.)
 Ellwell E. West Bromwich, iron founder. (Clarke, L.)
 Fear R. Weho, Durham, shipowner. (Bell, L.)
 Ford W. Ilford, Essex, grocer. (Amory, L.)
 Fols J. Hull, hatter. (Exley and Co. L.)
 Firth J. Jun. Whitley Lower, Yorkshire, clothier. (Fisher and Sudler, L.)
 French J. Porfex, grocer. (Alexander and Holme, L.)
 Faineough W. and E. Swainson, Liverpool, merchants. (Windle, London)
 Field R. C. Long Acre, hatter. (Bourdillon and Co. L.)
 George T. St. Woolas, Monmouth, shopkeeper. (Jenkins and Co. London)
 Gregory S. fen. Little Bolton, Lancaster, whittier (Ellis)
 Garver H. Bures St. Mary, Suffolk, innkeeper. (Taylor, L.)
 Golds W. Henfield, Sussex, shopkeeper. (Palmer, L.)
 Glover J. Leeds, woollapier
 Gray J. and W. Fringle, Woodbank, Carlisle, calico printers. (Windle, L.)
 Griffiths D. Canterbury, linen draper. (Barton, L.)
 Glover D. and J. Leeds, merchants. (Lamberts and Co. L.)
 Gregory R. Aton, Warwickshire, builder. (Swain and Co. London)
 Humphries J. Birmingham, merchant. (Egerton, L.)
 Haworth J. and J. Hudson, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchants. (Atkin, L.)
 Hill T. Leeds, merchant. (Roffer and Son, L.)
 Howitt J. St. Martin's lane, builder. (Richardson)
 Hill J. Aston Beauchamp, Worcester, farmer. (Smith, L.)
 Hodgson J. Dewsbury, Yorkshire. (Fisher and Sudler, L.)
 Hardisty W. and J. Lodge, Netherton, Yorkshire, merchants. (Nettlefield, L.)
 Holdsworth W. Bradford, Yorkshire, woollapier
 Herfichell D. and N. Casper, Leman Street, merchants. (Poole)
 Hedington J. Commercial road, Lambeth, baker
 Honeywell J. Plymouth, maltster. (Blake, L.)
 Hentrey W. Loughborough, innkeeper. (Bromley, L.)
 Madwen W. Lancaster, silk cloth manufacturer. (Bell and Co. London)
 Hart T. Bridport, grocer. (Allen, L.)
 Hunt J. Bridgewater, vintner. (Blake and Son, L.)
 Hewitt W. Cargo, Cumberland, fishmonger. (Birkett, L.)
 Howard J. Manchester, wire worker. (Windle, L.)
 Hopkinson M. Nottingham, carrier. (Hurd and Co. L.)
 Illingworth B. George Yard, Lombard Street
 Johnson C. and R. Kirky Lonsdale, spirit merchants. (Beverly, London)
 Jones H. Wellington Square, St. Pancras, merchant. (Clarke)
 James G. and H. Cock, Bristol, brandy merchant. (Clarke, London)
 Johnson S. Wilkes Street, Spitalfields, trimming manufacturer. (Ducklow)
 Joseph S. and W. Hughes, Throgmorton Street, merchants. (Kearley and Spurr)
 Jones G. Abergevenny, banker
 Jewry J. H. Sunderland, ship owner. (Meggison, L.)
 Jarvis M. Purton, Staffordshire, miller. (Antice and Co. London)
 Johnson C. South Shields, linen draper. (Bell, L.)
 Kelly A. Worcester, jeweller. (Mayhew and Price, L.)
 Knowler J. Fretton, bricklayer. (Colett, L.)
 Kirby J. Berrow, Somersetshire, dealer
 Kent E. Gedgey hall, Lincolnshire, draper
 Lindgren H. J. Star alley, Mark lane, ship broker. (Coccanon)
 Lancaster N. Castle court, Birchin lane, ship and insurance broker. (Blunt and Co.)
 Lean J. H. Fenchurch Street, insurance broker. (Exley and Co. London)
 Lewis D. Milford Haven, spirit merchant. (Adams, L.)
 Lewellyn J. Westmoreland buildings, Aldersgate Street, insurance broker. (Leace)
 Mayden E. Prince's place, Commercial road, fadler, Griffith
 Mitchell A. Dewsbury, innkeeper. (Hartley, L.)
 Maltby E. Nottingham, maltster. (Heels, L.)
 Mason T. J. Exeter, musical instrument seller. (Arutton)
 Masden T. Fen, Curtain road, horse dealer. (Wilkes)
 Mockett J. File of Thane, farmer and brick maker. (Exley London)
 Math W. Warmminster, tailor. (Luckett, L.)
 Macknoll J. Worthing, stationer. (Turner, L.)
 Markham R. Jun. Sunderland, mercer. (Swaine and Co. L.)
 Middleton E. and T. Dyfon, Beverley, Yorkshire, merchants. (Hall and ampbell)
 Macknight J. Long Acre, linen draper. (William)
 Meek R. Dunhall, Staffordshire, cotton spinner
 Meillon P. Aldermansbury, silk manufacturer
 McKenzie T. Delanay Street, Westminster, merchant. (Humphries)
 Morgan J. Jun. Liverpool, timber merchant. (Corred and Baines)
 Mann W. Plough Yard, Carey Street, stable keeper. (Lusmore)
 Maine G. Short Street, Curtain road, horse dealer. (Pullen)
 Maco S. Norwich, grocer. (Tilbury, L.)
 Neilson W. Liverpool, merchant
 Nickson S. Chester, cabinet maker.
 Northover H. Langdon, Dorsetshire, farmer
 Ordham W. Manchester, tailor. (Windle, L.)
 Oaken T. Manchester, tailor. (Adlington)
 Parry T. Kingston, Hereford, painter. (Pewtrif, L.)
 Powell R. C. Warrington, publican. (Chester, L.)
 Ferris W. Bath, grocer. (Burfoot, L.)
 Powell T. Leominster, mercer and draper. (Darke, Church, and Co. L.)
 Pearson R. Doncaster, butcher. (Dongdill and Co. L.)
 Peech D. S. Barnley, Yorkshire, innkeeper. (Bartlett)
 Phillips S. R. and B. Riding, Liverpool, broker. (Lowe and Bower)
 Potts T. Jun. Sunderland, coal filter. (Wilson, L.)
 Pullen T. Pately bridge, Yorkshire, timber merchant. (Willis and Co. London)
 Robinson J. Belper, Derbyshire, grocer
 Richards W. and D. Richards, High Street, Southwark, mercers. (Stevenson)
 Reynolds R. Blackfriars road, merchant. (Smith)
 Ramsbottom J. and J. Potter, Norwich, dyers
 Ranfon C. Salford, wine merchant
 Renalds W. Tadcaster, flax dresser
 Ruffell C. T. Boxley, Kent, paper maker
 Stephenson W. Preston, Lancaster, linen draper. (Blake-lock, London)
 Shaw W. Sculcoates, York, merchant. (Roffer, L.)
 Shelly J. Canterbury, victualer. (Lamberts, L.)
 Smith R. York, machine maker. (Lamberts, L.)
 Smith A. and J. Rochdale, Lancaster, merchants. (Blake-lock, London)
 Symons P. Plymouth, merchant. (Blake, L.)
 Sell E. Langford, victualer. (Evans, L.)
 Steadman G. Jun. and W. Stevens, Mark lane, ship and insurance brokers. (Rivington)
 Sewell R. Piccadilly, coal merchant. (Wiltshire)
 Stubbs F. Worthing, Sussex, carpenter. (Hicks, L.)
 Scates E. Kendal, upholsterer.
 Slatter J. Wakefield, linen draper
 Shephard C. Bath, stay maker
 Sharpe R. T. Micklebriug, Yorkshire, money scrivener. (Exley, Stocker, and Co.)
 Smith R. A. Belper, Derbyshire. (Macdonald, L.)
 Smith W. Little Charlotte Street, Googee Street, Pancras, broker. (Reynolds)
 Smith M. Beitol, coal merchant. (Price and Co. L.)
 Stevens J. Chapel path, Somers Town, coach maker. (Ayndel)
 Turner M. Cannon Street road, stone mason. (Recks)
 Thorny T. Sculcoates, Yorkshire, merchant. (Highmoors, London)
 Turner S. Sheffield, mercer. (Brigg, L.)
 Tomlinson J. Tooley Street, haberdasher. (Mafon)
 Thomas . and R. Evans, Liverpool, merchants. (Chester, London)
 Tapp W. Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, cattle dealer. (Carr, L.)
 Taylor S. Birmingham, gun barrel maker. (Lons, L.)
 Traer W. Exeter, wool factor. (Brutton, L.)
 Tucker J. Long Acre, linen draper. (Williams)
 Willoughby B. and W. Thomas, Plymouth, and R. Thomas, Cheapside, hat manufacturers. (Clabon)
 Wardling J. Liverpool, draper. (Makinson, L.)
 Wilson F. Durham, grocer. (Windle, L.)
 Woolcombe W. Jun. St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, ship broker. (Boiswell)
 Wain J. Camberwell, wool broker. (Hunter, L.)
 Wilson J. Coventry, wine merchant. (Alexander, L.)
 White Liverpool, upholsterer. (Adlington, L.)
 Waker W. Allerton Grange, Leeds, farmer. (Knowles, L.)
 Warwick T. O. and J. Aldred, Rotherham, chemists
 Wilson J. and A. H. Aiker, Cross Street, Finsbury Square, merchants. (Bryant)
 Wood N. Chichester, linen draper. (Palmer and France, London)
 Wilson J. Chesham, Swedish merchant
 Wiberly R. Liverpool, hatter. (Forest)
 White J. Oxford, timber merchant. (Elkins, L.)
 Watkins J. Cheptonow, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper. (Pearson, London)
 Wood T. Frowbridge, clothier. (Berkeley, London)
 Wilson J. Brompton, linen manufacturer. (Lamberts, L.)
 Wilson F. Plymouth, mercer. (Adlington and Gregory, London)
 Wale W. Fetter lane, coal merchant. (Carpenter)
 White E. Bishopgate Street without, coach maker. (Price and Son, London)
 Young J. and J. Thornton, Bristol, woollen drapers. (Price, London)

DIVIDENDS.

Aquilar J. Devonshire square	Foreman J. Sheerness	Palmer S. S. Bourton on the Water, Gloucestershire
Aldebert J. and C. C. Becher, Cop- ball buildings	Furnis J. Liverpool	Pryor S. Cambridge
Aller S. Fishfold, Gloucestershire	Freeman J. Hatton Garden	Phillips E. Bristol
Andell W. Cornwall	Friday W. Queadgely, Gloucestershire	Penny W., Titchfield, Hampshire
Anfell C. A. Carnhilton, Surrey	Fincham B. W. Fincham, and B, Fincham, the younger, Epping	Poullard J., Bridgewater
Adair S. Bristol	Fawcett W. Liverpool	Perry T. and J. St. Paul's, Gloucestershire
Argles E. Catherine Street, Strand	Gowen J., Mark lane	Phillips J. Wallingford
Abbot J. Kefferae, Suffolk	Gowen J., Hevingingham	Paterson W. Rochester
Anderfon A. Philpot lane	Go var 5, High Holborn	Penn W. Kidderminster
Butler C. Old Jewry	Gray M. and J. Bridport	Parry J. H. Wells Bristol
Bowzer F. W., G. Overton, and L. Oliver, Kirwain	Griffiths W. Bath	Price F. T., Winchester street
Bromedge J. Stoucmall, Gloucestershire	Holderness W., Thurby, Lincolnshire	Pracock S. W. Lincoln
Baxter R. Talbot Inn yard, Southwark	Howden W., Cannon street	Flaw H. R., Line street
Barlow J. and J. Gregory, Sheffield	Hurrell T., York street, St. James's square	Randall R., Coleman street
Bentley R., White Horse yard, Drury lane	Namlyn R. and J. Chanter, Bideford	Riches I. and B. Foreman, London road
Bilfon W. Amphill, Bedfordshire	Houghton E., Brounsgrove	Redgrave W., Great Queen street, Lin- coln's Inn field.
Bennett W. Ivy lane	Hudfon J., High Wycomb, Bucks	Radcliffe T., Lighthales, Yorkshire
Brame T. Lowestoft	Houghton H. G., King's Arms yard	Ruik J., Great Waltham
Barrs W. Wellsborough, Leicestershire, Batty J. Leeds	Humphreys J. King's Arms yard	Rome G. St. Catherine's lane
Bingley W. and T. Bingley, Tavistock street, Covent Garden	Hammond J. and T. Rugsley, Staf- fordshire	Renshaw J., Nottingham
Bland J. and J. Satterthwaite, Fen court	Horneham H., Queen street, Cheapside	Smith J. T., Norwich
Branscombe W. Plymouth	Homer H. A., Taunton	Schroder J. T. Jun., Crutched Friars
Barnett E. C. Nottingham	Homan J., Fenchurch street	Saunders W., Strand
Bridden S. and J. Manchester	Hall R., H. Clay, and F. Atkinson, sutton in Athfield	Stromborn J., Austin Friars
Bradbury J. Chatham	Handley T., Kenilworth, Warwickshire	Sellers D. Feter lane
Bell N. Moreham park, Hertfordshire	Headlam J., Skinner street	Stammers T., Sudbury, Suffolk, and J. Stammers, Foxearth, Essex
Blackburn F., Mount street, White- chapel road	Hallett W. and J., Harlic, Queen street, Cheapside	Stammers W. Linton, Essex
Butler T., Abon, Tirrold, Berkshire	Hartland T., Jun., Bristol	Smith J., Bradford, Yorkshire
Beaumer J., Shillingford, Oxfordshire	Johnfon R., Great Yarmouth	Smith H. G., Norwich
Beale J., Mariton, Cheshire	Jennion J., Jun. and J. Jennion, Jun., Nicholas lane	Stevens J., Chesham
Clancy W. St. Mary Axe	Jackfon J., Swan street, Kent road	Scott F., Suffolk lane, Cannon street
Chapman H., New road	Jennings C., Spilshy	Smith R., T. Richmond
Craike G. and R., and T., Ingleden, Borough Market	Jeffs J., Burford, Oxfordshire	Smith W., Portica
Chalmer T., Lincoln	Jackfon H., strand	Stevens I., Abchurch lane
Crookatt H., Lloy's Coffee house	Ketwer T. and J., York street, Covent Garden	Serjeant J., Southampton street, Strand
Coislet W., Caerphilly, Glamorganshire	Kahrs J. N., Great Winchester street	Tingey T., Wells, Norfolk
Constant J., H. H. G., Wellesloe square	Kidd W., Newcastle upon Tyne	Teacock J., Lincoln
Christian C., Bread street	Knightley W., strand	Toplis K. J., Nottingham
Cropper T., Warrington	Kirkman J., Gower street	Timings J., Birmingham
Crumple S., Falkingham, Lincolnshire	Kehler J., St. Swithin's lane	Townsend E., Maiden lane, Covent Garden
Combs J., and J., Shadwell Dock	Leeds R., Norwich	Thompson F. and E., Paternoster row
Clark H., St. Mary hill	Levy J., A., Bucklersbury	Timbrill W. and W. T., Timbrill, Grange Walk, Bermondsey
Clapton T., Alfred place, Gofwell street road	Lee C. and J., Teal, Tower Royal	Vince W., Lucas street, Middlesex
Dawes J., W., Noble, R. H., Croft, and R., Barwick, Pall Mall	Latham J., Birmingham	White J., J. G. Cochrane, and W. Blunt, Fleet street
Dunham J., East Teignmouth, De- vonshire	Lockwood W., Manchester	Williams R., Sansbury
Doughty J., Leadenhain, Lincolnshire	Labrow V., St. John street, Smithfield	Wilson A., Nottingham
Davies R., New Bond street	Lepine J., Canterbury	West C., Bucklersbury
Doukin Z., Parke row, Bermondsey	Leeming T., Salford, Lancashire	Wright W., Gateford, Nottinghamshire
Dickenfon J., Guildhall passage	Lediard T., Jun., Rochester	Walker T., Kirkbridge, Yorkshire, and J., Readman, Gales, Yorkshire
Drew W., Bridgewater	Lawrence J., Houndsditch	Whitebrook W., Little Moorfields
Eyre W., Newark	Moorhouse J., Sloane street	Whyers H., Swinhead, Lincolnshire
Edwards J., Knighton, Radnorshire	Meeker W., P., Basinghall street	Whitehead J., Bury, Lancashire
Ewer W. W., Little Love lane, Ber- mondsey	Mackenzie W., Covent Garden	Whiteley W., Lawrence Pountney hill
Evans T., Monmouth	Moore M., Mary le bone street	Woolfenden J., and E., Manchester
Evans C., Highgrove, Gloucestershire, and Sir J., Jolt, Gloucester	Mather F., Salford	Wood D., Fremont, Cumberland
Edmunds T., Newbury	Metcalf E. and J., Jeys, Upper East Smithfield	Wetton J. and T., Thornton, Hull
Elvin T., Lynn	Molony R., City road	Whitehouse T. St. Albans
Xugal J., Aylham, Norfolk	Miles D., Southampton row	Wilson F., Liverpool, and T., Green, Burlton, Staffordshire
	May R., Southwold, Suffolk	Whitchell A., Wallingford
	Nath W., St. Mary Axe	Young W. and J., Miner, Man- chester.
	Nesbit W., North street, City road	
	Oldroyd W., Blackman street	
	Parker T., Ainslie, Yorkshire	

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

TO speak finally of the harvest, there were corn and beans abroad, and even some quantity uncut, in Scotland and the northern parts of England, as late as the beginning of the present month; the portion remaining uncut, deemed scarcely worth the labour, as unfit for any other purpose than pig-food. The potatoes and turnips, in some parts large crops, have not succeeded in the north, the former having suffered much from the frosts, and the latter from the variable weather, are small sized and light in quantity; the swedes generally unsuccessful. The winter store of hay expected to prove short. From the abundance of after-grass, cattle and sheep did well, until taken to the straw-yard, where the cattle are now generally fixed for the season. From the constant moisture with which it has been sodden, fodder is not expected to be of the usual good quality; in course the consumption of hay and turnips will be extraordinary. The greater part of the produce of the latter harvest in the north has been stacked in the fields, that practice having prevailed more extensively in the present, than in any former season. As much of the high and dry lands as the lateness of the harvest would permit to be sown, were finished some weeks since; but the low grounds are yet unfinished, and generally sown with new wheat, the soundness of which is suspected, old seed being in few hands, and not to be obtained at any price. The few plants above ground of these latter sowings are thin and weak, and some few lands have been re-sown, from a suspicion of the defective quality of the seed. Large seed quantities also

have been required for broad-casting, and the state of low lands has been generally unfavourable to drilling and dibbling. One fifth, probably, of the heavy lands, will remain for spring sowing, the success of which will again materially depend on the state of the weather in the two first months of the new year. As to the quality of the present crop, it is said, of oats particularly, that one bushel of old oats is more than equal to two of the new; and, exclusive of partial success, grain and pulse, of every species, will be found greatly defective. Lean cattle are in great plenty and low in price; fat stock sell well. Pork will be dearer, from the high price of corn and of potatoes, which are in great demand for the use of the metropolis. Ordinary horses, worth scarcely more than the price of their hides, good ones at a considerable price. Middling cows and calves have been sold as low as 7*l.* each. In wool, no alteration. The universal competition for labour has again reduced the price, notwithstanding the great advance in the most material article of subsistence, an extreme peril to be guarded against by the landed interest. Breaking up fresh lands, lately, although partially commenced, one of our greatest national objects, will contribute to the employment of the labourer; to which end, the transplanting of wheat has been recommended, but with no hope of success, from the novelty of the practice, although, at the present price, the saving of seed would over-pay the labour, and many extra hands would be employed. The very great advance in the prices of corn has saved, perhaps, the whole body of necessitous farmers from ruin, but the various difficulties and disadvantages of the present season have left them still in streightened circumstances. A vast national loss has accrued from the general necessity of sending the new wheats to market in such an unfit state, and it is supposed that our chief dependence in the spring must be upon imports from America and from the Baltic; from countries, indeed, which, to the disgrace of our own, have been many years in the habit of growing corn expressly for our support.

Smithfield: Beef 3*s.* to 4*s.* 3*d.*—Mutton 4*s.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*—Veal 4*s.* to 6*s.*—Pork 3*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.*—Bacon 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*—Irish do. 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*—Fat 3*s.* 4*d.*—Oil-cake 13*l.* per thousand.—Potatoes 3*l.* to 6*l.* per ton.—Onions 2*s.* to 3*s.* per bushel.

Corn Exchange: New wheat 85*s.* to 120*s.*—Old do. 135*s.*—Barley 34*s.* to 64*s.*—Oats 22*s.* to 30*s.*—The Quarter loaf in London, 4*lb.* 5½*oz.* from 14*d.* to 17½*d.*—Hay 3*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* per load.—Clover do. from 3*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.*—Straw 1*l.* 7*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.*

Coals in the pool 37*s.* to 47*s.* per chaldron.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Kept by C. BLUNT, 38, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden.

Barometer.

Highest 30.78. Dec. 1, Wind N.W.
Mean temperature of the 24 hours, 36 Fah.

Lowest 29. Dec. 14, Wind N.W.
Mean temperature of the 24 hours, 45 Fah.

Greatest variation in } 7-tenths
24 hours, } 3-hundredths }
of an inch. }
The height of the barometrical column was on the 18th inst. at 29.68, and on the following day, at the same hour, it was 30.41.

Thermometer.

Highest 51°. Dec. 13. Wind N.W.
Mean barometrical pressure of the 24 hours, 29.15.

Lowest 25°. Dec. 20, Wind E.
Mean barometrical pressure of the 24 hours, 30.60.

Greatest variation in } 6°. }
24 hours, }
This variation occurred between the evening of the 11th inst. and the same part of the following day; on the former day the thermometer was at 38 Fahrenheit, and on the following day at 44.

The quantity of rain fallen during the present period is, by the gauge, near three-fourths of an inch. The number of rainy days has been two, showery days three, and days during which rain has fallen in an inconsiderable manner—four. Snow has fallen on four days.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ON Monday, Dec. 2, a meeting of thirty thousand persons was held in Spa-fields, to receive the answer of the

Prince Regent to the Petition of the last meeting, which Mr. HUNT had delivered to Lord Sidmouth. Mr. HUNT stated, that he went at first to Carlou-

Carlton-house, where, having obtained admittance to Colonel M'Mahon, he inquired if he could have an audience of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for the purpose of presenting their Petition to him. He received, for answer, that there was no way of presenting the Petition, unless by giving it into the Prince's hand at the levee, or by transmitting it through the office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. He then asked Colonel M'Mahon, if there would be a levee soon, and when it would occur? And was told, it was very uncertain, at least there would be none for some time. Considering himself as empowered by the petitioners to use his own discretion, provided he acted from regard to their interests, he went to Lord Sidmouth's, and was introduced to his lordship, who promised he would deliver it without loss of time, and send an answer immediately. This promise his lordship performed in the following curious letter:—

Whitehall, Nov. 20, 1816.

Sir—I have laid before the Prince Regent the petition agreed to at the meeting held in Spa-fields on the 15th instant, which you delivered to me yesterday at this office, accompanied by a letter to me from yourself, by which letter you appear to have been correctly informed by Colonel M'Mahon, that, according to an invariable rule, the petition in question could not be received by his Royal Highness, except at a levee, or through the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

I am, sir, your obedient, humble servant,
H. Hunt, esq. SIDMOUTH.

Mr. Hunt concluded an eloquent speech by reading the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously:—

1. That it is always a proof of the badness of any cause, or any argument, when its advocates resort to acts of violence; and therefore we condemn, not only all breaches of the peace, but all demonstrations of a wish to commit acts of violence against any of our opponents; and we shall regard as the worst enemies of ourselves and of our country all those (if any such there should be) who may be base enough to commit any such acts upon this occasion.

2. That, for many years there have been used, on the part of the press, devoted to corruption, very strenuous endeavours to persuade us, that the government of Napoleon was a military despotism, which, for aught we know, it might be; but we cannot refrain from observing, that, in consequence of our announced intention to hold this meeting for the purpose of

peaceably petitioning, this same press has menaced us with the drawing forth, to overawe us, regular soldiers, foot, horse, and artillery; and, if this measure has actually been adopted, we shall leave the world to judge, whether we do, or do not, live under a military despotism.

3. That the distresses of the country being now universally acknowledged, it would be superfluous to assert the fact; and, when the *Gazette* is teeming with Bankrupts, the jails with insolvents, the poor-houses with paupers, the streets and highways with beggars, and when the cries of hunger have supplanted the busy hum of industry, it would be inexcusable affectation to attempt to heighten the picture of present misery and of approaching despair.

4. That, in such a state of things, to pretend to relieve the people by giving penny-worths in the shape of alms, while one-half of every man's wages is taken from him in the shape of taxes, is to offer a gross insult to their understandings; and that rational men will not waste their time in the contriving of pitiful, temporary, and deceptive expedients, but will, at once, look into the causes of these terrible evils, and will betake themselves to the seeking for an adequate remedy.

5. That the causes of the nation's decline and misery have evidently been—first, an enormous load of taxes, raised for the purpose of enriching sinecure placemen, pensioners, grantees, for the payment of an insatiable Civil List, for the carrying on of a war against the people of France for the restoration of the hated Bourbons, and for the support of a standing army of 150,000 men in time of profound peace; and, secondly, a system of paper-money, by the management of which property has been made to change hands in such a way as to plunge the farmer, the manufacturer, the tradesman, into ruin, and the journeyman and labourer into a state nearly approaching to actual starvation.

6. That no man of sincerity will affect to believe, and that no man of sense can really believe, that such a squandering of the resources of the country for such purposes, and that such a destructive power in the managers of paper-money would ever have existed, if the members of the House of Commons had been the real representatives of the people, instead of being, as they notoriously are, the mere tools of an ever-grasping and tyrannical oligarchy of Boroughmongers.

7. That it is in vain to hope for any real remedy, for any solid and substantial relief, except through the means of such a reform in the Commons, or People's House of Parliament, as shall insure to the people the speaking of their will through the means of representatives annually chosen by all men who have attained the age of 21 years,

years, seeing that all men pay taxes, and that all men have lives and liberties to protect.

3. That, in order that such reform may not be illusory, and that fear of the rich and powerful may not influence the poor and feeble, the voting by *ballot* will make an essential part of such reform; and that to a reform, thus founded and guarded, the nation may look with confidence as the certain means of restoring the country to a state of happiness, and of preserving its freedom at home, and its character abroad, to the days of a distant posterity.

9. That a petition be presented to the House of Commons, praying for a reform thereof, upon the aforesaid just and equitable principles.

Previous to the arrival of Mr. HUNT, and to the commencement of the proper business of the meeting, a party of enthusiasts having stimulated each other by some violent speeches, left Spa-fields, and, under the guidance of a youth of the name of Watson, proceeded to the shop of a gun-smith on Snow-hill, which they plundered of its arms, and wantonly wounded a gentleman of the name of PLATT. Hence they advanced to the Mansion-house, where being opposed by the Lord-Mayor and Police, they passed on to the Minories and plundered the shops of two other gun-makers. They now proposed to return to Spa-fields, but being met in Aldgate by a body of cavalry they were promptly dispersed, and compelled to throw away their newly acquired weapons. Three or four of them were taken into custody, and among others, Preston, the secretary of the committee, who called the meeting, and the Father of the youth who led the rioters from Spa-fields to Snow-hill. For the youth himself, rewards amounting to 800*l.* have been offered for his apprehension, but hitherto without success. This ebullition of the populace has, as might be expected, been treated by the ministerial papers as a deep-laid plot and formidable insurrection. But, in truth, the parties seemed to have been stimulated only by the madness of the moment, and by their convictions in favour of a plan published by one SPENCE, for the more equal occupation of land, and to introduce which plan, societies seem to have been formed throughout the metropolis.

On Monday, Dec. 9, the following Address and Petition of the City of London were presented to the Regent:—

May it please your Royal Highness, We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen

and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, humbly approach your Royal Highness to represent our national sufferings and grievances, and respectfully to suggest the adoption of measures which we conceive to be indispensably necessary for the safety, the quiet, and prosperity of the realm.

We forbear to enter into details of the afflicting scenes of privations and sufferings that every where exist; the distress and misery which for so many years have been progressively accumulating, have at length become insupportable—they are no longer partially felt nor limited to one portion of the empire—the commercial, the manufacturing, and the agricultural interests are equally sinking under its irresistible pressure; and it has become impossible to find employment for a large mass of the population, much less to bear up against our present enormous burthens.

We beg to impress upon your Royal Highness, that our present complicated evils have not arisen from a mere transition from war to peace, nor from any sudden or accidental causes—neither can they be removed by any partial or temporary expedients.

Our grievances are the natural effect of rash and ruinous wars, unjustly commenced and pertinaciously persisted in, when no rational object was to be obtained—of immense subsidies to foreign powers to defend their own territories, or to commit aggressions on those of their neighbours—of a delusive paper currency—of an unconstitutional and unprecedented military force in time of peace—of the unexampled and increasing magnitude of the civil list—of the enormous sums paid for unmerited pensions and sinecures—and of a long course of the most lavish and improvident expenditure of the public money, throughout every branch of the government, all arising from the corrupt and inadequate state of the representation of the people in Parliament, whereby all constitutional control over the servants of the crown has been lost, and parliaments have become subservient to the will of Ministers.

We cannot forbear expressing our grief and disappointment, that, notwithstanding your Royal Highness's gracious recommendation of economy at the opening of the last sessions of parliament, your ministers should have been found opposing every proposition for lessening the national expenditure, and that they should have been able to obtain majorities to support and sanction their conduct, in defiance of your Royal Highness's recommendation and the declared sense of the nation—affording another melancholy proof of the corrupt state of the representation, in addition to those facts so often stated and offered to be proved at the bar of the House of Commons, in a petition presented in 1793 by

the Hon. Charles, now Lord Grey, whereby it appeared that the great body of the people were excluded from all share in the election of members, and that the majority of that honourable house were returned by the proprietors of rotten boroughs, by the influence of the treasury, and by a few powerful families.

We can, sir, no longer support out of our dilapidated resources an overwhelming load of taxation, and we humbly submit to your Royal Highness, that nothing but a reformation of these abuses, and restoring to the people their just and constitutional right in the election of members of Parliament, can afford a security against their recurrence—calm the apprehensions of the people—alloy their irritated feelings, and prevent those misfortunes in which the nation must inevitably be involved by an obstinate and infatuated adherence to the present system of corruption and extravagance.

We therefore humbly pray your Royal Highness to assemble Parliament as early as possible; and that you will be graciously pleased to recommend to their immediate consideration these important matters, and the adoption of measures for abolishing all useless places, pensions, and sinecures; for the reduction of our present enormous military establishment; for making every practicable reduction in the public expenditure, and restoring to the people their just share and weight in the legislature.

To which Address and Petition, his Royal Highness returned the following answer:—

It is with strong feelings of surprize and regret, that I receive this address and petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in Common Council assembled.

Deeply as I deplore the prevailing distress and difficulties of the country, I derive consolation from the persuasion, that the great body of his Majesty's subjects, notwithstanding the various attempts which have been made to irritate and mislead them; are well convinced, that the severe trials which they sustain with such exemplary patience and fortitude, are chiefly to be attributed to unavoidable causes, and I contemplate with the most cordial satisfaction the efforts of that enlightened benevolence which is so usefully and laudably exerting itself throughout the kingdom.

I shall resort with the utmost confidence to the tried wisdom of Parliament, at the time, which upon the fullest consideration I have thought most advisable, under the present circumstances of the country; and I entertain a perfect conviction, that a firm and temperate administration of the Government, assisted and supported by the good sense, public spirit, and loyalty of the nation, will effectually counteract those

proceedings, which, from whatever motives they may originate, are calculated to render temporary difficulties the means of producing permanent and irreparable calamity.

At a Common Council held in Guildhall on Friday, Dec. 20, the following resolutions were agreed to:—

That the answer of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent be entered upon the journals of this court—at the same time this court cannot refrain from expressing “its surprize and regret” that, at a moment of such acknowledged distress and difficulty, when the nation is labouring under aggravated and accumulating grievances, and when this court was so necessarily exercising the undoubted right of petitioning for a redress of those grievances, the ministers of the crown should have advised his Royal Highness to have returned such an answer to an incontrovertible statement of grievances, and well grounded complaints.

That his Majesty's ministers have, in the said answer, advised his Royal Highness to convey an imputation upon those who have been anxiously petitioning throughout the country against the corruptions and abuses of the state—of attempting to irritate and mislead the people—and have also advised his Royal Highness to state, “that the severe trials they sustain are chiefly to be attributed to unavoidable causes,” when it is self-evident that the present deplorable state of the country is to be attributed to a long course of profuse, inconsiderate, and extravagant expenditure of the public treasure, sanctioned by the dependant and corrupt state of Parliament.

That it is therefore more incumbent than ever upon the country to persevere in their endeavours to obtain a redress of the numerous existing grievances—and more especially a reform in the parliamentary representation of the people.—This court doth therefore earnestly invite the respective counties, cities, and towns throughout the kingdom, by a general and constitutional expression of national feeling, to endeavour to avert impending calamities by a timely reformation of all abuses.

Questions relative to the public finances, and to the suffering condition of nearly every class of the people, agitate the minds of all men, except, perhaps, those of the ministers. They alone appear to view the anxiety and the distresses of the country with apathy. They seem, indeed, to solace themselves in their favourite principle, of *letting things find their own level*, without duly considering the victims and miseries which must be created by such a practice.

In the mean time, the middling orders

ders are every where, with becoming sympathy, *taxing themselves voluntarily*, in subscriptions for the support or employment of the thousands of industrious persons who, in every part of the kingdom, are destitute of means, and of productive labour. Subscriptions are therefore opened in nearly every parish, and employment, however unproductive, is in some places given to those who seek relief.

It is thought that, when Parliament is allowed to meet, some plan will be proposed for increasing the circulating medium, that, by means of *high prices*, the people may be enabled to pay the overwhelming load of taxes, and keep up the enormous establishments. One scheme is, to enable the Bank of England to lend bank paper *on the mortgage of real estates*, by which the property, already rendered worthless by taxation, will be likely to be transferred altogether from the ancient owners! Will the owners allow this, for the sake of keeping up enormous establishments? But we can answer for nothing in regard to those who have spent their entire rentals in the interest of public debts, to enable the ministry to enforce measures which the Common Council of London have so accurately characterised as "**RASH AND RUINOUS WARS, UNJUSTLY COMMENCED, AND PERTINACIOUSLY PERSISTED IN, WHEN NO RATIONAL OBJECT WAS TO BE OBTAINED.**"

Another plan is to relieve the people by abating the amount of TAXES now applied to the SINKING FUND; but, as we fear it will be found that the REVENUES of the year for the United Kingdom will *fall short* of the EXPENDITURE, by the full amount of the said Sinking Fund, we presume the Sinking Fund (to use a pun on a grave subject,) will sink itself, unless a LOAN be raised to sustain this SINKING FUND; to pay the PENSIONERS and SINECURISTS, and to keep up THE ARMY of 150,000 men in time of peace! That the money-jobbers will advance twenty, or even thirty, millions, on the usual security of the real property of the kingdom, cannot be doubted, provided the owners of the property continue to consent.

FRANCE.

The Bourbons, true to the principles of their family, are proposing to sustain their "*legitimate and desired*" government by laws to enable them to arrest and detain whomsoever they please—and to allow no newspaper or journal to appear unless by royal authority! The

French finances, however, are in disorder; and a loan has been attempted, without success, in London, to enable the government to pay the confederates, still in France, under a *British* general, who, it appears, passes frequently between his soldiery and Paris. It is even said that the British government will pay these confederates; if the French government cannot! But will the British Parliament sanction such a misapplication of the public money at such a crisis?

SOUTH AMERICA.

We rejoice to learn that the Mexican, and other South American, patriots keep the field, and are likely to establish a free republic in those vast provinces. If no Pitt or Dundas bribe one party to cut the throats of the other, *as was the case in Republican France*, these arrangements promise amelioration and happiness to that hitherto oppressed part of the world. The recent language of the most infamous of the London newspapers is, however, portentous of further mischief to Britain, from an opposition to liberty even in that distant part of the world, unless the people and the Parliament are carefully on their guard. False alarms will be spread, the country will be *dehuded* into acquiescence, and when it detects the falsehoods of which it has been the victim, it will be told, as an excuse, that the war was the war of the people, just as the present patriotic Common Council of London are now taunted for the *gullibility* of former Common Councils.

NORTH AMERICA.

This country continues to afford an asylum to the friends of liberty, who have been driven from Europe by the bad policy of its governments, and who will carry thither the arts, intellect, and virtues, of civilization.

A petty squabble, about a diplomatic crime, has arisen with Russia, and serves to give momentary interest to the newspapers. A more serious dispute has taken place with the bigot of Spain, which, however, is likely to benefit liberty in South America.

Mr. Madison is about to retire from his second presidency, amidst the plaudits of the friends of liberal opinions; and it is understood he will be succeeded by Mr. MUNRO, a gentleman of kindred principles. May this government never forget that it is viewed as the bulwark of freedom; and may it set a good example of the benefits resulting from the practical enjoyment of civil and religious liberty.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

NOTICE has been given of an intention to apply to Parliament for—a new Tontine patent iron-bridge across the Thames, from New Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe, to Hanover-street, Rotherhithe; to be of sufficient height for shipping to pass beneath;—a new fish-market on the banks of the Thames, at or near Old Hungerford Market;—and a new road along the left bank of the Thames, from Westminster Abbey to the end of Vauxhall-bridge.

The streets and houses on the Surrey side of the Thames, and the whole of the borough of Southwark, with that part of Blackfriars-road between the bridge and Hill's chapel, is now brilliantly illuminated with gas. The elegant private residence of Mr. Potts, in the Clink liberty, is lighted with gas, which is found fully to answer every purpose of domestic economy. The dining and drawing-rooms, with the library and billiard-room of this splendid mansion, exhibit a most pleasing and brilliant scene when thus lighted. The establishment from which the gas is supplied is situated at Bankside, under the direction of Messrs. Monro and Co.

A late circular letter, addressed to the opulent inhabitants of Chelsea, contains the following afflicting account of the situation of the poor of that parish:—"The poor considerably exceed, both in number and distress, any former period; families with six children, are reduced to lie on straw, without any thing but a sack to cover them! and the workhouse is so full, that three or four are lying in a bed, and numerous applications are daily made for admission, who have neither food nor shelter, nor the means of obtaining it; but the parish officers have not the means of complying with them."

The Spital-fields Committee report, that during the last eleven weeks they have paid more than 3460 visits, and distributed 3560l. in sums of from one to three shillings among 3366 families, containing about 14,400 individuals; and, while engaged in this service, they have witnessed an extremity of suffering, of which those who are not accustomed to explore the abodes of poverty, can form no adequate idea.

The workhouse of Spital-fields which is deemed capable of accommodating 350 persons only, has now no less than 650.

The extensive drying mills of Messrs. Viner and co. near Wapping-docks, have been entirely consumed by fire, together with several of the adjoining houses.

MARRIED.

Chas. Roberts, esq. to Miss Melinda Tomkins, of Montague-street.

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Mr. J. E. Crane, to Miss Caroline Paton, of Bow Church-yard.

Wm. Comber Hood, jnn. esq. of Lewis-ham-hill, to Miss Frances Knox, of Earl-street, Blackfriars.

Tho. Bryant, esq. to Miss Eliz. Jane Hawes, both of Greenwich.

Wm. Walter Gretton, esq. of the Lodge, South Lambeth, to Miss Wright, of Stockwell-place, Surrey.

Abel Ram, esq. of Portswood-lodge, Southampton, to Miss Eleanor Sarah Knapp, of Bedford-row.

C. W. Dance, esq. to Miss Isabella Ann Cooper, of Upper Gower-street.

Mr. Wm. Parry, of the Inner Temple, to Miss Penelope Woollan, of Wrexham.

G. Mott, esq. of Gray's Inn-place, to Miss Hebe Pingo, of Islington.

C. P. Cooper, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Frances Battye, of Hampstead.

At St. Pancras, George Peter Merry, esq. to Miss Letitia Lewis, of Tonbridge-place.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, B. G. Bashington, esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Miss Anna Mary Fayle, of Bloomsbury-square.

Tho. W. Dyke, esq. of Upper George-street, Portman-square, to Miss Harriet Hayter, of Foley-street.

At Guildford, Mr. Stedman, surgeon, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Remington, esq. M.D.

Arthur Pott, esq. of Castle-street, Southwark, to Miss Ann Varnham, of Peckham.

Henry Earle, esq. of Berners'-street, to Miss W. S. Kempe.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Col. J. Jones, to Miss Eliza Ballingall Beath, of Capel.

Wm. Drury, esq. of Harrow, to Miss Anna Frances Taylor.

Edw. Parratt, esq. to Miss Eliza Vidler, of Millbank-row.

Capt. Jas. Green, R.N. to Miss Robb, of Deptford.

W. Kingdon, esq. of Stockwell-place, Surrey, to Miss Anna Prentice, of Earl's-hall, Essex.

Mr. Chas. Taylor, jun. of Hatton-garden, to Miss Charlotte Ann Thurston, of Spa-fields.

Mr. C. W. Wheeler, to Maria, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Parks.

Edward Elton, esq. of Gloucester-place, New-road, to Miss Esther Godbold, of Bernard-street, Russell-square.

Mr. Chas. Frankham, of Reading, to Miss Ann Eastgate, of New Bond-street.

W. Grant, esq. R.N. to Miss Louisa Esdaile, of Baker-street, Portman-square.

Mr. Wm. Bailey, of Covent-garden, to Miss Lydia Jackson, of Bow-street.

Mr. J. Senols, jun. of Fore-street, to Miss Springthorpe.

DIED.

In Woburn-place, Mrs. Ann Kelly, late of Dublin, justly regretted.

In Somers' Town, Mrs. Marianne Muddford, highly esteemed.

In York-street, Baker-street, 67, Mrs. Susanna Dawson.

On Richmond-hill, Frances, wife of Francis Moore, esq.

At Taplow, 72, Abraham Roberts, esq. an eminent banker, of the firm Roberts, Curtis, and Co. and M.P. for Worcester.

At Brighton, 34, Mrs. Wood, widow of Jacob W. esq. of Threadneedle-street.

At Clay-hill, Enfield, 63, Thomas Weston, esq.

At Stockwell-park, North Brixton, Mrs. Ann Chapman.

In Great Marlborough-street, 27, Mr. Wm. Moore.

In the Poultry, 53, Mary, wife of Mr. Wm. Edw. Smith.

In Wilmot-street, Brunswick-square, Mrs. Bella Peckwell, widow of the Rev. Hen. Peckwell, D.D. rector of Bloxholm-cum-Digby, Lincolnshire.

At Stoke Newington, 87, Benj. d'Israeli, esq. father of Mr. d'I. the justly admired author of many interesting and very popular works.

In King's-road, Bedford-row, Mrs. Wadson, wife of S. W. W. esq.

On Windsor-terrace, City-road, 28, Emilia, wife of Mr. G. Von Harten.

In Princes-street, Cavendish-square, 56, Wm. Royston, esq. F.L.S. surgeon, &c. (See p. 569.)

In Sloane-street, Mrs. Eliz. Theodora Chalmers.

At Camden-town, 81, Mrs. Elizabeth Bugshaw.

At Hackney, Mrs. Mary Hill.

At Lambeth, 38, Mr. Wm. Edw. Hayward, of Lloyd's Establishment.

In Middlesex-place, New Road, Mrs. Schweitzer, widow of John S. esq.

In Windmill-street, Tottenham-court-road, Mrs. Anne Sheldon.

At the Vicarage-house, Walthamstow, 73, the Rev. Wm. Sparrow, A.M. deservedly regretted.

In Pall Mall, Mr. John Doman, justly respected.

At Lympsfeld, 75, Robt. Gale, esq.

At Camden-town, 52, Mrs. Scotland.

At Chevening, 64, Earl Stanhope. (See below.)

In Drury-lane Theatre, in his room, suddenly, Mr. John Wilson, wardrobe-keeper.

In St. George's-row, Oxford-road, Mrs. Medley, wife of Wm. M. esq. highly esteemed and regretted.

At Kentish Town, Richard Heald, esq. of Horncastle.

At Heme-hill, 80, Mrs. Scarse.

In Oxford-street, 58, Arctas Akers, esq. of Brighton.

In Gloucester-place, New Road, Mrs. Farrar.

At Grange-hall, near Rotherham, 69, the Right Hon. the Earl of Effingham, F.S.A. His lordship held the office of treasurer to the Queen.

At Tooting, 26, Sarah, wife of Mr. Keats, of the Poultry.

At Knightsbridge, 83, Mrs. Sarah Vere.

At Stoke Newington, 47, Mrs. Lacy, of Nottingham.

In Mark-lane, 78, J. H. Sequeira, M.D. and long eminent in his profession.

In Swithin's-lane, Robert Spottiswoode, esq. solicitor.

In Alfred-place, Blackfriars', suddenly, Mr. John Greaves.

At Clapham Rise, Mrs. Cathley, widow of Robt. C. esq. of Lime-street and Wandsworth-common.

At Upper Clapton, 85, Mrs. Grace Larken.

At Woolwich, Benj. Willmot, esq. clerk of the survey.

In Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, Miss Mary Anne M'Gougan.

In High-row, Knightsbridge, Mrs. Robinson.

In Queen's-row, Walworth, 83, Joseph Dodsworth, esq.

In Leman-street, Sarah, wife of Major Rhode, jun. esq.

At Barbaraville, county of Roscommon, the Right Hon. Patrick Dillon, the eleventh earl of Roscommon, baron of Kilkenny West. His lordship was born March 15, 1769, and has left issue, one daughter, Maria, born June 2, 1798. His titles are claimed by his cousin, Michael James Robert Dillon, a minor, son of Capt. Michael Dillon, late of the county of Dublin Militia, killed at the battle of Ross, in 1798, during the rebellion.

At Kensington, 79, John Paddey, esq. whose mother, Lady Ann Paddey, was daughter of Charles, duke of Cleves and Southampton, son of Charles II. The deceased was the last surviving descendant, in the third degree, of King Charles, by the Lady Barbara Villiers, daughter and heir of Wm. Villiers, Viscount Grandison, who was slain, fighting for the king, at the battle of Edge-hill, in 1642, and whose father was brother of the favourite, George, duke of Buckingham.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

REV. RICHARD SYMONDS JOYNES, M.A. to the vicarage of Ridgewell, Essex.

The Rev. G. GERVIS, to the living of Kemsingcum-Seale, Kent.

REV. BARTLET GODDRICH, M.A. to the vicarage of Great Saling, Essex.

REV. EDWARD ROGERS, M.A. to the vicarage of Bishopstone.

REV. J. C. COMPTON, B.A. to the rectory of Minstead, with Lyndhurst.

BIOGRAPHIANA:

Or, Memoirs of celebrated Men, recently Dead; with Additions and Corrections.

A MEMOIR of the LIFE of the RIGHT HON. CHARLES STANHOPE, F. R. S. F. A. S. a Member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, Earl Stanhope, Viscount Stanhope, of Mahon, in the Island of Minorca, and Baron Stanhope of Elewstone, in Kent.

Exitus Acta Probat.

THIS nobleman was, assuredly, one of the most singular and celebrated men of the present age; it would, therefore, be unjust to permit the memory of a patriot, a philosopher, and a disinterested benefactor of mankind, to slip away and be forgotten, among the titled herd of obscure and vulgar characters, who, actuated by mean and selfish motives, seem to live for themselves alone.

The Stanhopes are connected with the history of this country by their diplomatic transactions, and their military exploits. No fewer than three of them have been ennobled. That of which we now treat is descended from the Chesterfield branch; and James, first Earl of Stanhope, may be considered as the founder of this house. Having been bred to the career of arms, he served as a volunteer in Flanders, soon after the revolution; and, having distinguished himself at the siege of Barcelona, he became commander-in-chief of the British forces in Spain. It was he who reduced the island of Minorca, an event which conferred on him the title of Viscount Stanhope of Port Mahon, in 1777; and, in the course of the next year, he was promoted to the dignity of an earldom. But he was also a Whig and a statesman, as well as a soldier; for he not only supported those principles which placed the illustrious house of Hanover on the throne, but acted as first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, during critical times, and with no small degree of reputation, in respect to himself, as well as singular advantage to his native country.

His son, (Philip,) the second Earl, while a minor, was confided to the guardianship of the celebrated Philip Dormer, Earl of Chesterfield, who wished, of course, to make a *fine gentleman* of him. But he chose rather to become a great mathematician, and actually distinguished himself such, by his scientific knowledge. As a politician and a patriot, he opposed the American war, and died March 7, 1786.

Philip, the third Earl, and eldest surviving son, of the second, by Grizel Hamilton, grand-daughter of the Earl of Haddington, of whom we now treat, was born on August 3, 1753. When only eight years of age, he was sent to Eton, for his education, where he remained until he was ten. As the health of his elder

brother rendered a change of climate necessary, the whole family repaired to the Continent, and settled for some years at Geneva. On his death, which followed soon after, Philip became Viscount Mahon, and was placed under the tuition of the celebrated Monsieur Le Sage, who kept up a correspondence with several of the foreign academies.

Like his father, he now devoted himself chiefly to scientific pursuits, and at the age of eighteen, became a candidate for, and actually obtained the premium offered by, the Swedish Society of Arts and Sciences, for a Treatise on the Structure of the Pendulum. On this occasion, his thesis was written in the French language, which argues no small skill in a foreign idiom, at so early a period of life, and after such a short residence on the Continent.

Returning from the neighbourhood of Switzerland, so celebrated in the annals of freedom, and from a town where he claimed the rights of citizenship, on account of his devotion to the popular party there, Lord Mahon determined to assert those principles with which he was early and deeply imbued, in the senate of his native country. Accordingly, in the autumn of 1774, he offered himself a candidate to represent the second city in the kingdom; but having failed in Westminster, where neither his principles nor pretensions were sufficiently known, he was afterwards returned, or rather nominated, for the Borough of High Wycombe, where the late Marquis of Lansdown, then Earl of Shelburne, possessed a preponderant influence.

Notwithstanding this, Lord Mahon was one of the most strenuous advocates for a parliamentary reform. He always acted in conjunction with his relative, the late Mr. Pitt, while that gentleman chose to adhere to his professions and engagements in respect to this measure. Accordingly, he not only became chairman of the Kebleton committee, assembled for the purpose of obtaining a more equal representation of the people in the House of Commons, but actually sat in convention with the *future* Premier; a circumstance which the latter seems to have forgotten on the trial of John Horne Tooke, when interrogated on oath, until reminded of the fact by the inconvenient recollection of the late Mr. Sheridan.

But it was to his father-in-law, William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham, that he looked up with wonder and admiration; it was he whom he viewed as a steady, as well as enlightened patriot, and always deemed him his "guide, philosopher, and friend." Like him, and his own father, he opposed the American war, with unvarying constancy; and when Lord North and his

coadjutors were driven from the administration, by repeated votes of the Commons, Lord Mahon scorning to plume himself with the spoils of those whom he deemed the enemies of his country, manfully declined place, pension, and additional honors.

Instead of these selfish objects, the time and attention of this nobleman were solely occupied in beneficial projects for the good of his country. Knowing that the national debt, by adding to the taxes, lessened the quantity of productive labour, produced indigence at home, and began, even then, to pamper our manufactures abroad, he projected a new scheme for paying it off. Perceiving that bribery and corruption sapped the foundations of the common-wealth, and, while it ruined the morals of the people, at the same time rendered every thing in the state venal, he was incessant in his attempts to remedy this evil by means of tutelary Acts of Parliament.

When Earl Stanhope became a Peer of Parliament, on the demise of his father, notwithstanding Mr. Pitt no longer enjoyed his confidence, he yet supported him, and the administration of that day, on the grand question of the Regency. On this occasion, he boldly opposed the claims made by Mr. Fox and others in one house, and Lord Loughborough in the other, as to the absolute right of *succession* on the part of the Prince of Wales. On the contrary, he strenuously maintained, "that all just and legitimate authority could be derived only from the people;" and successfully concluded, that, on the present emergency, recourse should be had to this, which was the first and ruling principle of the Constitution; and, without which, the House of Brunswick itself could have no pretensions to the throne of these realms.

The next great question agitated by him was a curtailment and simplification of the Penal Statutes. On this, as on all similar occasions, he was opposed by the practical lawyers, in both houses of Parliament.

In 1788, Earl Stanhope presided at the celebration of the centenary of the English Revolution. On that evening, he conducted himself like a true patriot; and, while the happy event of the elevation of the electoral house of Hanover to the regal crown of England was traced up to this auspicious source, those principles which alone can secure and legalize their continuance on the throne, were clearly, boldly, and definitively pointed out. It was on this occasion that the late Dr. Price, a man not to be seduced by pensions, or by court favor, published his celebrated "Revolution Sermon;" for which he was so violently attacked by Mr. Burke, then in search of both.

In the year 1788 his Majesty was attacked by a most alarming malady, which

for a while suspended the exercise of his intellectual powers; and, although Lord Stanhope had long separated himself from his relative, Mr. Pitt, whose political apostacy was by this time evident, yet, as has been already stated, he supported ministers with his accustomed zeal, on the broad basis of the "public weal." As this was a very convenient principle for the premier, who always appealed to popular rights, or, indeed, to any rights that could be rendered subservient to the purposes of his own ambition, it of course proved triumphant.

In 1789 Earl Stanhope was chairman of a public meeting, convoked for the purpose of celebrating the epoch of the French revolution. On this occasion, the overthrow of a tyrannical government, the destruction of the Bastille, the suppression of *lettres de cachet*, and the limitations imposed on the authority of Louis XVI. were all proper and rational subjects of exultation. There are many who now view this great event under a very different aspect; who deprecate every attempt for the extension of freedom, either at home or abroad; and who rejoice at the prospect of beholding France once more relapsing into her former servitude. Such base and servile principles were ever the detestation of the nobleman we now treat of. He was one of those abhorred and dangerous characters termed, "a citizen of the world;" and, if to wish for liberty to others, or to desire to maintain it in respect to himself, be *Jacobinism*—then this earl, so illustrious in point of descent, so splendid in respect to alliances, so rich in regard to lands, and tenements, and manners, must be deemed a *Jacobite* of the blackest dye.

In the course of the same year, during a debate on the Act of Uniformity, the subject of this brief memoir pointed out all the statutes still existing against those who dissent from the established religion. On this occasion he contrasted their cruelty and absurdity with the enlightened notions of the present day; and could only apologize for their original introduction, on account of the darkness of the age in which, and the ignorance of the persons by whom, they were introduced. Some of these, he undertook to prove, contained "rank blasphemy;" and he quoted the concurrent opinion of the Lords Chatham and Mansfield, to prove the policy, as well as justice, of religious toleration; but, being opposed by the bench of bishops, his amendment was lost.

Soon after this, we find his lordship attempting a repeal of certain cruel and sanguinary laws, which still disgrace our statute books; such as—obliging persons of a different religion to frequent church; conjuring up spirits from the dead; or feeding them, when so raised, either with animal or vegetable food. He seized this

this opportunity to state the general principle by which he was actuated; it was—"that no man had a right to oppress another; that liberty of conscience, freedom of investigation on matters of religion, and the right of private judgment, were the indefeasible and inalienable rights of mankind; and that it was wholly on this sacred right of private judgment, that the Protestant religion itself was founded."

During the debate on this bill, Lord Stanhope is reported to have asserted, "that, if the Right Reverend Bench of Bishops would not suffer him to load away their rubbish by carts full, he would endeavour to carry it away in wheel-barrow; and if that mode of removal were resisted, he would take it away, if possible, with a spade a little at a time."

Nothing discouraged by the fate of this Bill, he gave notice of another, for the purpose of repealing an act of the 27th of Henry VIII., and thereby preventing vexatious suits and prosecutions on the part of that denomination of Christians called Quakers. He stated, that, at Coventry, six of this respectable body had been prosecuted for refusing to pay Easter offerings, which in the whole amounted to but two shillings. For this trifling sum they had been summoned before the Spiritual Court, where their expenses amounted to 165*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* in addition to their own proctor's bill of 128*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* At Worcester, a man of some property had been thrown into the common jail for refusing to pay his tythes, which amounted to only five shillings. Although these, and many similar facts, remained alike uncontradicted and undefended—and, notwithstanding his present purpose was merely to prevent a more expeditious and certain mode of obtaining the claims of the church—yet this Bill also was rejected.

As Earl Stanhope had supported Mr. Pitt's political principles during the debates on the Regency Act, in 1788, so in 1792 he defended and maintained the legal positions of Mr. Fox, when his famous "Libel Bill" was carried up to the House of Lords. On this occasion he termed the "Trial by Jury," the "Gibraltar of the English constitution," and warmly, ably, and successfully supported that ancient and undoubted claim of jurymen, to decide on both law and fact, in all cases of a libellous nature.

In 1793, when Mr. Pitt and his associates determined to declare war against the French Republic, they experienced a hold, manly, and decided opposition on the part of the subject of this memoir: he undertook to prove that, both by the spirit and letter of the late commercial treaty the first aggression had been committed on the part of this country; for the sending away a minister, as had been done in the present instance, was to be deemed tantamount to a declaration of war. He

accordingly moved an address to the King, proposing, "that no country possesses the right to interfere with another independent nation; and that this House do beseech his Majesty, in his equity and justice, to acknowledge the French Republic." On this occasion his lordship acquired the appellation of the "Minority of One," being unsupported by any other peer whatsoever.

Soon after this he instituted an enquiry into the severe sentence pronounced against Mr. Muir; but here again he was foiled. On this, as on all similar occasions, however, he inserted a spirited protest against the judgment of the Court of Justiciary in Scotland; and, now that the war is over, and political animosities are abated, it must be owned, that the transportation to Botany Bay, for asserting the necessity of a reform in Parliament, at the instigation, or at least after the example, of the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Pitt, one of whom had obtained the master-generalship of the ordnance, while the other was elevated to the premiership, must appear somewhat harsh to all cool and dispassionate men.

During the trial of Mr. Hastings, no member of the House of Lords was more constant and assiduous in his attendance. Yet he did not choose to vote when the final determination, at length, took place. This is said to have proceeded from the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, under pretext of a plot; for, after that period, he declined to appear in Westminster Hall. On the subsequent impeachment of Viscount Melville, as no such cause intervened, he pronounced his lordship guilty, on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, charges.

In 1795 Lord Stanhope was unanimously called to the chair to celebrate the acquittal of all those who had been arraigned for high treason. Among the persons in question was the tutor to his own sons, against whom there was not the slightest degree of evidence: he was imprisoned in consequence of a ridiculous mistake, and never obtained any indemnification whatsoever!

Nearly about the same time, in consequence of a rejection of a resolution offered by him, "that this country ought not, and will not, interfere in the internal affairs of France," Earl Stanhope took leave, for a time, of the House of Lords; to which he did not return until 1800. He signalised this epoch of his life by a new motion for peace: this, however, proved equally inefficacious with all his former propositions on the same subject. In 1806, when the Catholic question was debated, he contended for an extension, or rather an equality, of rights, but was on this occasion once more in the minority. The last of his public labours was one of great importance to this country, no less than the simplification of the laws, by a new arrangement,

rangement, in respect to the statutes. When it is considered how many live by their obscurity, it is a matter of wonder that his lordship should have succeeded on this occasion.

We have now to consider Lord Stanhope as a man of science. It has been seen that, while yet a boy, he exhibited talents well adapted for philosophical enquiry; and the proceedings of the Royal Society bear ample testimony that the pursuits of his more mature years fully realized the promise of his youth. As it would require an ENCYCLOPÆDIA to record and explain all his plans, inventions, and discoveries, we shall therefore be content merely to enumerate them.

1. He proposed to detect, and even to prevent, all fraudulent practices, both in respect to coinage and bank-notes, by employing a superior class of artists; so as to preclude the possibility of imitation on the part of burglars and incompetent persons.

2. He instituted a variety of experiments for the best and cheapest methods of securing buildings from fire, the particulars of which are detailed in the Philosophical Transactions for 1778. This object was effected by means "of under-flooring," or a total exclusion of the current of air, and the trial was performed in presence of thousands, at his seat at Chevening, in Kent; on which occasion a wooden staircase, and, indeed, a wooden house, which had been previously secured by his composition, seemed to be indestructible by fire.

3. A new method of burning lime, by means of a kiln, aided by a wind-furnace. The cement, by this operation, becomes more hard and durable.

4. A mode of roofing houses, by means of a composition of tar, chalk, and well-washed sand.

5. Several new electrical experiments were made, and the idea of "the returning stroke," first suggested by his lordship.

6. The arithmetical machine. By means of which, problems in multiplication and division may be solved to any extent.

7. The steam-boat. His lordship expended a large sum of money, in the construction of vessels to be moved with this new power. The first experiment of this kind was made on the river Thames; and he thus, doubtless, gave birth to the idea in this country, that the most ponderous vessels might be dispatched to distant countries without the aid of either wind, or tide, or oars.

8. The double inclined plane, for the purpose of remedying the inconveniences attending on locks. The idea of this invention was suggested to him during an attempt to cut a canal in the county of Devon, for the purpose of benefiting his estates there.

9. An invention fully designated by the title of the work descriptive of it; viz. "Principles of the Science of tuning instruments with fixed notes."

10. Experiments on the stereotype mode of printing.

And, 11. The Stanhope Press, which possesses many singular advantages, and is allowed to be a great improvement in the noble art of the printer.

While planning new works, honorable to science and his country, Earl Stanhope was seized with the disease, which proved fatal to him, on Saturday, 14th Dec. 1816, in the 63d year of his age. His lordship was twice married; first to Lady Hester Pitt, daughter of William first Earl of Chatham, by whom he had three daughters, viz. Hester Lucy, born in 1776; Giselda, married to Mr. Tickell; and Lucy Rachel, the wife of Mr. Taylor, for whom the late Mr. Pitt obtained a lucrative place. This lady having died in 1780, in 1781 his lordship married Louisa, only daughter and heiress of Mr. Grenville, formerly Governor of Barbadoes, and uncle to the first Marquis of Buckingham, Lord Grenville, &c. By his second wife he had—the present earl; Major Charles Banks Stanhope, killed at the battle of Corunna; and James, a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

Lord Stanhope was singular in his person, his dress, and his manners. As a philosopher, he conferred honour on the country in which he was born, and the age in which he lived: as a statesman, he was enlightened, bold, and decisive, in so far as concerned the claims of the public liberty, and the rights of private conscience; at times he was eloquent, but, in general, there was a certain quaintness in his manner that produced laughter, even from the woolpack. He was assuredly learned in every thing that respected the constitution and ecclesiastical polity of England, and he had a right, perhaps, to exclaim, "that he had taught the judges law, and the bishops religion!"

The following is a list of his works:

1. A Treatise on the Means of preventing Fraudulent Practices, in respect to the Gold Coin.
2. Principles of Electricity; 4to. 1779.
3. Observations on Mr. Pitt's Plan for the Reduction of the National Debt.
4. Letter to Mr. Burke on the French Revolution.
5. The Rights of Juries defended; and the opposition to Mr. Fox's Libel Bill refuted.
6. Principles of the Science of Tuning Instruments.
7. An Address to the People of Great Britain and Ireland, on the subject of an Union.
8. Various Papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

ACCOUNT of WM. ROYSTON, ESQ. an eminent Surgeon; some years one of the Editors of the London Medical Journal, and President of the London Medical Institution.

Of this gentleman we cannot speak more appropriately than by extracting some passages from an eloquent discourse subsequently pronounced by Mr. J. U. Smith, the secretary of the society.

"Of a society, instituted in 1811, for the promotion of medical enquiry, from which the organization and the statutes of the Medical Institution have emanated, Mr. Royston was one of the projectors and founders, and, to use the emphatic language of Mr. Brookes, THE FATHER. Great has ever been the honour of those men who were the projectors and the founders of scientific societies: beyond the qualities of candour and learning, they must possess, to ensure the success of their intentions, the most exclusive moderation, patience, and perseverance; without these, as all concerned in such undertakings will bear witness, designs of the finest symmetry, amidst the proudest hopes of their success, will pass away into neglect and oblivion, and their report will sink, like the voice of the orator, into silence. Such a man, possessed of such zeal and such virtues, was he of whom you have been lately deprived, and whose name it is, this night, my melancholy duty to register among the dead in our memorials; as though to force us from the survey of ever-increasing science, and remind us of frail and perishing humanity. But it was not only as the instigator of such meetings as this that our deceased president had to demand our reverence; his exertions and his hopes were extended towards undertakings on which none but a mind of the first order could deliberate. It is difficult to con-

sider that vast and complicated, yet harmonious, design, in the perfection of which, for a long period, all his industry was consumed, and all his intelligence exercised, without shrinking, almost in pain; from another spectacle of the boundless distance to which the mind of one man may range. I need not say that I allude to the "Bibliographia Medicinæ Britannicæ," known, as I should not doubt, to all present, and as great a monument of research, industry, and scientific patriotism, as we could possess; much must every one lament that death has broken in upon our reputation, and left this national work unfinished.

As the conductor of a journal which has, for a long course of years, been the organ of improvement and rational inquiry in the medical profession, as a member of the Linneæan Society, and of other scientific bodies; I need not say how Mr. Royston was esteemed and honoured—nor can it be unknown to any here that he was engaged, nearly to the period of his death, in researches concerning Electricity; his observations on this science, valuable as they must be, yet afflicting, since they are his last correspondence with mankind, are, as I have understood, to be shortly published. To consider the man of science thus, in his last reflexions, labouring for our fame and improvement, while, as is known to many around me, his corporeal structure, and the energies of his life, were corrupting and decaying within him, would lead us, were we to indulge in the contemplation of mind and its gigantic attributes, to an immeasurable distance beyond the material world."

[George Hardinge, esq. first justice of the counties of Brecon, Glamorgan, and Radnor, and attorney-general to the Queen, in our next.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

INSTEAD of a surveyor of taxes for each of the four wards of the county of Durham; as formerly, government has reduced the number to two, at a salary of £80. a year each, yet the inspectors-general of taxes, with salaries of 1000l. a year each, are continued.

The magistrates and principal householders of Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth, have held meetings to propose some methods for employing the labouring poor, and have ordered some alterations in the adjacent roads.

The warehouse of Mr. Hewett, the bakehouse of Messrs. Cornforth and Jordeston, North Shields, have been entirely destroyed by fire; and it was with extreme difficulty that the entire of that street was saved.

Labourers near Rimside-Moor were lately shearing midleg deep in snow.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Stanley, to Miss Sarah Blackburn.—Mr. Jacob Ord, to Miss Isabella Rogers.—Mr. Nicholas Armstrong, to Miss Carolina Campbell.—Mr. J. S. Paget, to Miss Ellen Pollard.—Mr. William Boutland, to Miss Mary James: all of Newcastle.—Mr. John Tilley, to Miss Mary Maughan, both of Durham.—At Durham, Mr. J. Patrick, attorney, to Miss Hannah Revely, of Cleypath.—Mr. Robert Crawford, of Newcastle, to Miss Hannah Errington, of Stanhope.—Mr. John Ridley, to Miss Rebecca Trewick.—Mr. William Jones, to Miss Ann Cargill: all of North Shields.—Mr. Thomas Bullock, of North Shields, to Miss Elizabeth Wright, of Whitley.—Mr. J. Watson, of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss M. Blackburn; of Newcastle.

castle.—The Rev. — Waters, to Miss Stephenson, of South Shields.—Mr. William Allison, to Miss Stamper.—Mr. John Bulmer, to Miss Chisman: all of Darlington.—Mr. James Reay, to Miss Frances Robinson; both of Seaton Sluice.—Mr. T. Burn, of Baimoor, to Miss Alice Edmeston, of Billielaw-farm.

Died.] At Newcastle, 68, Mr. Edward Wilson.—52, Mrs. Grace Turnbull.—In the Big-market, 72, Mr. William Barkas.—33, Mr. John Hall, of the Dog Bank.—In Anderson-place, 65, the wife of R. B. Abbs; esq. highly esteemed, and generally lamented.—Mr. Thomas Robson, greatly respected.—Mr. Lawson Taylor, suddenly.—Mr. John Copeland, one of the Society of Friends.—In Newgate-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Dawson.—In Hanover-square, Mrs. Reed.

At Durham, 70, Mrs. E. Douthwaite.—93, Mr. John Middlemas.—83, Mr. James Gilderoy.

At North Shields, 64, Mr. Ralph Shipley, greatly respected.—65, Mr. William Brown, ship-owner.—24, Miss Mary Nicholson.—Mr. Pearson, suddenly, much respected.—60, Mrs. Margaret Wam.—80, Mr. John Garbutt.—67, Mr. James Bradley.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Sharp, much respected.

At South Shields, 64, Mr. E. Thompson, much regretted.—25, Mr. John Wilkinson.—73, Mrs. Mary Stephenson.—38, Mrs. G. Harland.

At Darlington, 70, Mr. John Carr.
At Barnardcastle, 83, Mrs. Dorothy Gofton.

At Bishopwearmouth, 42, Mr. William Rudd.—45, Miss Carry.—52, Mrs. Vickers.—73, Mr. Peter Brown.

At Sunderland, Mr. William Drysdale.
At Monkwearmouth, 61, Mrs. M. Pelter.—60, Mrs. R. Finlay.

At Hexham, Mr. James Pearson, suddenly.

At Ayton Banks, 78, Mr. Thomas Eyons.—At Pallinsburn-cottage, 22, Mr. James Rae.—At Ayton, Mr. John King.—At Kirkley-hall, Mr. William Chisholm.—At Rainton, Mrs. Catherine Coulson, regretted.—At High Skelgill, Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, much respected.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. John Henderson, to Miss Maria Sowerby.—Mr. Joseph Simpson, to Miss Ann Miggins.—Mr. William Horsley, to Miss D. Peat: all of Carlisle.—At Carlisle, Edward B. F. Coiterill, esq. of London, to Miss Elizabeth Fairburn, of Carlisle.—At Kendal, Mr. Harrington Lambert, to Mrs. A. Scott.—Mr. James Campbell, of Maryport, to Miss Bowman, of Workington.—Mr. John Scott, of Brampton, to Miss Scott, of Haltwhistle.—Mr. Thomas Blair, to Miss Frances Hutchinson, both of Kirkby Stephen.—Mr. G. Nelson, of Dornock, to Miss Elizabeth Jeter-

son, of Rickerby.—Mr. John Moor, of Stoneraise, to Miss Elizabeth Routledge, of Houghton.—Mr. William Bragg, of Kenrick, to Miss Sarah Green, of Barton.

Died.] At Carlisle, Capt. Storoty, formerly of the 31st regiment.—83, Mrs. Sukey Donaldson.—79, Mrs. Isabella Wilson.—66, Mr. Andrew Bell.—56, Mrs. Jane Hudson.

At Whitehaven, 70, Mrs. Elizabeth Hampton, much and justly regretted.—67, Mrs. M. Killick; and a few days after, 78, Mr. W. Killick.

At Brampton, at an advanced age, Mr. Robert Davidson.

At Wigton, 64, Mrs. Ann Dixon.

At Stanevix, 83, Mrs. Mary Jameson.—69, Mr. James Davidson.—At Underbarrow, 65, Mr. James Coward.—At Bolton, 69, Mr. John Casson.—At Westward, 73, Mrs. Eleanor Jackson.—At Dalenair, the wife of Edward Hassell, esq.—At Cargo, 57, Mr. George Lawson.

YORKSHIRE.

Most of the large towns in all the Ridings have held meetings to consider of the condition of the poor: employment being found impracticable; they were compelled to reduce their wishes to the partial relief of soup-houses. But the inhabitants of Scarborough have resolved to cut a canal from that town to Malton, solely to give employment.]

Married.] Mr. Francis Hebblewhite, to Miss Faulding.—Mr. P. Paxton, to Miss Elizabeth Thompson.—Mr. Jacob Knobby, to Miss Ann Morrison: all of Hull.—Mr. John Withernwick, of Hull, to Miss Sarah Holmes, of Harram.—Mr. Benjamin Ross, merchant, of Hull, to Miss Mary Blythe, of Swine.—J. Wilson, esq. of Ingilby-house, to Miss Ann Peacock.—Mr. John Whitwell, of Flamborough, to Miss D. Moody, of Hull.—Mr. N. Hart, to Mrs. Fox: both of Beverley.—Mr. Joseph Wood, of Bradford, to Miss Ann Illingworth, of Sculcoates.—Mr. James Wardell, to Miss Plaxton, both of Beverley.—Mr. Charles Weddall, to Miss S. M. Fisher, both of Selby.—Francis Earle, esq. to Miss F. Smith, both of Bedale.—Mr. John Bower, to Miss Mary Thackrey, both of Hunslet.—Mr. Charles Foster, to Miss Margerson, both of Stoneferry.—Mr. Henry Walker, to Miss E. Britan, both of Brandesburton.—Mr. George Courtney, to Miss Ann Stuthers, both of Winstead.—Mr. J. Killington, jun. to Miss Elizabeth Calvert, both of Sutton.—Mr. John Peach Large, to Miss Susanna Holroyd, both of Woodhouse.

Died.] At York, 78, Robert Driffield, esq. justly lamented.—Mrs. F. Pulleyn.

At Hull, 71, Mr. Middlemore Anthony.—56, Mrs. Elizabeth Wheat.—In Brook-street, 74, Mr. John Hall.—57, Mrs. Elizabeth Hebblewhite.—42, Mr. James Jones.—71, Mr. Thomas Linward.

At Leeds, 28, Mr. Richard Wilson, of the firm of Messrs. John Wilson and Son.—87, Mrs. H. Dyson.

At Sheffield, occasioned by her dress catching fire, Mrs. Clarke, regretted.

At Wakefield, 28, Mr. W. Toetal, justly regretted.

At Doncaster, 32, Mr. Samuel Tinkler.

At Bradford, suddenly, Thomas Skelten, esq. dependent for the West Riding, universally respected.

At Scarborough, 45, Mr. Joseph Booth, respected.

At Elland, 77, Benjamin Outram, esq. much respected.—At Hedon, 86, Mr. John Garforth.—At Richmond, William Ellis, esq. banker, justly respected.—At Barnsley, 50, the Rev. John Mence, fellow of Worcester College, Oxford.—Mrs. R. Wride.—At Clock-house, Nathan Jowett, esq.—At Rawden, Mrs. B. Wade.—At Brotherton, 75, John Crowder, esq. justly lamented.

LANCASHIRE.

A public meeting was lately held at Oldham, to consider the best means of relieving the poor of that extensive and populous place. On its being announced, that an offer of pecuniary assistance had been made from the City of London taylor committee, a good deal of opposition to the receiving it was manifested, by a number of voices exclaiming "no alms from sinecurists and public paupers!" &c.; in consequence, it was deemed necessary, in order to obtain the true sense of the meeting, to put it to the vote; which being done, it was carried by a large majority, that no assistance should be accepted from the said committee.

A public meeting was held at Wigan, on the 25th of November, for the purpose of taking into consideration the causes of the present public distress, and for recommending to government and the people, such measures as may seem best calculated to afford effectual relief;—Mr. JOHN SCHOLEFIELD, in the chair.—It was unanimously resolved, that the industrious and useful population of this great county, are in a state of unparalleled distress, which forcibly induces us to endeavour to ascertain its lamentable cause, and to seek for its effectual remedy.

2. That we find the main cause of this general distress, in the existence of a corrupt state of our national representation, which has sanctioned a ruinous system of finance, and has supported by pecuniary supplies, a long, remorseless, and unnecessary war, the expenditure of which has required a burthen of taxation, hitherto unheard of in any age, or in any country.

3. That to the same corruption, we attribute the creation and support of a band of useless, and worse than useless, placemen, sinecurists, and pensioners, who draw from the taxes of the country, princely re-

venues, and who are maintained in luxurious profligacy, while our honest peasantry and artisans, bereft, by the effects of those taxes, of that employment which would procure bread for themselves and families, are reduced to the humiliating miseries of pauperism.

4. That the same corruption has brought upon the nation, a debt, the bare interest of which it appears impossible to pay, and the principal of which threatens to be an hereditary and unjust oppression on posterity; unjust, because it is wicked to gratify our passions and prejudices in any war, at the expense of the welfare of our children; and particularly so, because it has been contracted, not by the people of England, but by a House of Commons, for the most part illegally composed of borough-mongers and ministerial dependents.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Leech, to Miss Julia Amalric.—Mr. Henry Hardy, to Miss Ellen Platt.—Mr. J. Lowe, to Miss Jane Gould.—Mr. Ratchffe, to Mrs. Walker: all of Manchester.—Mr. James Poulson, of Manchester, to Miss Eardley.—Mr. Alexander Fraser, of Bury, to Miss Sarah Rothwell, of Spout-Bank.—Mr. Edward Pritchard, to Miss Mary Doughty, of Rose-place.—Mr. B. Haigh, to Miss Cheney: all of Liverpool.—Mr. John Gibbons of Liverpool, to Miss Ellen Cannell, of Douglas.—Mr. A. Garnett, of Liverpool, to Miss Anne Mewburn, of Demerara.—Mr. Edward Ward, of Liverpool, to Miss Elizabeth Pearson, of Shrewsbury.—Joseph Bushel, esq. of Preston, to Miss Lucy Dalton, of Thurnham.—The Rev. Augustus Campbell, rector of Wallasey, to Miss Eliza Aspinall, of Liverpool.

Died.] At Lancaster, 63, Mr. Edward Fayer.—Mrs. T. Hay.

At Manchester, in Oldham-street, 54, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson.—46, Mr. William Goulden.—Mr. Thomas Hargreaves.—In Great Lever-street, 70, Mr. Nathan Dixon, surgeon and botanist.—Miss Eleanor Bird, of Castlefield.—62, Mr. Solomon Bancroft.

At Salford, 63, Mr. John Kenrick, deservedly respected.

At Liverpool, 66, Miss Jane Anderson, and a few days after, 66, her brother Mr. Robert A. both of the Society of Friends.—34, Miss Ann Moore.—58, Mr. William Jones.—83, Mrs. Blenfield.—100, Mr. John Wallace.—Mr. R. Bulmer.—48, Mr. Geo. Gosling, justly respected.

At Rochdale, Mr. William Stewart.

At Clowbent, Mrs. Rothwell, deservedly lamented.—At Prestwood hall, 90, C. James Packe, esq.—At Prescott, Mr. John Bates.

At Preston, 77, Mrs. Catherine Richardson.

CHESHIRE.

At Chester, a meeting was lately held, to consider

consider the most effectual means of relieving the manufacturing and industrious poor. Earl Grosvenor immediately subscribed 2000*l.* and his example was followed by almost all present.

Married.] Richard Puleston, esq. of Emral, to Miss Shaw, of Chester.—Capt. Jones, of the Denbighshire militia, to Miss Jones, of the Abbey-Green cottage, Chester.—Mr. George Wakefield, to Miss Anne Bownes, of Stockport.—Mr. Thomas Patterson, of Stockport, to Miss Mary Hulme, of Heaton Norris.—At Knutsford, Mr. John Worsely, merchant of Liverpool, to Miss Carr, of Knutsford.—Mr. Craw, to Miss Ellen Rogerson, both of Northwich.—Mr. Edward Lloyd, to Miss Hale, of Wervin.

Died.] At Chester, 32, Ann, wife of the Rev. John Reynolds.—Miss Martha Powell.

At Middlewich, George Chesworth, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

A Hampden Club has been established at Derby: and it already consists of 150 members.

Married.] Henry Cox, esq. of Derby, to Miss Maria Smith, of Gainsborough.—Mr. Moses Ferneley, of Mottram, to Miss Deborah Ferns, of Mellor.—Richard Becher Leacroft, esq. of Cliffe-house, to Miss Mary Anne Colley, of Chesterfield.—Mr. John Earp, of Melbourn, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of Nottingham.

Died.] At Derby, the wife of Mr. Thomas Sandars.

At Chesterfield, 51, Lieut. George Alexander Barker, R.N.

At Ashborne, 76, Mr. Joseph Faith.

At Fijndern, 94, Mrs. Susannah Sculthorpe.—At Longston hall, Miss Eleanor Carlisle.—At Fairfield, the wife of the Rev. George Mounsey, justly regretted.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashwell, and Arnold, have petitioned the Magistrates for a rate, in aid from the rest of the county, under the statute of Elizabeth. The watch and ward bill is enforced in Nottingham and the surrounding villages. Arnold is paying more to the poor than the rate of the land, i. e. more than 20*s.* in the pound.—Sutton-in-Ashwell, at more than 40*s.*

Married.] Mr. J. Farrands, to Miss Barlow, both of Nottingham.—The Rev. R. Burra, of Nottingham, to Miss Wooley, of Mottram.—Mr. Robert Sewall, of Nottingham, to Miss Mary Diggle, of Arnold.—Richard Aldows Arnold, esq. of Lowestoft, to Miss Charlotte Elizabeth Thomas, of Chesterfield.—Mr. Edward Horsley, of Gedling, to Miss Mary Morley, of Sention.

Died.] At Nottingham, on Tollhouse-hill, Mr. Joseph Hervey.—Mr. John Barratt, in Glass-house-lane, 84, Mr. John Broadhead.—In Smithy-row, 49, Mr. Darby.—In Pelham-street, 48, Mr. Thorpe.—In Charlotte-street, 69, Mr. Joseph

Warsop.—In York-street, 56, Mr. James Treece.

At Mansfield, 42, Mrs. Marsh.—29, Miss Johnson.—44, Mr. John Stirrup.

At Newark, 51, Mr. Errington.—53, Mr. Thomas Bradfield.—Mr. William Bravender.—Mrs. Huncley.—21, Miss Ann Kendall.—At Morton, Mr. H. Crosland, justly respected.—At Mansfield Woodhouse, 54, Mrs. Booth.—At Langwith-Lodge, 93, Mr. John Parsons.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Scorer, to Mrs. Norton, both of Lincoln.—Mr. Cont, jun. to Miss Burr, both of Gainsborough.—Mr. J. Bowker, to Miss Hodgeson.—Mr. Charles Mumby, to Miss Fields; all of Louth.—Mr. J. Lodge, of Louth, to Mrs. Earl, of Hull.—Mr. Thomas Atkinson, to Miss Barthrope, both of Grimsby.—Mr. John Brown, of Empingham, to Miss Charlotte Gibbons, of Stamford.—Mr. Joseph Effel, to Miss Susannah Booth, both of Bourn.

Died.] At Stamford, 34, Mr. Stephen Reynolds.

At Gainsborough, 61, Mrs. Ellis.—80, Mrs. Andus.—46, Mrs. Arnold.—36, Mr. T. Ryley.

At Spalding, Mrs. Sanders.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Morton.—49, Mr. F. Garraway.—22, Mrs. Poucher.—80, Mr. Hawksworth.

At Boston, 64, Mrs. Thiskwill.

At Morton, 24, Mr. John Scott.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

At Hinckley, between 3 and 4000 persons are receiving parochial relief, and who are (if the 7 or 800*l.* received from the London Tavern Subscription be excepted) chiefly supported by about 800 of the inhabitants, some of whom pay nine pounds per week for that purpose. The rates have become so serious, that application is making to adjoining parishes for assistance. At Anstey, land is rated at two pounds an acre.

The Hampden Club, at Loughborough, is rapidly increasing: its number now amounts to 276. Similar institutions have just been formed at Mountsorrel, Kegworth, Sutton Bonington, Long Whalton, Quorn, and Sibley.

Married.] Mr. James Wood, of Snibson, to Miss Ann Gregory, of Thurlaston.—Mr. Kiff, of Narborough, to Miss Thornton, of Walton.—Mr. Thomas Grundy, of Swanington, to Miss Elizabeth Grundy, of Lapley.—Mr. John Clifford, of Sutton Bonington, to Miss Catherine Barrow, of Kegworth.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. R. Valentine.—In Rutland-street, Mr. Horner.—Mr. Swinfin.—Mrs. Coltman.—Mrs. Chester.—Mr. Brown.—In Friar-lane, Mrs. Simons, sen.—Mr. Clay Hextall.

At Hinckley, 41, Mr. Michael Smith, much respected.

At Loughborough, 55, Mrs. Foreman.—

78, Mr. William Cooper.—52, Mr. George Clarke.—59, Mr. Samuel Warner.—At Snaresstone, 27, Mr. W. Gadsby.
 At Belgrave, 78, Mr. Edmund Pole.—Mr. Merwin.—78, Mr. William Rickitt.—At Thornton, 41, the Rev. Richardson Wood.—At Barwell, Mr. Thomas Drayton.—At Prestwold, 43, Mr. Glover, much respected.—78, Mr. Gamble, lamented.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Mr. W. Smith, of Newcastle, having published a kind of Political Catechism, it called forth the attention of some of the Magistracy. He has been examined by these persons, and copies of the printed work have been sent to the Secretary of State.

Married.] Samuel Gerrard, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Fowler, of Pendiford-house.—John Amphlett, jun. esq. of Clent-House, to Miss Eliza Benyon, of Haughton-Hall.—Thomas Yate Hunt, esq. to Miss Sarah Cooke, of Swan Hill House.—Mr. Shaw, to Miss Agnes Porter, both of Lane End.—Mr. Joseph Burst, to Miss Mary Selvin, both of Walsall.

Died.] At Litchfield, the widow of Mr. Alderman Mansell.—Mrs. Sarah Smith.
 At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Elizabeth Sparrow.—56, Mrs. Ward.

At Uttoxeter, Mrs. Elizabeth Banks.

At West Bromwich, 81, Mr. Jesson.

At Wednesbury, Mr. William Danks Alexander.

At Brewood, Mr. Thomas Grundy, justly lamented.—At Longcroft-hall, 27, G. H. Arden, esq.—At Coseley, 24, Mr. Shadrach Parks, much esteemed.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A late Birmingham-paper, commenting on the tour of the Russian Prince Nicholas, observes, "It is our wish that every attention should be shown by our townsmen to such illustrious foreigners as may visit us; but we much question the policy of throwing open every part of our manufactories to their attendants. We would rather recommend the practice of the proprietor of one of our most extensive establishments, who, when recently applied to, returned for answer that he should be happy to shew the whole to his Imperial Highness, but his attendants could not be admitted. The Duke under this restriction did not avail himself of the permission."

Birmingham has adopted, from the want of more efficient methods, for the relief of the poor, the general temporising system of soup establishments.

Married.] Mr. W. Hughes, to Miss Ann Cooper.—Mr. John Jefferies, to Miss Bridget Rose.—Mr. Samuel Claves, to Miss Norton; all of Birmingham.—Mr. Clarke, of Livery-street, Birmingham, to Miss Ann Harper, of Broseley.—Mr. Chambers, of Birmingham, to Miss Full-

ford, of Warwick.—T. B. Dolben, esq. of Ipsley, to Miss Ann Chambers, of Coventry.—Job Power, esq. of Bentley, to Miss Greenway, of Minworth.—At Aston, Mr. Thomas Edwards.—Mr. Reeves, of Aston, to Miss Diana Gilbert, of Radford-Bridge.

Died.] At Warwick, 83, Mr. Benjamin Smart, one of the Society of Friends.—In the Square, 42, Mr. T. B. Hodgkinson.—At the Bridge End, 72, Mr. Ward.

At Birmingham, in Wenman-row, 71, Mr. Samuel Hobday, deservedly regretted.—In Park-street, 67, Mrs. Evans.—In Paradise-street, 75, Mr. Robert Whitmore Simpson, greatly respected.—On Snose-hill, 73, Mrs. Mary Murrell.—In Smallbrook-street, 66, Mr. Richard Mathews.—75, Mr. Thomas Russell.—80, Mr. Thomas Ketland, much and deservedly respected.—In St. Paul's square, 42, Mr. S. Watton.

At Lapworth-rectory, the Rev. James Way, A.M. rector of Adwell.—At Oldswinford, 64, the Rev. Benjamin Carpenter of Stourbridge.—At Willenhall, 78, Mr. Clempson.

SHROPSHIRE.

This county has been foremost in its adoption and practical enforcement of plans for the relief of the poor: but its benevolence is necessarily circumscribed and very unequal to the calls upon it.

Married.] Mr. Benjamin Hickman, to Miss Elizabeth Valentine, both of Ludlow.—Mr. Edward Sankey, of Clun, to Miss Esther Lilwall.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Miss Sarah Powell.—Mr. Fraile.—Mrs. Lloyd.

At Ludlow, Miss Susan Edwards.

At Coomer, 84, Mrs. Bate, much respected.—At Frankwell, 65, the wife of Mr. Edward Harwood.

At Frodesby, Miss Charlotte Edwardes.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A meeting has taken place at Worcester for the relief of the poor: the subscriptions do honour to the benevolence of the city: and much temporary relief will be effected to those who are forced to subsist on public alms.

Many of the principal Nail Ironmongers of Dudley, have come to the resolution of opposing by every means in their power the illegal practice adopted by many masters of paying the nailers in provisions instead of money; the penalty for this offence is 10*l.* which the Magistrates of the neighbourhood have resolved to enforce.

Married.] Charles Ludlow Walker, esq. of Redland, to Miss Mary Ann Pyndar, of Arcley-house.—Mr. Samuel Danks, of Bewdley, to Miss Elizabeth Thomas, of Cradley.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. J. Bridges.

At Kidderminster, 74, Mr. W. Salmon.

At Bromsgrove, 34, Theresa, wife of the Rev. T. Davies.

At Bewdley, Richard Bennett, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] John Cooke, esq. to Miss Hardwick, both of King's Cople.

Died.] At Leominster, Mrs. Cole.

At Withington, 63, Mrs. Charlotte Abernethie Price.

GLoucester and Monmouth.

The Corporation of Bristol are about to commence the excavation of ground, on which to build a new gaol. A work of this magnitude will find employment for most of the labouring poor of that city.

A meeting lately took place, at Clifton, of its distinguished and opulent visitors and inhabitants, in order to devise the means of relief for its industrious poor. It was stated that every labouring parishioner, willing to obtain employment, on application to the Surveyors of the Highways, might find work and earn a sufficiency.

A meeting at Tewkesbury was lately held, for the purpose of adopting means to afford employment to the industrious poor; when, it appearing from a report made by the directors of the poor, that a very large proportion of the unemployed labourers were stocking-makers, it was the general opinion that the most effectual means of relief would be to raise a fund, for manufacturing cotton during the winter, under the direction of a committee: 4000*l.* was considered necessary, and a sum considerably exceeding that was subscribed in a very short time, wholly amongst the inhabitants of the parish!

Married.] Charles Pope, esq. to the widow of Capt. Phillips, R.N.:—Mr. Doddrell, of Small-street, to Miss Pendry: all of Bristol.—Mr. James Wigan, of Bristol, to Miss Penelope Henson, of Bainton-house.—Mr. Preston Edgar, of Bristol, to Miss Marg. Morgan, of Laneyarn.—Mr. Henry Williams, to Miss Tanner, both of Chipping Sodbury.—Mr. Abraham Flint, to Miss Wyat, both of Nailsworth.—Mr. Robert Collett, of Maisey Hampton, to Miss Hill, of Poulton.—Mr. Henry Hatherly, of Stoke's Croft, to Miss Ann Sykes, of Hilgrove-street, Bristol.—Mr. C. Britten, of Marshfield, to Miss Bryan, of Langbridge.

Died.] At Gloucester, Richard Nayler, esq. one of the aldermen, and twice mayor of this city, deservedly regretted.—In Barton-street, suddenly, 75, Mrs. Washbourne.

At Bristol, on the Welsh-back, Mr. W. C. Bartlett.—65, Wm. Greaves, esq. merchant.—In Broad-street, Mr. Wm. Vigor.—In Radcliff-street, the widow of Mr. E. Ludlow.—Mrs. Mary Rowland.—Mrs. Isabella Lloyd.—In Lodge-street, Mrs. Mary Marshall.

At Clifton, 92, Mrs. Reynolds.—82,

Johnson Pistor, esq. of Bristol.—62, Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Gen. H.

At Cirencester, Miss Ellis.—Mr. George Laurence.

At Chipping Sodbury, Capt. Cox, R.M.—At Thornbury, 62, Mrs. Ann Gwyn.—At Wotton-under-Edge, 77, the widow of Mr. Mark Nash.—At Hucclecote, Mrs. Eliz. Herbert.—At Blakeney, at an advanced age, Mr. Richard Stiff, generally respected.—At Berry-hill, 72, Mr. Wm. Pope.—At Frenchay, Philip Debell Tuck, one of the Society of Friends, justly regretted!

OXFORDSHIRE.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Oxford, on Dec. 12, Wm Folker, esq. mayor, in the chair; it was resolved, that a subscription be raised for the relief of persons in the labouring classes out of employ.—That the fund raised by this subscription be applied solely in payment of wages for work done, and in providing the necessary implements and materials.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes, for the ensuing year:—

For Latin Verses—*Regnum Persicum a Cyro fundatum.*

For an English Essay—*On the Union of Classical with Mathematical Studies.*

For a Latin Essay—*Quam Vim habeat ad informandos Juvenum Animos Poetarum Lectio?*

Married.] Mr. Jas. King, to Miss Mary North, both of Oxford.—Mr. Wm. Tyler, of Great Milton, to Miss Charlotte East, of Great Haseley.—Mr. Wm. Carpenter, of Over Norton, to Miss Eliz. Williams, of Great Rolright.

Died.] At Oxford, suddenly, 83, Mrs. Eliz. Howse.—In St. Giles's, 68, Mr. Richard Seller.—In St. Aldate's, Mrs. Stevens.—62, Mr. Richard Buckingham.

At Woodstock, 63, Mr. Henry Powell, respected.

At Henley, Mr. Jas. Cloase, jun.

At Illey, 93, Mrs. Lee, much respected.

BUCKS AND BERRS.

The ministers and parish-officers of Windsor and Clewer have visited the abodes of the poor and working classes in the two parishes, and discovered that 1600, out of 5000, stand in need of immediate assistance.

Married.] Thomas Tindal, esq. of Aylesbury, to Miss Mary Ann Uphoff, of Huntingfield.—Bingham Richards, esq. to Miss Ann Francis, of Lambourn.—The Rev. Thomas Valentine, to Miss Anne Charlotte Webb, of Well-house.—Hugh Parkin, esq. to Miss Mary Charlotte Blagrove, of Ankerwyke-house.

Died.] At Reading, 63, T. Harris, esq.

At Wargrave, the widow of the Rev. J. Tickell.

At Lovehill-house, Miss Harriet Scurlap.
At Taplow, 72, Abraham Robarts, esq.
M.P. for Worcester.

At Windsor, 48, Capt. John Kirkpatrick, of the East-India Company's ship, the Henry Addington. Endeared as he was to a numerous class of respectable friends, by his liberal and generous sentiments, it will be soothing and gratifying to their feelings that his memory should be recorded with the notice it merits. He was descended from a collateral branch of the Kirkpatricks of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire. Left early in life an orphan, he received, from a noble-minded friend of his deceased father, the tenderness of a parent, united with the services of the warmest patronage. From his nautical skill in the line he was engaged in, his intellectual endowments, and his spirited conduct under emergencies, there is little doubt that, if he had pursued his fortune in the British navy, he might have arisen to the first honours of the profession; but his fate ordained him to acquire independence in another way, and he used the advantages of it, on occasions where his friendship or his charity was called upon, with unbounded liberality. He bore a long and severe illness with patience and fortitude, and supported himself under the most acute suffering with a resignation and submission to the Divine Dispensations that were truly exemplary. He was constantly attended with affectionate solicitude by one or other of his friends; and, although he had not one near family-connection, he was never left a day without some valuable character about him among those who regarded him. On his side, no sickness or suffering made him ever lose sight of that accommodation he felt due to those who attended him, and which had marked his character through life. He constantly preserved through his illness the sentiments of liberality, feeling, generosity, and gratitude, which had particularly distinguished his dawn of life, and seemed to beam forth with increased fervour to the very close of his existence.

HERTS AND BEDS.

Married.] The Rev. G. Thackeray, D.D. to Miss Mary Ann Cottin, of Cheveralls.—The Rev. T. Pugh, of Kensworth, to Miss Bayly, of Redbourn.

Died.] At Bishop's Stortford, 30, Mrs. Susanna Maclin, justly regretted.

At Watford, Mrs. Steward, wife of H. S. esq.

At Amptill, 76, John Morris, esq.—At Temple Dunsley, 41, J. Darton, esq.—At Woodwicks, 62, Mr. Wm. Sedgwick, deservedly lamented.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Peterborough, headed by Earl Fitzwilliam, have opened a subscription for the relief of the poor.

It is in contemplation to make a turn-

pike road between Reading, Watlington, and Tetsworth, to facilitate communication between Reading, the north of Oxfordshire, and vale of Aylesbury, and at the same time to give employment to the labouring poor.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Dunkley, to Miss Harris, both of Northampton.—Mr. J. D. Flecknoe, of Daventry, to Miss Wilson, of Fox-hill-house.—Mr. Jos. Goodman, to Miss Mary Henson, both of Slapton.—Mr. Geo. Spokes, of Weston Favell, to Miss Ann Underwood, of Pitsford.

Died.] At Northampton, 63, Mr. Benj. Alliston.—39, Mr. Linnell; 77, Mrs. Linnell.

At Wellyingborough, Mr. Harley.—Wm. Corrie, esq.

At Kettering, 66, Mrs. Mary Gibbon.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

The Bishop and Dean and Chapter of Ely, have subscribed 200*l.* to be applied in relief of the indigent, by employing them upon some works of public utility.

Married.] The Rev. John Cricket Blake, fellow of King's College, to Miss Elizabeth Tate, both of Cambridge.—Mr. James Pool, to Miss Mary Peachey, both of Burwell.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. M. Bishop.

At Wisbech, Mr. J. Smith.

At West Wratting, 85, Mr. Wm. Cowle, greatly respected.

NORFOLK.

At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Lynn, convened by the Mayor, and held at the Guildhall, "to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the legislature for the greatest possible retrenchment of the public expenditure, and for a reform of the Commons House of Parliament," Robert Green, esq. the Mayor, was called to the chair, when the following Resolutions were agreed to:—That the present system of government, supported by a taxation which no other country ever did, and which, in the opinion of this meeting, this country can no longer sustain, has reduced thousands from affluence to mendicity, and, if continued, threatens to pauperise the middle class of society; thus making but two classes, the rich and the poor.—That this unnatural condition of society has its principal source in the corrupt state of our representation, which has enabled the government to involve us in unnecessary and ruinous wars, and to pursue an unexampled course of national extravagance.—That we do therefore claim for ourselves, individually and collectively, that every man, paying taxes, shall be in Parliament, either by himself or by his representative.—That representation shall be co-extensive with taxation.—That money shall not be taken out of our pockets in the shape of taxes, without our consent, or the consent of our representatives.—That inefficient

inefficient placemen and pensioners shall not sit in the House of Commons—That seats in that House shall not be bought and sold—That election shall be free, and that Parliament shall be annual. All which the Constitution declares to be our inalienable right.

The hemp, sack, and mattress, manufactory of Mr. Thomas Harris, jun. of Downham Market, was lately destroyed by fire, with the whole of the implements, stock in trade, and two stacks of wheat standing near the premises.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Sumpter, to Miss Harriet Howlett.—Mr. John Henry Priest, to Miss S. H. S. Haylett.—Mr. Daniel Seaman, to Miss Mary Garnham: all of Norwich.—Mr. Carter, to Miss Fortin, both of Swaffham.—Mr. Edward Clark, to Miss Mary Kiddle, both of Saham Toney.—Mr. Richard Clarke, of Aldborough, to Miss Nash, late of Aylsham.

Died.] At Norwich, 26, Miss Ann Casey.—47, Mr. J. Hunt.—68, Mrs. E. Rackham.—68, Mr. Robert Mollett.—81, Mr. Samuel Earl.—69, Mrs. Burton.—27, Mr. William Hugman.

At Yarmouth, 58, Mrs. W. Diver.—54, Mrs. Ducker, wife of Capt. D.—64, Mr. John Nicholls.

At Lynn, 68, Mr. Newham.

At Foulsham, 86, Mr. John Buck.—At Burgh, 22, Mrs. Sarah Boulter.—At Wymondham, 67, Mr. John Barnes, much respected.

At Great Melton, 79, Mr. Wright.—At Northwold, 82, Mr. Thomas Russell, much respected.—At the Grove, Lakenham, 21, Joseph Gurney, jun. esq.—At Ashwellthorpe, Mr. Thomas Sewell.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. John Cambridge, to Miss Kemp, both of Bury.—Robert Maundrell, esq. of Ipswich, to Mrs. Henchman, widow of Joseph H. esq. of Grundisburgh.—Mr. G. Draper, of Ipswich, to Miss Maria Simpson, of Stonham Aspal.—Lient. W. Goose, R.N. to Miss Charlotte Gooding, of Ipswich.—Mr. James Allen, to Miss Cotton Burcham, both of Beccles.—The Rev. G. W. Crabbe, to Miss Anna Maria Crowfoot, of Beccles.—Mr. Jermyn, of Beccles, to Miss Mary Ann Frier, of Bungay.—Mr. Whitworth, merchant, to Miss Phæbe Bell, of Sudbury.—Mr. Bowyer, of Ketton, to Miss Sarah Robinson, of Ballingdon.—Mr. Frederic Palmer, of Bodney, to Miss Harriet Evered, of Tuddenham.—Mr. S. Darby, of Wilby, to Miss Bush, of Aspal.

Died.] At Ipswich, 54, Mrs. Sarah Hare.—70, Mrs. Rush.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Forth.—Mrs. Tozer, justly lamented.—Mrs. W. Notcutt.—102, Mrs. Lockwood, much respected.

At Bungay, Mrs. R. Allcock.

At Sudbury, 41, Elizabeth, wife of Tho-

mas Musgrave, esq. mayor of that borough.—84, Mr. William Woods.

At Great Cornard, 97, Mrs. Sarah Ruffel.—At Weston-market, 74, Mrs. Gowing.—At Clare, 68, Mrs. Lovegrove.—At Horningsheath, 75, Mr. Stephen Crick.—At Cavendish, Mrs. Ann Andrews.—At Theberton, 76, Mr. Robert Elemwell.

ESSEX.

A general meeting of the inhabitants of Colchester was lately held at the Moot-hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of affording relief to the sick, the aged, and the unemployed poor of that town; when a subscription was entered into.

Married.] Mr. Clarke, of Chelmsford, to Miss Susannah Bell, of Sudbury.—W. Kingdon, esq. to Miss Anna Prentice, of Prittlewell.—Mr. P. Vincent, of Great Bromley, to Miss Goldsmith, of Weston.

Died.] At Colchester, 74, E. Sage, esq. of Cheapside.—65, T. Baskerfield, esq. justly esteemed for his benevolence.

At Chelmsford; Mr. David Wood.

At Ingatstone, 79, Francis Wishaw, esq.—At Epping, 83, Mrs. W. Hart.—At Great Chesterford, Mis. R. Cottingham, justly regretted.—At Ardeigh, 68, Mr. W. Lugar.—At Shelley, Mr. Daniel Miller.—At Hatfield Peveral, 59, Sarah, widow of the Rev. W. Walford.

At Finchingham, Mrs. J. Cheveley.

KENT.

The trustees of the turnpike road from Canterbury to Sandwich have resolved to expend in the proportion of 10l. to every mile of ground between the two places, for the purpose of giving employment to the labouring poor.

The Earl of Romney has presented the Corporation of Maidstone with the remaining lands of Barming and Penendenheath, for the purpose of giving employment to the labouring poor.

Nearly the whole of the York Hotel, Dover, was lately consumed by fire.

Married.] Mr. George Buckley, to Miss Fletcher, both of Canterbury.—Mr. William Swan, to Miss E. Seaton.—At Dover, Mr. William Harrison, to Miss Chancellor.—At St. Laurence, Thanet, Comte Louis De Mun, to Mademoiselle Caroline E. Grandier, of Calais.—Mr. G. H. Twichell, to Miss Sarah Fleming, both of Maidstone.—At Maidstone; Mr. John Quaiter, to Miss E. Gootham.—Mr. James London, to Miss Anna Waite, both of Tunbridge.—Mr. Richard Sharp, to Miss Jane Upton, both of Folkestone.—Mr. John Morpiatt, of Wittersham, to Miss Eliz. Terry, of Lydd.

Died.] At Canterbury, in Broad-street, 59, Mr. William Pilcher.—24, Miss S. Jagger.—Mrs. W. Smith.—At an advanced age, Mr. John Atkins.—In St. George's-street, 69, Mr. John Hawker, universally respected.—66, Mr. John Spratt.—In Burgate-

Burgate-street, 54, Mrs. Sarah Friend.—
59, Mrs. Anne Mande Price.—
At Chatham, Mr. Henry Thomas White.
—55, Mr. Hazleden.—Mrs. Withy.—In
Ordinance-place, 33, Mrs. Collan.—34,
Mrs. Drvant.—Miss Merritt.
At Rochester, 69, —Bengo, esq. M.D.
At Folkestone, 44, Mr. William Moon.
—60, Mrs. Ann Ellis.
At Sandwich, 70, Mr. Richard Tatt-
hall, generally respected.
At Maidstone, Mr. Henry Moore.
At Deal, Mrs. S. Mackney.—Mrs.
Rayner.—Mrs. Larking, respected.

SUSSEX.

A Mr. Mayhew, solicitor, has lately re-
covered 200*l.* and costs, in the Court of
King's Bench, from Mr. Boys, proprietor
of the Dart Brighton coach, as compensa-
tion for injuries received by being upset in
the Phoenix, another Brighton stage, on the
12th of October last, when running a com-
petition-race!

A committee, for the relief of the necessi-
tous of Chichester, has resolved to re-
lieve, with secrecy, those of the middling
classes who, from the pressure of the
times, may have been reduced to want.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Valentine, to
Miss Webb, of Chichester.

Died.] At Brighton, 58, N.B. French, esq.
At Chichester, Mr. George Moore.

At Jevington, 89, Mrs. Tichbon; and a
few days after, 60, Mrs. Elizabeth Tich-
bon, her daughter.

HAMPSHIRE.

A vestry meeting of the inhabitants of
Portsea was lately held at Kingston church,
to take into consideration the present dis-
tressed state of the poor of that parish,
and the best means to be adopted for their
relief;—the poor-house being so full as not
only to preclude any more residents, but
to put in jeopardy the health of those now
there. A subscription was entered into.

Married.] Mr. George Clark, to Miss
Eliz. Larkman, both of Portsmouth.—Mr.
White, of Newport, Isie of Wight, to Miss
Pushman, of Portsmouth.—Mr. Jas. Stent,
to Miss Sarah Monk, both of Gosport.—
Mr. Wm. Gower, of Winchester, to Miss
Mary Ann Smith, of Basingstoke.—Tho.
Bennett, esq. of Martyr Worthy, to Miss
Sarah Ranger, of Yeoman.

Died.] At Southampton, in Bridge-
street, Mrs. Wood.—At an advanced age,
Mr. Smith.—Miss Elderton.—At Grove-
place, Mrs. Stocker, widow of Capt. S.
R.N.—Mrs. Holmes, justly regretted.

At Winchester, Mr. Churcher.—Mr.
Reeves.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Haydon.—Mr. John
Bridger.—Mr. John Bingley.

At Portsea, Mr. Freeman.—Mrs. Scott.
At Havant, Mr. Wm. Bartlett.

At Hilsa, Mr. Dore, respected.—At
Weston Faron, near Petersfield, 70, Mr.
Thos. Seward.—At Twyford, Mrs. W. W.

Lloyd.—Mr. Cooling.—At Pucknell, Chas.
Wade, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

A liberal subscription has been raised
in Salisbury, and its neighbourhood, for
making improvements in the public roads.
Nearly 150 persons are employed.

The flour-mills of Messrs. Gaby and
Dowling, Chippenham, with a large stock
of flour, corn, &c. were lately destroyed
by fire.

Married.] Mr. W. Snowhill, of High-
worth, to Miss Ann Bradford, of Vern-
ham.—Mr. Leyman, of Mere, to Miss So-
phia Bnfit, of Zeals.—Lieut. T. Blake,
R.N. to Miss Helm, both of Chilmark.—
Mr. Chandler, to Mrs. S. Wheeler, of
Corsham.

Died.] At Chippenham, Mrs. Hulbert.
At Melksham, advanced in years, Mrs.
Thresher, much and justly respected.

At Market Lavington, Miss Jane Legge,
highly esteemed.—At Urchfont, 86, Mrs.
Sarah Parry.—At Chilmark, 90, Mr. T.
Rowden.—At Dauntsey, Mrs. Chivers.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Wellington are now
compelled to pay 85*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* the amount
of arrears of a John Hill, collector of land
and assessed taxes.

T. W. A. Sandford, esq. of Ninehead-
Court, with the sole view of alleviating
the distresses of the labouring poor, has
resolved upon cutting a canal through his
grounds, of very considerable extent.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Briscoe, of Foun-
tain-buildings, to Miss Eliz. Springford:—
Mr. T. G. Harris, of Kensington-brewery,
to Miss Nash: all of Bath.—At Bathamp-
ton, Chas. H. Rendall, esq. to Miss Harriet
Salmon.—Edw. Wm. Shuldham, esq. of
the E.I.Co.'s service, to Miss Harriet Run-
dell, of Bath.—Geo. Geare, esq. of Yeovil,
to Miss Sarah Standard.—Mr. Noble, of
Weston, to Miss Mottram, of Doncaster.
—Mr. Batchelor, of Monkton Farleigh, to
Miss Hellings, of Broad-street, Bath.

Died.] At Bath, Major-gen. Thomas Ne-
pean.—In Great Stanhope-street, J. Craw-
ford, esq.—24, Mr. Lawson Hindleston.—
Mrs. Sophia Goder, of London.—In Ken-
sington-place, 79, Mrs. Jackson, deser-
vedly lamented.—In Morford-street, 27,
Mr. Geo. Wright.—Mr. John Wilcox, sen.
—In Widcomb-crescent, 76, Samuel Hart-
ley, esq.—In Burlington-street, Miss Har-
riet Thackery.

At Bridgwater, Wm. Inman, esq. mayor.
At Yeovilton, 68, the Rev. Richard
Chappel Whalley, B.D. rector of Chel-
wood.—At Hillgrove-house, Mrs. Tuson,
wife of Edw. T. esq. justly esteemed.—At
Bathwick, in Villa-place, Mrs. Lowcock,
regretted.—At Kilmersden, Mrs. J. West.

DORSETSHIRE.

The magistrates, and some of the princi-
pal inhabitants of Shaftesbury, lately made
a collection from door to door, for the pur-
pose of employing the labouring poor.

Over-Compton-mills, near Sherborne, were lately destroyed by fire; it is conjectured to have been done by an incendiary.

Married.] W. J. L. Perham, esq. of Woodhouse, to Miss Sarah Spear, of Mounckton-up-Winborne.—Mr. Roberts, of Burnham, to Miss Pope, of Weymouth.

Died.] At Weymouth, Mrs. Gahagan, widow of Edward G. esq.

At Poole, William Budden, esq.

At West Lulworth, Mrs. Elizabeth Newton, of Salisbury.—At Longfield, Eliza, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Harris.—At Chettle, Mr. Dolling, inoculator.

DEVONSHIRE.

A fund has been established at Exeter for the relief of the poor.

An alarming fire lately broke out in a court near the paper-mills in Moreton-hampstead, and destroyed three dwelling-houses, the Wesleyan meeting-house, a barn, stable, several workshops, &c.

An experiment is about to be made at Plymouth, by sinking ships, as a preventive of the dry-rot.

Married.] Mr. G. C. Richardson, of Exeter, to Miss Jane Gore, of London.—Mr. W. Thomas, to Miss E. Courtes, of Plymouth Dock.—Mr. H. Whimble, to Miss N. Abrahams, both of Barnstaple.—Major H. B. Harris, of Radford, to Miss Anne Bultell, of Bellevue.—Capt. Fox, of the 30th regt. of foot, to Miss M. Upham, of Offwell.—Mr. Joseph Bragg, of Sandford, to Miss Tuckitt, of Stockleigh.—T. Rowe, esq. purser R.N. to Miss E. Mudge, of Highweek.—William P. Smith, esq. of Ide, to Mrs. Mary Peake, widow of Capt. P.

Died.] At Exeter, in Summerland-place, William Cooper, esq.—80, Mr. George Bennett, highly esteemed.—Mrs. R. Batstone.—84, the Rev. Jas. Newcombe, one of the Priest Vicars of the Cathedral. This highly respected gentleman was admitted a chorister in 1743, and has ever since remained a member of this Church, and seen a succession of eight Bishops to the See.—52, Mrs. Ann Spark.—At Warkleigh, Miss Ann Skinner.

At Exmouth, 50, Mr. R. Wyer, deservedly respected.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Miller, wife of T. M. esq. much and justly lamented.

CORNWALL.

The model of a very ingenious engine for raising water, extinguishing fires, &c. was lately exhibited for the inspection of the engineers and mine agents at the Ticketing Meeting at Redruth: its advantages are, that, the motion being rotary, it will raise water in a constant stream, and it requires less than half the fuel consumed by a steam-engine.

A new light on Penzance-pier is intended to show the light only whilst there is nine feet water within the pier.

Married.] At Falmouth, Capt. Brown, to Miss Louisa Tippet.—Mr. Brendon, of Callington, to Miss Brendon, of Werrington.—At Maker-church, Lieut. John Finimore, to Mrs. Mayne.—Mr. Rich. Bligh, to Miss Sloggett, both of Bodmin.

Died.] At Trebaverne, Josias Cooke, esq. one of the principals of Treskerby Mine.—At Hayle-copper House, 54, Mr. Arndel Pryor.

WALES.

A meeting of the principal inhabitants of Swansea has lately been held, and a subscription entered into, for the poor.

Married.] T. Phillips, esq. to Miss Marg Havad, both of Milford.—At Pembroke, Capt. Morgan, of the E. I. Co.'s service, to Miss Mary Jones, of Hodgeston.—Lieut. Andrew Kennedy, R.N. to Miss Mary Pinnock, of Pope-hill, Haverfordwest.—The Rev. J. Hughes, of Llangoed, to Miss Marg. Roberts, of Dolgelly.

Died.] At Swansea, 24, the Rev. W. S. Davids, of Gower.

At Haverfordwest, 42, Mrs. Martin, widow of John M. esq. justly lamented.—Miss Mary Roch, of Butter-hill.

At Bangor, Mrs. Jones, widow of Hugh J. esq.—At the Hall, Baglan, T. Jones, esq.—At Ty Coch, 86, John Hughes, esq.—At Cerriglwydyon, Edw. Edwards, esq. high sheriff of Denbighshire.—At Gwyrclas, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of R. L. esq.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Supplementary Number will appear on the 30th of January, and be delivered with the next Magazine.

At this season, we calculate, as usual, on additions to the numbers of our Subscribers. The variety and importance of our Communications best bespeak the healthy condition of our Work. Increased circulation, and increased worth in a Periodical Publication, are necessarily reciprocal.

We thank the President and Committee of the H. C. S. Society, for their liberal regard to our interests, but we cannot suffer them to enter into any contest with ignoble and unworthy competitors.

Interesting Communications reached us too late, from Sir John Sinclair; Mr. Playfair; Mr. Lancaster; Mr. G. Clarke; J. K.; G. Davies; J. F.; T. B.; T. Bakewell; T. H.; J. Randall; S. Whitchurch; W. M. Anderson; S. A. S.; J. B. B.; B. Hanbury; T. Hall; &c. &c.

The Continuation of the new Article BIOGRAPHIANA will be found among the most interesting in our Pages.

The example set by certain Parisian Literati, of making our Miscellany the medium of their Literary Correspondence, will, we have reason to believe, be followed by the Literati of other Foreign Countries; and we trust our English Correspondents will not be jealous of the hospitable reception which we shall never fail to give to Illustrations Foreigners who thus seek an asylum in the Free Press of England.

The Author of the Morning's Walk to New purposes to commence a Series of Visits to the Prisons, Workhouses, and Hospitals of the Metropolis, reports of which will appear from time to time in this Miscellany.

ERRATUM.—At page 512, col. 1, six lines from bottom, for "Burke" read "Barré."

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER
TO THE FORTY-SECOND VOLUME OF THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 293. JANUARY 30, 1817.

[Price 2s.]

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE
Fourth and Fifth Editions
OF THE

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA.

Quarto, 1l. 5s. per Part.

[The ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has conferred as much honour on the literature of Scotland, as the great Parisian Encyclopædia on the literature of France. Both paved the way for a new race of books,—the one in shape, and the other in title. London had its various Dictionaries of Arts and Sciences; but these have since, in imitation of the great Scottish work, been converted, from unwieldy folios, into elegant quartos, and the old title has been changed, *à-la-mode Française*, into that of Cyclopædia and Encyclopædia. Perhaps no work of its bulk and price ever attained so extensive a circulation as the Encyclopædia Britannica. It is well known that the first enlarged edition made the fortunes of all concerned in it; and that its treatises were received as elementary systems of most popular subjects of study. It became, in truth, a species of itinerant University, reflecting the true picture of the state of knowledge among the laborious professors of the most enlightened University in the world. It was accordingly received every where as a book of authority, and so numerous are the reading public, to which such a work was especially addressed, that not less than thirty thousand copies have, within as many years, been distributed through the civilized world. The rival spirit of enterprise which, fortunately for the public, animates the great publishing booksellers of the first and second capitals of the empire, and which we are sorry to observe is so dormant in the third capital, led the opulent proprietors of Dr. Rees' edition of Chambers to determine on a parallel to the great Scottish work, by republishing it in quarto; and, though this vast undertaking exceeds in bulk and brilliancy the northern work as much as London exceeds Edinburgh, yet there is in the Scottish series a tried degree of merit, and a compactness of size and price,

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which will long entitle it to the preference of numerous purchasers. To secure this preference, and confer on the *Encyclopædia Britannica* recommendations all its own, the proprietors have determined to print a Supplement to their last or fifth Edition, consisting partly of new and improved articles, which the progress of discovery and experiment rendered necessary; and partly of brief histories of the respective branches of knowledge, rendered luminous and interesting by the known ability of the authors engaged to write them. Portions of two of these histories have appeared; one by PROFESSOR DUGALD STEWART, on his well-known subject, *the Human Mind*; and the other by PROFESSOR JOHN PLAYFAIR, as justly celebrated for his intellectual energies in *the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy*. From the first parts of the Histories of these distinguished writers we have selected various passages, not only as specimens of superior composition, but of original views on subjects so often discussed. The works at large will recommend themselves to the attention of the public, and, when the continuations to the present time have appeared, we shall hasten, in like manner, to gratify our readers by specimens, which are likely to prove at least as original and interesting.]

PROFESSOR STEWART'S *History of the Progress of Metaphysical, Ethical, and Political Philosophy, since the revival of Letters in Europe.*

MACHIAVELL.

IN the mean time, a powerful obstacle to the progress of practical morality and of sound policy, was superadded to those previously existing in Catholic countries, by the rapid growth and extensive influence of the Machiavellian school. The founder of this new sect (or, to speak more correctly, the systematizer and apostle of its doctrine) was born as early as 1469, that is, about ten years before Luther; and, like that reformer, acquired, by the commanding superiority of his genius, an astonishing ascendant (though of a very different nature) over the minds of his followers. No writer, certainly, either in ancient or in modern

times, has ever united, in a more remarkable degree, a greater variety of the most dissimilar and seemingly the most discordant gifts and attainments;—a profound acquaintance with all those arts of dissimulation and intrigue, which, in the petty cabinets of Italy, were then universally confounded with political wisdom;—an imagination familiarised to the cool contemplation of whatever is perfidious or atrocious in the history of conspirators and of tyrants;—combined with a graphical skill in holding up to laughter the comparatively harmless follies of ordinary life. His dramatic humour has been often compared to that of Moliere; but it resembles it rather in comic force, than in benevolent gaiety, or in chastened morality. Such as it is, however, it forms an extraordinary contrast to that strength of intellectual character, which, in one page, reminds us of the deep sense of Tacitus, and, in the next, of the dark and infernal policy of Cæsar Borgia. To all this must be superadded a purity of taste, which has enabled him, as an historian, to rival the severe simplicity of the Grecian masters; and a sagacity in combining historical facts, which was afterwards to afford lights to the school of Montesquieu.

Eminent, however, as the talents of Machiavel unquestionably were, he cannot be numbered among the benefactors of mankind. In none of his writings does he exhibit any marks of that lively sympathy with the fortunes of the human race, or of that warm zeal for the interests of truth and justice, without the guidance of which the highest mental endowments, when applied to moral or to political researches, are in perpetual danger of mistaking their way. What is still more remarkable, he seems to have been altogether blind to the mighty changes in human affairs, which, in consequence of the recent invention of printing, were about to result from the progress of Reason and the diffusion of Knowledge. Through the whole of his "Prince" (the most noted as well as one of the latest of his publications), he proceeds on the supposition that the sovereign has no other object in governing but his own advantage; the very circumstance which, in the judgment of Aristotle, constitutes the essence of the worst species of tyranny. He assumes also the possibility of retaining mankind in perpetual bondage by the old policy of the *double doctrine*; or, in other words, by enlightening the few and hoodwinking the many;—a policy less or more prac-

tised by statesmen in all ages and countries; but which (wherever the freedom of the press is respected) cannot fail, by the insult it offers to the discernment of the multitude, to increase the insecurity of those who have the weakness to employ it. It has been contended, indeed, by some of Machiavel's apologists, that his real object in unfolding and systematising the mysteries of *King-craft*, was to point out indirectly to the governed the means by which the encroachments of their rulers might be most effectually resisted; and, at the same time, to satirise, under the ironical mask of loyal and courtly admonition, the characteristic vices of princes. But, although this hypothesis has been sanctioned by several distinguished names, and derives some verisimilitude from various incidents in the author's life, it will be found, on examination, quite untenable, and accordingly it is now, I believe, very generally rejected. One thing is certain, that, if such were actually Machiavel's views, they were much too refined for the capacity of his royal pupils. By many of these his book has been adopted as a manual for daily use; but I have never heard of a single instance in which it has been regarded by this class of students as a disguised panegyric upon liberty and virtue. The question concerning the *motives* of the author is surely of little moment, when experience has enabled us to pronounce so decidedly on the practical *effects* of his precepts.

LORD BACON.

The merits of Bacon, as the father of Experimental Philosophy, are so universally acknowledged, that it would be superfluous to touch upon them here. The lights which he has struck out in the various branches of the Philosophy of Mind, have been much less attended to; although the whole scope and tenor of his speculations shew that to *this* study his genius was far more strongly and happily turned, than to that of the Material World. It was not, as some seem to have imagined, by sagacious anticipations of particular discoveries afterwards to be made in physics, that his writings have had so powerful an influence in accelerating the advancement of that science. In the extent and accuracy of his physical knowledge, he was far inferior to many of his predecessors; but he surpassed them all in his knowledge of the laws, the resources, and the limits of the human understanding. The sanguine expectations with which he looked forwards to the future, were founded solely on

en his confidence in the untried *capacities of the mind*; and on a conviction of the possibility of invigorating and guiding, by means of logical rules, those faculties which, in all our researches after truth, are the organs or instruments to be employed. "Such rules," as he himself has observed, "do in some sort equal men's wits, and leave no great advantage or pre-eminence to the perfect and excellent motions of the spirit. To draw a straight line, or to describe a circle, by aim of hand only, there must be a great difference between an unsteady and unpractised hand, and a steady and practised; but to do it by rule or compass it is much alike."

Nor is it merely as a logician that Bacon is entitled to notice on the present occasion. It would be difficult to name another writer, prior to Locke, whose works are enriched with so many just observations on the intellectual phenomena. Among these, the most valuable relate to the laws of Memory and of Imagination; the latter of which subjects he seems to have studied with peculiar care. In one short but beautiful paragraph concerning *Poetry* (under which title may be comprehended all the various creations of this faculty), he has exhausted every thing that philosophy and good sense have yet had to offer on what has been since called the *beau idéal*; a topic which has furnished occasion to so many over-refinements among the French critics, and to so much extravagance and mysticism in the *cloud-capt metaphysics* of the new German school. In considering imagination as connected with the nervous system, more particularly as connected with that species of sympathy to which medical writers have given the name of imitation, he has suggested some very important hints, which none of his successors have hitherto prosecuted; and has, at the same time, left an example of cautious inquiry, worthy to be studied by all who may attempt to investigate the laws regulating the union between Mind and Body. His illustration of the different classes of prejudices incident to human nature is, in point of practical utility, at least equal to any thing on that head to be found in Locke; of whom it is impossible to forbear remarking, as a circumstance not easily explicable, that he should have resumed this important discussion, without once mentioning the name of his great predecessor. The chief improvement made by Locke, in the farther prosecution of the argument,

is the application of Hobbes's theory of association, to explain in what manner these prejudices are originally generated.

In Bacon's scattered hints on topics connected with the Philosophy of the Mind, strictly so called, nothing is more remarkable than the precise and just ideas they display of the proper aim of this science. He had manifestly reflected much and successfully on the operations of his own understanding, and had studied with uncommon sagacity the intellectual characters of others. Of the reflections and observations on both subjects he has recorded many important results; and has in general stated them without the slightest reference to any philosophical theory concerning their causes, or to any analogical explanations founded on the caprices of metaphorical language. If, on some occasions, he assumes the existence of *animal spirits*, as the medium of communication between Soul and Body, it must be remembered that this was then the universal belief of the learned; and that it was, at a much later period, not less confidently avowed by Locke. Nor ought it to be overlooked (I mention it to the credit of both authors), that in such instances the *fact* is commonly so stated as to render it easy for the reader to detach it from the *theory*. As to the scholastic questions concerning the nature and essence of mind,—whether it be extended or unextended? whether it have any relation to space or to time? or whether (as was contended by others) it exist in *every ubi*, but in *no place*?—Bacon has uniformly passed them over with silent contempt; and has probably contributed not less effectually to bring them into general discredit, by this indirect intimation of his own opinion, than if he had descended to the ungrateful task of exposing their absurdity.

HOBBS.

"The philosopher of Malmesbury," says Dr. Warburton, "was the terror of the last age, as Tindall and Collins are of this. The press sweat with controversy, and every young churchman militant would try his arms in thundering on Hobbes's steel cap." Nor was the opposition to Hobbes confined to the clerical order, or to the controversialists of his own times. The most eminent moralists and politicians of the eighteenth century may be ranked in the number of his antagonists; and, even at the present moment, scarcely does there appear a new publication on Ethics or Jurispru-

dence, where a refutation of Hobbism is not to be found.

The fundamental doctrines inculcated in the political works of Hobbes are contained in the following propositions. I recapitulate them here, not on their own account, but to prepare the way for some remarks which I mean afterwards to offer on the coincidence between the principles of Hobbes and those of Locke. In their practical conclusions, indeed, with respect to the rights and duties of citizens, the two writers differ widely; but it is curious to observe how very nearly they set out from the same hypothetical assumptions.

All men are by nature equal; and, prior to government, they had all an equal right to enjoy the good things of this world. Man, too, is (according to Hobbes) by nature a solitary and purely selfish animal; the social union being entirely an interested league, suggested by prudential views of personal advantage. The necessary consequence is, that a state of nature must be a state of perpetual warfare, in which no individual has any other means of safety than his own strength or ingenuity; and in which there is no room for regular industry, because no secure enjoyment of its fruits. In confirmation of this view of the origin of society, Hobbes appeals to facts falling daily within the circle of our own experience. "Does not a man," he asks, "when taking a journey, arm himself, and seek to go well accompanied? When going to sleep, does he not lock his doors! Nay, even in his own house, does he not lock his chests? Does he not *there* as much accuse mankind by his actions, as I do by my words?" An additional argument to the same purpose may, according to some later Hobbists, be derived from the instinctive aversion of infants for strangers, and from the apprehension which (it is alleged) every person feels when he hears the tread of an unknown foot in the dark.

For the sake of peace and security, it is necessary that each individual should surrender a part of his natural right, and be contented with such a share of liberty as he is willing to allow to others; or, to use Hobbes's own language, "every man must divest himself of the right he has to all things by nature; the right of all men to all things being in effect no better than if no man had a right to any thing." In consequence of this transference of natural rights to an individual, or to a body of individuals, the multitude become one person, under the name of a

State or Republic, by which person the common will and power are exercised for the common defence. The ruling power cannot be withdrawn from those to whom it has been committed; nor can they be punished for misgovernment. The interpretation of the laws is to be sought, not from the comments of philosophers, but from the authority of the ruler; otherwise society would be every moment in danger of resolving itself into the discordant elements of which it was at first composed. The will of the magistrate, therefore, is to be regarded as the ultimate standard of right and wrong, and his voice to be listened to by every citizen as the voice of conscience.

Not many years afterwards, Hobbes pushed the argument for the absolute power of princes still further, in a work to which he gave the name of "*Leviathan*." Under this appellation he means the body politic; insinuating that man is an untameable beast of prey, and that government is the strong chain by which he is kept from mischief. The fundamental principles here maintained are the same as in the book "*De Cive*;" but, as it inveighs more particularly against ecclesiastical tyranny, with the view of subjecting the consciences of men to the civil authority, it lost the author the favour of some powerful protectors he had hitherto enjoyed among the English divines who attended Charles II. in France; and he even found it convenient to quit that kingdom, and to return to England, where Cromwell (to whose government his political tenets were now as favourable as they were meant to be to the royal claims) suffered him to remain unmolested. The same circumstances operated to his disadvantage after the Restoration, and obliged the king, who always retained for him a very strong attachment, to confer his marks of favour on him with the utmost reserve and circumspection.

DESCARTES.

It has been repeatedly asserted by the Materialists of the last century, that Descartes was the first metaphysician by whom the pure immateriality of the human soul was taught; and that the ancient philosophers, as well as the schoolmen, went no farther than to consider *mind* as the result of a material organization, in which the constituent elements approached to evanescence, in point of subtlety. Both of these propositions I conceive to be totally unfounded. That many of the schoolmen, and that the wisest of the ancient philosophers, when they

they described the mind as a *spirit*, or as a *spark of celestial fire*, employed these expressions, *not* with any intention to materialize its essence, but merely from want of more unexceptionable language, might be shewn with demonstrative evidence, if this were the proper place for entering into the discussion. But what is of more importance to be attended to, on the present occasion, is the effect of Descartes' writings in disentangling the *logical principle* above mentioned, from the scholastic question about the nature of *mind*, as contradistinguished from *matter*. It were indeed to be wished that he had perceived still more clearly and steadily the essential importance of keeping this distinction constantly in view; but he had at least the merit of illustrating, by his own example, in a far greater degree than any of his predecessors, the possibility of studying the mental phenomena, without reference to any facts but those which rest on the evidence of consciousness. The metaphysical question about the *nature* of mind he seems to have considered as a problem, the solution of which was an easy corollary from these *facts*, if distinctly apprehended; but still as a problem, whereof it is possible that different views might be taken by those who agreed in opinion, as far as *facts* alone were concerned. Of this a very remarkable example has since occurred in the case of Mr. Locke, who, although he has been at great pains to shew that the power of *reflection* bears the same relation to the study of the mental phenomena which the power of *observation* bears to the study of the material world, appears, nevertheless, to have been far less decided than Descartes with respect to the essential distinction between Mind and Matter; and has even gone so far as to hazard the unguarded proposition, that there is no absurdity in supposing the Deity to have superadded to the other qualities of matter the *power of thinking*. His scepticism, however, on this point did not prevent his good sense from perceiving, with the most complete conviction, the indispensable necessity of abstracting from the analogy of matter, in studying the laws of our intellectual frame.

Among the various articles of common belief which Descartes proposed to subject to a severe scrutiny, he enumerates, particularly, the conclusiveness of mathematical demonstration; the existence of God; the existence of the material world; and even the existence of his own

body. The only thing that appeared to him certain and incontrovertible, was his own existence; by which, he repeatedly reminds us, we are to understand merely the existence of his mind, abstracted from all consideration of the material organs connected with it. About every other proposition, he conceived, that doubts might reasonably be entertained; but to suppose the non-existence of that which thinks, at the very moment it is conscious of thinking, appeared to him a contradiction in terms. From this single postulatam, accordingly, he took his departure; resolved to admit nothing as a philosophical truth, which could not be deduced from it by a chain of logical reasoning.

Having first satisfied himself of his own existence, his next step was to inquire how far his perceptive and intellectual faculties were entitled to credit. For this purpose, he begins with offering a proof of the existence and attributes of God;—truths which he conceived to be necessarily involved in the idea he was able to form of a perfect, self-existent, and eternal being. His reasonings on this point it would be useless to state. It is sufficient to observe, that they led him to conclude that God cannot possibly be supposed to deceive his creatures; and, therefore, that the intimations of our senses, and the decisions of our reason, are to be trusted to with entire confidence, whenever they afford us clear and distinct ideas of their respective objects.

As Descartes conceived the existence of God (next to the existence of his own mind) to be the most indisputable of all truths, and rested his confidence in the conclusions of human reason entirely on his faith in the divine veracity, it is not surprising that he should have rejected the argument from *final causes*, as superfluous and unsatisfactory. To have availed himself of its assistance, would not only have betrayed a want of confidence in what he professed to regard as much more certain than any mathematical theorem; but would obviously have exposed him to the charge of first appealing to the divine attributes in proof of the authority of his faculties, and afterwards of appealing to these faculties in proof of the existence of God.

Among the principal articles of the Cartesian philosophy, which are now incorporated with our prevailing and most accredited doctrines, the following seem to me to be chiefly entitled to notice!

1. His luminous exposition of the common

common logical error of attempting to define words which express notions too simple to admit of analysis. Mr. Locke claims this improvement as entirely his own; but the merit of it unquestionably belongs to Descartes, although it must be owned that he has not always sufficiently attended to it in his own researches.

2. His observations on the different classes of our prejudices; particularly on the errors to which we are liable in consequence of a careless use of language as the instrument of thought. The greater part of these observations, if not the whole, had been previously hinted at by Bacon; but they are expressed by Descartes with greater precision and simplicity, and in a style better adapted to the taste of the present age.

3. The paramount and indisputable authority which, in all our reasonings concerning the human mind, he ascribes to the evidence of consciousness. Of this logical principle he has availed himself, with irresistible force, in refuting the scholastic sophisms against the liberty of human actions, drawn from the prescience of the Deity, and other considerations of a theological nature.

4. The most important, however, of all his improvements in metaphysics, is the distinction which he has so clearly and so strongly drawn between the *primary* and the *secondary* qualities of matter. This distinction was not unknown to some of the ancient schools of philosophy in Greece; but it was afterwards rejected by Aristotle, and by the schoolmen; and it was reserved for Descartes to place it in such a light as (with the exception of a very few sceptical or rather paradoxical theorists) to unite the opinions of all succeeding inquirers. For this step, so apparently easy, but so momentous in its consequences, Descartes was not indebted to any long or difficult processes of reasoning; but to those habits of accurate and patient attention to the operations of his own mind, which, from his early years, it was the great business of his life to cultivate. It may be proper to add, that the epithets *primary* and *secondary*, now universally employed to mark the distinction in question, were first introduced by Locke; a circumstance which may have contributed to throw into the shade the merits of those enquirers who had previously struck into the same path.

The hypothesis of Descartes, which assigns to the soul for its principal seat

the *pineal gland* or *conarion*, is known to every one who has perused the "Alma" of Prior. It is not, perhaps, equally known that the circumstance which determined him to fix on this particular spot, was the very plausible consideration that, among the different parts of the brain, this was the only one he could find, which, being single and central, was fitted for the habitation of a being, of which he conceived unity and indivisibility to be essential and obvious attributes. In what manner the *animal spirits*, by their motions forwards and backwards in the nervous tubes, keep up the communication between this gland and the different parts of the body, so as to produce the phenomena of perception, memory, imagination, and muscular motion, he has attempted particularly to explain; describing the processes by which these various effects are accomplished, with as decisive a tone of authority as if he had been demonstrating experimentally the circulation of the blood. How curious to meet with such speculations in the works of the same philosopher who had so clearly perceived the necessity, in studying the laws of Mind, of abstracting entirely from the analogies of Matter; and who, at the outset of his inquiries, had carried his scepticism so far as to require a proof even of the existence of his own body! To those, however, who reflect with attention on the method adopted by Descartes, this inconsistency will not appear so inexplicable as at first sight may be imagined; inasmuch as the same scepticism which led him to suspend his faith in his intellectual faculties till he had once proved to his satisfaction, from the necessary veracity of God, that these faculties were to be regarded as the divine oracles, prepared him, in all the subsequent steps of his progress, to listen to the suggestions of his own fallible judgment with more than common credulity and confidence.

GASSENDI.

Among the opponents of Descartes, Gassendi was one of the earliest, and by far the most formidable. No two philosophers were ever more strongly contrasted, both in point of talents and of temper; the former as far superior to the latter in originality of genius—in powers of concentrated attention to the phenomena of the internal world—in classical taste—in moral sensibility, and in all the rarer gifts of the mind, as he fell short of him in erudition—in industry as a book-maker—in the justness of his logical views, so far as the phenomena of

the material universe are concerned—and, in general, in those literary qualities and attainments, of which the greater bulk of mankind either are, or think themselves, best qualified to form an estimate. The reputation of Gassendi, accordingly, seems to have been at its height in his own lifetime; that of Descartes made but little progress till a considerable time after his death.

The partiality of Gassendi for the Epicurean physics, if not originally imbibed from Bacon, must have been powerfully encouraged by the favourable terms in which he always mentions the Atomic or Corpuscular theory. In its conformity to that luminous simplicity which everywhere characterizes the operations of nature, this theory certainly possesses a decided superiority over all the other conjectures of the ancient philosophers concerning the material universe; and it reflects no small honour on the sagacity both of Bacon and of Gassendi, to have perceived so clearly the strong analogical presumption which this conformity afforded in its favour, prior to the unexpected lustré thrown upon it by the researches of the Newtonian school. With all his admiration, however, of the Epicurean physics, Bacon no-where shews the slightest leaning towards the metaphysical or ethical doctrines of the same sect; but, on the contrary, considered (and, I apprehend, rightly considered) the atomic theory as incomparably more hostile to atheism, than the hypothesis of four mutable elements, and of one immutable fifth essence. In this last opinion there is every reason to believe that Gassendi fully concurred, more especially as he was a zealous advocate for the investigation of final causes, even in inquiries strictly physical. At the same time, it cannot be denied that, on many questions, both of Metaphysics and of Ethics, this very learned theologian (one of the most orthodox, *professedly*, of whom the Catholic church has to boast), carried his veneration for the authority of Epicurus to a degree bordering on weakness and servility; and although, on such occasions, he is at the utmost pains to guard his readers against the dangerous conclusions commonly ascribed to his master, he has nevertheless retained more than enough of his system to give a plausible colour to a very general suspicion, that he secretly adopted more of it than he chose to avow.

As Gassendi's attachment to the physical doctrines of Epicurus predisposed him to give an easier reception than he

might otherwise have done to his opinions in Metaphysics and in Ethics, so his unqualified contempt for the hypothesis of the Vortices seems to have created in his mind an undue prejudice against the speculations of Descartes on all other subjects. His objections to the argument by which Descartes has so triumphantly established the distinction between Mind and Matter, as separate and heterogeneous objects of human knowledge, must now appear, to every person capable of forming a judgment upon the question, altogether frivolous and puerile; amounting to nothing more than this, that all our knowledge is received by the channel of the external senses,—insomuch, that there is not a single object of the understanding which may not be ultimately analyzed into *sensible images*; and, of consequence, that when Descartes proposed to abstract from these images in studying the mind, he rejected the only materials out of which it is possible for our faculties to rear any superstructure. The sum of the whole matter is (to use his own language), that—“there is no real distinction between *imagination* and *intellection*;” meaning, by the former of these words, the power which the mind possesses of representing to itself the material objects and qualities it has previously perceived. It is evident that this conclusion coincides exactly with the tenets inculcated in England at the same period by his friend Hobbes, as well as with those revived at a latter period by Diderot, Horne Tooke, and many other writers, both French and English, who, while they were only repeating the exploded dogmas of Epicurus, fancied they were pursuing, with miraculous success, the new path struck out by the genius of Locke.

MALEBRANCHE.

About twenty years after the death of Gassendi (who did not long survive Descartes), Malebranche entered upon his philosophical career. The earlier part of his life had, by the advice of some of his preceptors, been devoted to the study of ecclesiastical history and of the learned languages; for neither of which pursuits does he seem to have felt that marked predilection which afforded any promise of future eminence. At length, in the twenty-fifth year of his age, he accidentally met with Descartes' “Treatise on Man,” which opened to him at once a new world, and awakened to him a consciousness of powers, till then unsuspected either by himself or by others.

Fontenelle has given a lively picture of the enthusiastic ardour with which Malebranche first read this performance, and describes its effects on his nervous system as sometimes so great, that he was forced to lay aside the book till the palpitation of his heart had subsided.

It was only ten years after this occurrence when he published "The Search after Truth," a work which, whatever judgment may now be passed on its philosophical merits, will always form an interesting study to readers of taste, and a useful one to students of human nature. Few books can be mentioned, combining in so great a degree, the utmost depth and abstraction of thought, with the most pleasing sallies of imagination and eloquence; and none where they who delight in the observation of intellectual character may find more ample illustrations, both of the strength and weakness of the human understanding. It is a singular feature in the history of Malebranche, that, notwithstanding the poetical colouring which adds so much animation and grace to his style, he never could read, without disgust, a page of the finest verses; and that, although Imagination was manifestly the predominant ingredient in the composition of his own genius, the most elaborate passages in his works are those where he inveighs against this treacherous faculty, as the prolific parent of our most fatal delusions.

When Malebranche touches on questions not positively decided by the church, he exhibits a remarkable boldness and freedom of inquiry; setting at nought those human authorities which have so much weight with men of unenlightened erudition, and sturdily opposing his own reason to the most inveterate prejudices of his age. His disbelief in the reality of sorcery, which, although cautiously expressed, seems to have been complete, affords a decisive proof of the soundness of his judgment, where he conceived himself to have any latitude in exercising it.

Another feature in the intellectual character of Malebranche, presenting an unexpected contrast to his powers of abstract meditation, is the attentive and discriminating eye with which he appears to have surveyed the habits and manners of the comparatively little circle around him; and the delicate yet expressive touches with which he has marked and defined some of the nicest shades and varieties of genius. To this branch of the Philosophy of Mind, not certainly

the least important and interesting, he has contributed a greater number of original remarks than Locke himself, since whose time, with the single exception of Helvetius, hardly any attention has been paid to it, either by French or English metaphysicians. The same practical knowledge of the human understanding, modified and diversified, as we every where see it, by education and external circumstances, is occasionally discovered by his very able antagonist Arnauld; affording, in both cases, a satisfactory proof that the narrow field of experience may disclose to a superior mind those refined and comprehensive results, which common observers are forced to collect from an extensive and varied commerce with the world.

That we are completely ignorant of the manner in which physical causes and effects are connected, and that all our knowledge concerning them amounts merely to a perception of *constant conjunction*, had been before remarked by Hobbes, and more fully shown by Glanville in his "Scep̄sis Scientifica." Malebranche, however, has treated the same argument much more profoundly and ably than any of his predecessors, and has, indeed, anticipated Hume in some of the most ingenious reasonings contained in his *Essay on Necessary Connexion*. From these data, it was not unnatural for his pious mind to conclude that what are commonly called *second causes* have no existence; and that the Divine power, incessantly and universally exerted, is, in truth, the connecting link of all the phenomena of nature. It is obvious that, in this conclusion, he went further than his premises warranted; for, although no necessary connections among physical events can be traced by our faculties, it does not therefore follow that such connections are impossible. The only sound inference was, that the laws of nature are to be discovered, not, as the ancients supposed, by *a priori* reasonings from causes to effects, but by experience and observation. It is but justice to Malebranche to own, that he was one of the first who placed in a just and strong light this fundamental principle of the inductive logic.

From the theory of *occasional causes*, it is easy to trace the process which led Malebranche to conclude, *that we see all things in God*. The same arguments which convinced him that the Deity carries into execution every *volition* of the mind, in the movements of the body, could

could not fail to suggest, as a farther consequence, that every perception of the mind is the immediate effect of the divine illumination. As to the manner in which this illumination is accomplished, the extraordinary hypothesis adopted by Malebranche was forced upon him by the opinion then universally held, that the immediate objects of our perceptions are not things external, but their ideas or images. The only possible expedient for reconciling these two articles of his creed, was to transfer the seat of our ideas from our own minds to that of the Creator.

BISHOP BERKELEY.

From the indissoluble union between the notions of colour and of extension; Dr. Berkeley has drawn a curious and, in my opinion, most illogical argument in favour of his scheme of idealism; which, as it may throw some additional light on the phenomena in question, I shall transcribe in his own words.

"Perhaps, upon a strict inquiry, we shall not find that even those who from their birth have grown up in a continued habit of seeing, are still irrevocably prejudiced on the other side, to wit, in thinking what they see to be at a distance from them. For, at this time, it seems agreed on all hands; that colours, which are the proper and immediate objects of sight, are not without the mind. But then, it will be said, by sight we have also the ideas of extension, and figure, and motion; all which may well be thought *without*, and at some distance from the mind, though colour should not. In answer to this, I appeal to any man's experience, whether the visible extension of any object doth not appear *as near* to him as the colour of that object; nay, whether they do not both seem to be in the same place. Is not the extension we see coloured; and is it possible for us, so much as in thought, to separate and abstract colour from extension? Now, where the extension is, there surely is the figure, and there the motion too. I speak of those which are perceived by sight."

Among the multitude of arguments advanced by Berkeley in support of his favourite theory, I do not recollect any that strikes me more with the appearance of a wilful sophism than the foregoing. It is difficult to conceive how so very acute a reasoner should not have perceived that his premises, in this instance, lead to a conclusion directly opposite to what he has drawn from them. Supposing all mankind to have an irre-

sistible conviction of the *outness* and distance of extension and figure, it is very easy to explain, from the association of ideas, and from our early habits of inattention to the phenomena of consciousness, how the sensations of colour should appear to the imagination to be transported out of the mind. But if, according to Berkeley's doctrines, the constitution of human nature leads men to believe that extension and figure, and every other quality of the material universe, exists only within themselves, whence the ideas of *external* and of *internal*; of *remote*, or of *near*? When Berkeley says, "I appeal to any man's experience, whether the visible extension of any object doth not appear *as near* to him as the colour of that object," how much more reasonable would it have been to have stated the indisputable fact, that the colour of the object appears *as remote* as its extension and figure? Nothing, in my opinion, can afford a more conclusive proof that the natural judgment of the mind is against the inference just quoted from Berkeley, than the problem of D'Alembert, which has given occasion to this discussion.

PROFESSOR PLAYFAIR'S *History of the Progress of Mathematical and Physical Science, since the Revival of Letters in Europe.*

GEOMETRICAL ANALYSIS.

Another great invention, the Geometrical Analysis, ascribed very generally to the Platonic school, but most successfully cultivated by Apollonius, is one of the most ingenious and beautiful contrivances in the mathematics. It is a method of discovering truth by reasoning concerning things unknown, or propositions merely supposed, as if the one were given, or the other were really true. A quantity that is unknown, is only to be found from the relations which it bears to quantities that are known. By reasoning on these relations, we come at last to some one so simple, that the thing sought is thereby determined. By this analytical process, therefore, the thing required is discovered, and we are at the same time put in possession of an instrument by which new truths may be found out, and which, when skill in using it has been acquired by practice, may be applied to an unlimited extent. A similar process enables us to discover the demonstrations of propositions, supposed to be true, or, if not true, to discover that they are false.

This method, to the consideration of which we shall again have an opportunity

of returning, was perhaps the most valuable part of the ancient mathematics, inasmuch as a method of discovering truth is more valuable than the truths it has already discovered. Unfortunately, however, the fragments containing this precious remnant had suffered more from the injuries of time than almost any other.

SIGNS PLUS AND MINUS.

The use of the signs *plus* and *minus* has given rise to some dispute. These signs were at first used the one to denote addition, the other subtraction, and for a long time were applied to no other purpose. But as, in the multiplication of a quantity, consisting of parts connected by those signs, into another quantity similarly composed, it was always found, and could be universally demonstrated, that, in uniting the particular products of which the total was made up, those of which both the factors had the sign *minus* before them, must be added into one sum with those of which all the factors had the sign *plus*; while those of which one of the factors had the sign *plus*, and the other the sign *minus*, must be subtracted from the same,—this general rule came to be more simply expressed by saying, that in multiplication like signs gave *plus*, and that unlike signs gave *minus*.

Hence the signs *plus* and *minus* were considered, not as merely denoting the relation of one quantity to another placed before it, but, by a kind of fiction, they were considered as denoting qualities inherent in the quantities to the names of which they were prefixed. This fiction was found extremely useful, and it was evident that no error could arise from it. It was necessary to have a rule for determining the sign belonging to a product, from the signs of the factors composing that product, independently of every other consideration; and this was precisely the purpose for which the above fiction was introduced. So necessary is this rule in the generalizations of algebra, that we meet with it, in Diophantus, notwithstanding the imperfection of the language he employed; for he states, that $\Delta\alpha\beta\gamma\delta$ into $\Delta\epsilon\zeta\eta$ gives $\Theta\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon\zeta\eta$, &c. The reduction, therefore, of the operations on quantity to an arithmetical form, necessarily involves this use of the signs *plus* or *minus*; that is, their application to denote something like absolute qualities in the objects they collect together. The attempts to free algebra from this use of the signs have of course failed, and must ever do so, if we would preserve to that science the extent and facility of its operations.

Even the most scrupulous purist in mathematical language must admit, that no real error is ever introduced by employing the signs in this most abstract sense. If the equation $x^3+px^2+qx+r=0$, he said to have one positive and two negative roots, this is certainly an exceptionable application of the term *negative*, as any that can be proposed; yet, in reality, it means nothing but this intelligible and simple truth, that $x^3+px^2+qx+r=(x-a)(x+b)(x+c)$; or that the former of these quantities is produced by the multiplication of the three binomial factors, $x-a$, $x+b$, $x+c$. We might say the same nearly as to imaginary roots; they show that the simple factors cannot be found, but that the quadratic factors may be found; and they also point out the means of discovering them.

IGNORANCE OF THE ANCIENTS.

Though the phenomena of the material world could not but early excite the curiosity of a being who, like man, receives his strongest impressions from without, yet an accurate knowledge of those phenomena, and their laws, was not to be speedily acquired. The mere extent and variety of the objects were, indeed, such obstacles to that acquisition, as could not be surmounted but in the course of many ages. Man could not at first perceive from what point he must begin his inquiries, in what direction he must carry them on, or by what rules he must be guided. He was like a traveller going forth to explore a vast and unknown wilderness, in which a multitude of great and interesting objects presented themselves on every side, while there was no path for him to follow, no rule to direct his survey, and where the art of observing, and the instruments of observation, must equally be the work of his own invention. In these circumstances, the selection of the objects to be studied was the effect of instinct rather than of reason, or of the passions and emotions, more than of the understanding. When things new and unlike those which occurred in the course of every day's experience presented themselves, they excited wonder or surprise, and created an anxiety to discover some principle which might connect them with the appearances commonly observed. About these last, men felt no desire to be farther informed; but, when the common order of things was violated, and something new or singular was produced, they began to examine into the fact, and attempted to inquire into the cause. Nobody sought to know why a stone fell to the ground, why smoke ascended, or why the stars

revolved round the earth. But if a fiery meteor shot across the heavens,—if the flames of a volcano burst forth,—or if an earthquake shook the foundations of the world; terror and curiosity were both awakened; and, when the former emotion had subsided, the latter was sure to become active. Thus, to trace a resemblance between the events with which the observer was most familiar, and those to which he was less accustomed, and which had excited his wonder, was the first object of inquiry, and produced the first advances towards generalization and philosophy.

This principle, which it were easy to trace, from tribes the most rude and barbarous, to nations the most highly refined, was what yielded the first attempts toward classification and arrangement, and enabled man, out of individuals, subject to perpetual change, to form certain fixed and permanent objects of knowledge,—the species, genera, orders, and classes, into which he has distributed these individuals. By this effort of mental abstraction, he has created to himself a new and intellectual world, free from those changes and vicissitudes to which all material things are destined. This, too, is a work not peculiar to the philosopher, but, in a certain degree, is performed by every man who compares one thing with another, and who employs the terms of ordinary language.

Another great branch of knowledge is occupied, not about the mere arrangement and classification of objects, but about events or changes, the laws which those changes observe, and the causes by which they are produced. In a science, which treated of events and of change, the nature and properties of motion came of course to be studied, and the ancient philosophers naturally enough began their inquiries with the definition of motion, or the determination of that in which it consists. Aristotle's definition is highly characteristic of the vagueness and obscurity of his physical speculations. He calls motion "the act of a being in power, as far as in power,"—words to which it is impossible that any distinct idea can ever have been annexed.

When the laws of motion were unknown, the other parts of natural philosophy could make no great advances. Instead of conceiving that there resides in *body* a natural and universal tendency to persevere in the same state, whether of rest, or of motion, they believed that terrestrial bodies tended *naturally* either to fall so

the ground, or to ascend from it, till they attained their own place; but that, if they were impelled by an oblique force, then their motion became *unnatural* or *violent*, and tended continually to decay. With the heavenly bodies, again, the natural motion was circular and uniform, eternal in its course, but perpetually varying in its direction. Thus, by the distinction between natural and violent motion among the bodies of the earth, and the distinction between what we may call the laws of motion in terrestrial and celestial bodies, the ancients threw into all their reasonings upon this fundamental subject a confusion and perplexity, from which their philosophy never was delivered.

No information at all could be obtained in astronomy, without regular and assiduous observation, and without instruments capable of measuring angles, and of measuring time, either directly or indirectly. The steadiness and regularity of the celestial motions seemed to invite the most scrupulous attention. On the other hand, as terrestrial objects were always at hand, and spontaneously falling under men's view, it seemed unnecessary to take much trouble to become acquainted with them; and, as for applying measures, their irregularity appeared to render every idea of such proceeding nugatory. The Aristotelian philosophy particularly favoured this prejudice, by representing the earth, and all things on its surface, as full of irregularity and confusion, while the principles of heat and cold, dryness and moisture, were in a state of perpetual warfare. The unfortunate division of motion into natural and violent, and the distinction, still more unfortunate, between the properties of motion and of body, in the heavens and on the earth, prevented all intercourse between the astronomer and the naturalist, and all transference of the maxims of the one to the speculations of the other.

DOCTRINE OF GRAVITATION.

Plutarch considers the velocity of the moon's motion as the cause which prevents that body from falling to the earth, just as the motion of a stone in a sling prevents it from falling to the ground. The comparison is, in a certain degree, just; and clearly implies the notion of centrifugal force; and gravity may also be considered as pointed at for the cause which gives the moon a tendency to the earth. Here, therefore, a foundation was laid for the true philosophy of the celestial

celestial motions; but it was laid without effect. It was merely the conjecture of an ingenious mind, wandering through the regions of possibility, guided by no evidence, and having no principle which could give stability to its opinions. Democritus, and the authors of that physical system which Lucretius has so beautifully illustrated, were still more fortunate in some of their conjectures. They taught that the Milky Way is the light of a great number of small stars, very close to one another; a magnificent conception, which the latest improvements of the telescope have fully verified. Yet, as if to convince us that they derived this knowledge from no pure or certain source, the same philosophers maintained, that the sun and the moon are bodies no larger than they appear to us to be.

But, notwithstanding the above, and a few other splendid conceptions which shine through the obscurity of the ancient physics, the system, taken on the whole, was full of error and inconsistency. Truth and falsehood met almost on terms of equality; the former separated from its root, experience found no preference above the latter; to the latter, in fact, it was generally forced to give way, and the dominion of error was finally established.

LORD BACON.

Such were the speculations of Bacon, and the rules he laid down for the conduct of experimental inquiries, before any such inquiries had yet been instituted. The power and compass of a mind which could form such a plan beforehand, and trace not merely the outline, but many of the most minute ramifications, of sciences which did not yet exist, must be an object of admiration to all succeeding ages. He is destined, if, indeed, any thing in the world be so destined, to remain an *instantia singularis* among men; and, as he has had no rival in the times which are past, so is he likely to have none in those which are to come. Before any parallel to him can be found, not only must a man of the same talents be produced, but he must be placed in the same circumstances; the memory of his predecessor must be effaced, and the light of science, after being entirely extinguished, must be again beginning to revive. If a second Bacon is ever to arise, he must be ignorant of the first.

COPERNICUS.

In the list of distinguished astronomers, the name of Copernicus is pre-

sented, and stands at the head of those men, who, bursting the fetters of prejudice and authority, have established truth on the basis of experience and observation. He was born at Thorn in Prussia, in 1473; he studied at the university of Cracow, being intended at first for a physician, though he afterwards entered into the church. A decided taste for astronomy led him early to the study of the science in which he was destined to make such an entire revolution; and, as soon as he found himself fixed and independent, he became a diligent and careful observer.

It would be in the highest degree interesting to know by what steps he was led to conceive the bold system which removes the earth from the centre of the world, and ascribes to it a twofold motion. It is probable that the complication of so many epicycles and deferents as were necessary, merely to express the laws of the planetary motions, had induced him to think of all the possible suppositions which could be employed for the same purpose, in order to discover which of them was the simplest.

It appears extraordinary, that so natural a thought should have occurred, at so late a period, for the first, or nearly for the first time. We are assured, by Copernicus himself, that one of the first considerations which offered itself to his mind, was the effect produced by the motion of a spectator, in transferring that motion to the objects observed, but ascribing to it an opposite direction. From this principle it immediately followed, that the rotation of the earth on an axis, from west to east, would produce the apparent motion of the heavens in the direction from east to west.

In considering some of the objections which might be made to the system of the earth's motion, Copernicus reasons with great soundness, though he is not aware of the full force of his own argument. Ptolemy had alleged, that if the earth were to revolve on its axis, the violence of the motion would be sufficient to tear it in pieces, and to dissipate the parts. This argument, it is evident, proceeds on a confused notion of a centrifugal force, the effect of which the Egyptian astronomer overrated, as much as he undervalued the firmness and solidity of the earth. Why, says Copernicus, was he not more alarmed for the safety of the heavens, if the diurnal revolution be ascribed to them, as their motion must be more rapid, in proportion as their magni-

tude is greater? The argument here suggested, now that we know how to measure centrifugal force, and to compare it with others, carries demonstrative evidence with it, because that force, if the diurnal revolution were really performed by the heavens, would be such, as the forces which hold together the frame of the material world would be wholly unable to resist.

There are, however, in the reasonings of Copernicus, some unsound parts, which show, that the power of his genius was not able to dispel all the clouds which in that age hung over the human mind, and that the unfounded distinctions of the Aristotelian physics sometimes afforded arguments equally fallacious to him and to his adversaries. One of his most remarkable physical mistakes was his misconception with respect to the parallelism of the earth's axis; to account for which, he thought it necessary to assume, in addition to the earth's rotation on an axis, and revolution round the sun, the existence of a third motion altogether distinct from either of the others. In this he was mistaken; the axis naturally retains its parallelism, and it would require the action of a force to make it do otherwise. This, as Kepler afterwards remarked, is a consequence of the inertia of matter; and, for that reason, he very justly accused Copernicus of not being fully acquainted with his own riches.

The first edition of the *Astronomia Instaurata*, the publication of which was solicited by Cardinal Schoenberg, and the book itself dedicated to the Pope, appeared in 1543, a few days before the death of the author. Throughout the whole book, the new doctrine was advanced with great caution, as if from a presentiment of the opposition and injustice which it was one day to experience. At first, however, the system attracted little notice, and was rejected by the greater part even of astronomers. It lay fermenting in secret with other new discoveries for more than fifty years, till, by the exertions of Galileo, it was kindled into so bright a flame as to consume the philosophy of Aristotle, to alarm the hierarchy of Rome, and to threaten the existence of every opinion not founded on experience and observation.

DESCARTES.

Descartes flourished in the 17th century, and has the merit of being the first who undertook to give an explanation of the celestial motions, or who formed the great and philosophic conception of re-

ducing all the phenomena of the universe to the same law. The time was now arrived when, from the acknowledged assimilation of the planets to the earth, this might be undertaken with some reasonable prospect of success. No such attempt had hitherto been made, unless the crystalline spheres or homocentric orbs of the ancients are to be considered in that light. The conjectures of Kepler about a kind of animation, and of organic structure, which pervaded the planetary regions, were too vague and indefinite, and too little analogous to anything known on the earth, to be entitled to the name of a theory. To Descartes, therefore, belongs the honour of being the first who ventured on the solution of the most arduous problem which the material world offers to the consideration of philosophy. For this solution he sought no other data than *matter* and *motion*, and with them alone proposed to explain the structure and constitution of the universe. The matter which he required, too, was of the simplest kind, possessing no properties but extension, impenetrability, and inertia. It was matter in the abstract, without any of its peculiar or distinguishing characters. To explain these characters, was indeed a part of the task which he proposed to himself, and thus, by the simplicity of his assumptions, he added infinitely to the difficulty of the problem which he undertook to resolve.

The matter thus constituted was supposed to fill all space, and its parts, both great and small, to be endued with motion in an infinite variety of directions. From the combination of these, the rectilineal motion of the parts become impossible; the atoms or particles of matter were continually diverted from the lines in which they had begun to move; so that circular motion and centrifugal force originated from their action on one another. Thus matter came to be formed into a multitude of vortices, differing in extent, in velocity, and in density; the more subtle parts constituting the real vortex, in which the denser bodies float, and by which they are pressed, though not equally, on all sides.

Thus the universe consists of a multitude of vortices, which limit and circumscribe one another. The earth and the planets are bodies carried round in the great vortex of the solar system; and by the pressure of the subtle matter, which circulates with great rapidity, and great centrifugal force, the denser bodies, which have less rapidity, and less centrifugal force, are forced down toward the

sun, the centre of the vortex. In like manner, each planet is itself the centre of a smaller vortex, by the subtile matter of which the phenomena of gravity are produced, just as with us at the surface of the earth.

The gradation of smaller vortices may be continued in the same manner, to explain the cohesion of the grosser bodies, and their other sensible qualities. But I forbear to enter into the detail of a system, which is now entirely exploded, and so inconsistent with the views of nature which have become familiar to every one, that such details can hardly be listened to with patience. Indeed, the theory of vortices did not explain a single phenomenon in a satisfactory manner, nor is there a truth of any kind which has been brought to light by means of it. None of the peculiar properties of the planetary orbits were taken into the account; none of the laws of Kepler were considered; nor was any explanation given of those laws, more than of any other that might be imagined. The philosophy of Descartes could explain all things equally well, and might have been accommodated to the systems of Ptolemy or Tycho, just as well as to that of Copernicus. It forms, therefore, no link in the chain of physical discovery; it served the cause of truth only by exploding errors more pernicious than its own; by exhausting a source of deception, which might have misled other adventurers in science, and by leaving a striking proof how little advancement can be made in philosophy, by pursuing any path but that of experiment and induction. Descartes was, nevertheless, a man of great genius, a deep thinker, of enlarged views, and entirely superior to prejudice. Yet, in as far as the explanation of astronomical phenomena is concerned (and it was his main object), he did good only by showing in what quarter the attempt could not be made with success; he was the forlorn hope of the new philosophy, and must be sacrificed for the benefit of those who were to follow.

Gassendi, the contemporary and countryman of Descartes, possessed great learning, with a very clear and sound understanding. He was a good observer, and an enlightened advocate of the Copernican system. He explained, in a very satisfactory manner, the connexion between the laws of motion and the motion of the earth, and made experiments to show that a body carried along by another acquires a motion which remains after it has ceased to be so carried.

LETTERS

Written on Board his Majesty's Ship the
Northumberland,

AND AT

SAINT HELENA;

IN WHICH THE

CONDUCT AND CONVERSATIONS;

OF

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,

AND HIS SUITE,

During the Voyage, and the first Months
of his Residence in that Island, are
faithfully described and related.

BY WILLIAM WARDEN,

Surgeon on board the Northumberland.

Octavo, 10s. 6d.

[This volume serves to record many features in the character of the EMPEROR NAPOLEON. The unprincipled agents of the War-Faction circulated so many misrepresentations on this subject, for the purpose of stirring up a crusade to enable their employers to gratify their malignant passions, that an author who ventures to approximate the truth must be considered as one gifted with pre-eminent courage and virtue. We have, however, to regret, in regard to this work, that it did not come without adulteration from the hands of the author. Many passages would, if true, be disgraceful to his urbanity and good manners; for, we presume, no man could, as this book represents, so far outrage decency as to state, with such slender qualification, all the vulgar prejudices which, it seems, he had imbibed from the infamous London papers. It should, however, be known that, as Mr. Warden did not consider himself qualified to write for the press, he confided his memoranda to Mr. COMBE, a gentleman of great ingenuity, whose well-known political prejudices, as well as the Adventures of Dr. Syntax, form prominent features of the work. Notwithstanding these deformities (for which the reader, when he knows their source, can readily allow), Mr. Warden's basis of facts will, in several respects, disabuse the public mind; and the work, therefore, merits extensive circulation.]

ARRIVAL ON BOARD.

FROM eleven to twelve we were prepared to receive Napoleon on board; and Lord Keith, as it may be presumed, from a noble delicacy to his situation and feelings, declined receiving the usual compliments attendant on his

rank, that they might, according to their settled form, devolve on the ex-emperor, whose sounding titles had passed away with the power that bestowed them. The rank of general is considered as adequate to all his claims on a government who never acknowledged him under any other. A captain's guard of marines was arranged on the poop to wait his arrival, with orders to present arms, and the drum to beat the roll thrice; the usual salute to a general officer in the British service.

The barge of the *Tonnant* reached the Northumberland in a few minutes after it left the *Bellerophon*.^{*} Our quarter-deck was covered with officers, and there were also some individuals of rank, who had come round, from motives of curiosity, to view the passing scene. Besides the object of general attraction and attention, the barge contained Lord Keith and Sir George Cockburn, Marshal Bertrand (who had shared in all his imperial master's fortunes), and the Generals Montholon and Gourgon, who had been, and still continued to retain the titles of, his aides-de-camp. As the boat approached, the figure of Napoleon was readily distinguished, from his apparent resemblance to the various prints of him which are displayed in the windows of the shops. The marines occupied the front of the poop, and the officers kept the quarter-deck. An universal silence prevailed when the barge reached the side, and there was a grave but anxious aspect in all the spectators, which, in the opinion of others as well as myself, was no small addition to the solemnity of the ceremonial. Count Bertrand ascended first, and, having bowed, retired a few steps to give place to him whom he still considered as his master, and in whose presence he appeared to feel all his most respectful homage was still due. The whole ship's company seemed at this moment to be in breathless expectation. Lord Keith was the last who quitted the barge; and I cannot give you a more complete idea of the wrapped attention of all on board to the figure of Napoleon, than that his lordship, high as he

is in naval character, admiral also of the Channel Fleet, to which we belonged, and arrayed in the full uniform of his rank; and with the decorations of his Order, did not seem to be noticed, nor scarcely even to be seen, among the groupe which was subject to him.

With a slow step Bonaparte mounted the gangway, and, on feeling himself firm on the quarter-deck, he raised his hat, when the guard presented arms and the drum rolled. The officers of the Northumberland, who were uncovered, stood considerably in advance. Those he approached, and saluted with an air of the most affable politeness. He then addressed himself to Sir George Cockburn, and hastily asked for the *capitaine de vaisseau*, who was immediately introduced; but, finding that he did not speak French, he successively spoke to several others, till an officer of artillery replied to him in that language.

NAPOLEON'S PERSON.

His dress was that of a general of French infantry, when it formed a part of his army. The coat was green faced with white; the rest was white, with white silk stockings, and a handsome shoe with gold oval buckles. He was decorated with a red ribbon and a star, with three medals suspended from a button-hole. One of them represented the Iron Crown, and the others different gradations of the Legion of Honour. His face was pale, and his beard of an unshaven appearance. Indeed, his general aspect justified the conjecture that he had not passed the preceding night in sound repose. His forehead is thinly covered with dark hair, as well as the top of his head; which is large, and has a singular flatness: what hair he has behind is bushy, and I could not discern the slightest mixture of white in it. His eyes, which are grey, are in continual motion, and hurry rapidly to the various objects around him. His teeth are regular and good; his neck is short, but his shoulders of the finest proportion. The rest of his figure, though a little blended with the Dutch fulness, is of a very handsome form.

COUNT BERTRAND.

In a conversation which I had with Count Bertrand on the following day, he complained in very forcible terms of the needless cruelty of their allotment. That the emperor (for that title he continued to receive from his attendants) had thrown himself on the mercy of England, from a full and consoling confidence that he should there find a place of refuge. The

* I have been given to understand that Bonaparte's conduct on board the *Bellerophon* had been such as rather to conciliate the good humour of all on board, so that his departure was not attended with any the slightest mark of disapprobation or disrespect; but with that kind of awful silence which accompanies the fatal close of a public execution.

asked, what worse fate could have befallen him, had he been taken a prisoner on board an American ship, in which he might have endeavoured to make his escape. He reasoned for some time on the probability of success in such an attempt; and they might now, he added, have cause to repent, that he had not risked it. He then proceeded—

“Could not my royal master, think you, have placed himself at the head of the army of the Loire? and can you persuade yourself that it would not have been proud to range itself under his command? And is it not possible—nay, more than probable, that he would have been joined by numerous adherents from the north, the south, and the east? Nor can it be denied that he might have placed himself in such a position, as to have made far better terms for himself than have now been imposed upon him. It was to save the further effusion of blood that he threw himself into your arms; that he trusted to the honour of a nation famed for its generosity and love of justice; nor would it have been a disgrace to England to have acknowledged Napoleon Bonaparte as a citizen. He demanded to be enrolled among the humblest of them; and wished for little more than the heavens as a covering, and the soil of England, on which he might tread in safety. Was this too much for such a man to ask?—surely not; nor could such a man imagine, in any moment of depression, if it were possible for such a spirit as his to be so depressed, that the boon would be refused him. It might rather have been a subject of pride to England, that the conqueror of almost all Europe but herself, sought, in his adverse fortune, to pass the remainder of a life, which forms so splendid an epocha in the history of our age, in any retired spot of her domains, which she might have allotted him.”

He acknowledged that Napoleon had consulted him as to the probable magnanimity of the English government; on the measure then in contemplation; but in this instance, he said, “I refused the opinion which he requested of me. It was not from any preconceived opinion to the prejudice of the English nation,—nay far from it,—that I hesitated for once to obey him. But I could not allow myself to become his counsellor in such a critical moment, and on a matter of so much importance to the comfort of his future life and the honour of his name. I was not afraid of any personal injury being offered to him; of that I

entertained not the shadow of an apprehension: but I thought it not impossible that his liberty might be endangered, as indeed it was, by the resolution of that hour. I was so agitated by my hopes and my fears in alternate succession, that I could only beg of him to accept my loyal and faithful assurance that I would wait upon his fortunes, whatever they might be; but it was for him alone to shape the way to them. Nor can I express,” he added, “how much I rejoice at my persevering resolution; for, had any opinion of mine been accessory, in the slightest degree, to the situation in which I now behold my emperor, I should never again enjoy a peaceful moment.” The terms, in which he expressed his thoughts, and the tones which animated them, proved the state of his feelings.

Madame Bertrand's complaints were different in their character as well as language from those of the Count her husband: her air and manner were sometimes even accompanied with a gleam of distraction. “What can you think,” she once said to me, “of my situation? does it not appear to you to be most lamentable; and where are expressions to be found that can suit the description of it to the poignancy of my feelings? What a change for a woman who had held a high rank in the gayest and most splendid court in Europe; where her consequence was such, that thousands sought her smiles, and were proud to bask in them. The wife of Count Bertrand, grand marshal of the palace of the Emperor of France, is now destined, with her three children, to accompany an exiled husband to an insulated rock, where the pride of station, the pomp of life, and the song of pleasure, will be exchanged for a scene of captivity; and such, with all its promised attentions and indulgencies, it must appear to us, surrounded, as it is, by the barrier of a boundless ocean.”

The little Bertrands are interesting children: the youngest is between three and four years old; the eldest is a native of Trieste, and was born when his father was governor of the Illyrian Provinces; the second is a girl of an animated disposition, that betrays occasional symptoms of violence. The military character appears to have almost exclusively seized on the infant minds of these sprightly orphans: from morning till night they are employed in fencing, marching, charging on a half-canter, in imitation of cavalry, &c. &c. in which the girl joins with a true Amazonian spirit, under the

direction of a little French boy, who, I presume, was born in a camp.

In a conversation with Count Bertrand, which happened to glance on Waterloo, he could not hide his sensations. The little he said was in a plaintive tone, though expressed with candour, and accompanied with expressive shrugs of lamentation. "We fought that day," he said, "for the crown of France; but you gained the battle, and we are undone." I asked him whether he had read Marshal Ney's letter to the Duke of Otranto, in defence of his conduct on the bloody field. That publication, it appeared, he had not seen; and, when I informed him in what manner the marshal had censured his master's conduct, and that, in the public opinion, he was thought to have cleared himself from the imputation of erroneous conduct;—"Well, well," he replied, "had I been in the command of Marshal Ney's division, I might, perhaps, have done worse; but, as I was, I saw *much to blame*:" but, in comparing Bonaparte with Ney, he cast his eyes upwards to the heavens, and, suddenly lowering them to the earth, he exclaimed, with a very significant action, "Indeed, indeed, the difference is equally great."

NAPOLEON'S CONDUCT.

I renew my desultory occupation:—*la tache journaliere, telle que vous la voulez*.—On the first day of his arrival on board, our distinguished passenger displayed rather an eager appetite: I observed that he made a very hearty dinner, which he moistened with claret. He passed the evening on the quarter-deck, where he was amused by the band of the 53d regiment; when he personally required them to give the airs of "God save the King" and "Rule Britannia." At intervals he chatted in a way of easy pleasantry with the officers who were qualified to hold a conversation with him in his language. I remarked that on these occasions he always maintains what seems to be an invariable attitude, which has somewhat of importance in it, and probably such as he had been accustomed to display at the Tuilleries, when giving audience to his marshals or officers of state. He never moves his hands from their habitual places in his dress, but to apply them to his snuff box; and it struck me as a particular circumstance to which I paid an observing attention, though it might have been connected with his former dignity,—that he never offered a pinch to any one with whom he was conversing.

On the subsequent day he breakfasted at eleven. His meal consists of meat and claret, which is closed with coffee.—At dinner, I observed that he selected a mutton cutlet, which he contrived to dispose of without the aid of either knife or fork.

He passed much of the third day on deck, and appeared to have paid particular attention to his toilette. He receives no other mark of respect from the officers of the ship than would be shewn to a private gentleman, nor does he seem to court or expect more than he receives. He is probably contented with the homage of his own attendants, who always appear before him uncovered, so that, if a line were drawn round them, it might be supposed that you saw an equal space in the palace of St. Cloud.

He played at cards in the evening: the game was whist, and he was a loser. It was not played in the same way as is practised at our card-tables in England; but I am not qualified to explain the varieties.

TALLEYRAND.

The name of Talleyrand happening to occur in the course of conversation with our French shipmates, the high opinion entertained of his talents by the Bonapartists was acknowledged without reserve. On my asking at what period he was separated from the counsels and confidence of Napoleon, it was replied—*at the invasion of Spain*. I then observed, that the reports in England respecting that circumstance were correct as to time, and I presumed were equally so as to the cause—his unreserved disapprobation of that bold and adventurous enterprize. This met with an instant contradiction; which was followed by a most decisive assertion, that the Prince of Benevento approved of the Spanish war, and founded his recommendation of that measure on his unalterable opinion, which he boldly communicated to the Emperor, that his life was not secure while a Bourbon reigned in Europe.

I entered further on this subject with Madame Bertrand, and she actually and most unequivocally asserted, that Talleyrand was in secret communication with Napoleon when they were last at Paris, and that he would have joined them in a month. His proposed departure from Vienna to take the waters at Aix-la-Chapelle, was, under the cloak of indisposition, to conceal his duplicity. "Can you persuade yourself, madame," I said, "that Talleyrand, if he had the inclination, possessed the power to influ-

ence the court of Vienna in favour of the son-in-law?" "The court of Vienna!" she exclaimed, "O yes, yes: he has the capacity to influence all the courts of Europe!—If he had but joined the emperor, we should at this instant have been in Paris, and France would never more have changed its master."—Of this man's virtues I heard no eulogium: but you will now be a competent judge how his political talents were appreciated in the French circle on board the Northumberland.

INVASION OF ENGLAND.

Every one remembers the threatened invasion of England in 1805, and the various conjectures which were formed on this momentous subject. It was not, according to my recollection, by any means generally considered as practicable; nor did any very great apprehensions prevail that it would be attempted. I will, however, give you my authority for the actual intention of carrying it into execution. Bonaparte positively avers it. He says, that he had two hundred thousand men on the coast of France opposite to England; and that it was his determination to head them in person. The attempt he acknowledged to be very hazardous, and the issue equally doubtful. His mind, however, was bent on the enterprize, and every possible arrangement was made to give effect to its operations. It was hinted to him, however, that his flotilla was altogether insufficient, and that such a ship as the Northumberland would run down fifty of them. This he readily admitted; but he stated that his plan was to rid the Chappel of English men-of-war; and for that purpose he had directed Admiral Villeneuve, with the combined fleets of France and Spain, to sail apparently for Martinique, for the express purpose of distracting our naval force, by drawing after him a large portion of, if not all, our best ships. Other squadrons of observation would follow; and England might, by these manœuvres, be left sufficiently defenceless for his purpose. Admiral Villeneuve was directed, on gaining a certain latitude, to take a baffling course back to Europe, and, having eluded the vigilance of Nelson, to enter the English Channel. The flotilla would then have sallied forth from Ostend, Dunkirk, Boulogne, and the adjoining ports. The intention was to have dashed at the capital by the way of Chatham. He well knew, he added, that he should have had to encounter many difficulties: the object, however, was so great as to

justify him in making the attempt. But Villeneuve was met on his return by Sir Robert Calder; and, having suffered a defeat, took refuge in Ferrol. From that harbour he was peremptorily ordered to sea, according to his original instructions; but, contrary to their most imperative and explicit intent, he steered his course for Cadiz. "He might as well," exclaimed Napoleon, raising his voice, and increasing his impetuosity, "he might as well have gone to the East-Indies!"—Two days after Villeneuve had quitted his anchorage before Cadiz, a naval officer arrived there to supersede him. The glorious victory of Trafalgar soon followed, and the French admiral died a few days after his arrival in France; report says—by his own hand.

HIS MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Our great man seldom suffered a day to pass without making particular enquiries respecting the health of the crew; and the nature of such diseases as then prevailed among them, with the particular mode of treatment. The complaints then prevalent on board the Northumberland required a free use of the lancet. We had a young, healthy, florid crew on our quitting England, with constitutions liable to be influenced with increase of temperature. He seemed to entertain a very strong prejudice against bleeding, which he called the Sangrado practice; nor did he fail to treat our first conversations on the subject with a degree of humour and pleasantry, which proved that the great events of his life had not driven from his recollection the solemn satire of *Le Sage*. He urged the propriety of sparing the precious fluid, under an apprehension of its deficiency; when, as he conceived, the food on board a ship was not sufficiently nutritious to restore it. A Frenchman, he exclaimed, would never submit to the discipline of the Spanish doctor, and, on my observing that the French did not eat quite so much beef as Englishmen; he peremptorily denied the fact:—"to the full as much," he said; "but they cook it differently."—He was, however, open to conviction; and when he had been made to understand the general health of our fleet, and had witnessed the good effects of the practice which he had so forcibly reprobated and ridiculed, he no longer argued against it; but always mentioned it with some facetious observation. On meeting me, he would apply his fingers to the bend of the opposite arm, and ask—"Well, how many have you bled to-day?" Nor did he fail to exclaim,

when any of his own people were indisposed.—“O bleed him, bleed him! To the powerful lancet with him; that's the infallible remedy.”—He had, however, seen the good effects on Madame Bertrand. That lady was attacked with an inflammatory fever, when she submitted to lose two pounds of blood, as well as to abstain from wine and all animal food: but the Sangrado system effected her cure, and confirmed the proselytism of her emperor to the practice.

Of his own state of health he has good reason to boast; and when it is considered to how many various climates he has exposed himself, and what a succession of toil he has undergone during the last twenty-five years, the state of health he has enjoyed, and still enjoys, is altogether astonishing.—He declares that he has been but twice, throughout his life, in such a state as to demand medical aid. He took a dose of physic for the first complaint; and the second, being a pulmonary affection, required a blister. Mr. O'Meara, his own surgeon, speaks with admiration of his temperament, and says, that his pulse never exceeds sixty-two. His own spontaneous account of himself is, that he is very passionate; but that the violence of his disposition soon subsides, not only into tranquillity, but into coldness and indifference.—I have never heard that, in speaking of his constitution and uncommon state of health, he ever hinted at the advances of age, or calculated the probabilities of his enjoying length of life.

I must beg leave to return to the subject of blood-letting, as a conversation took place which had escaped me, and is an additional proof of his curiosity or anxiety, or perhaps both of them, respecting it.—He called me to him on the quarter-deck, and asked the following professional questions:—“Can a person, labouring under a tropical disease, requiring what you call the free use of the lancet, promise himself an equal share of health, eighteen months after, as he had before the system of depletion?”—“How long are the vessels filling after being partially emptied of blood; and what quantity can the human body lose without producing death?”—After reasoning for some time on the subject of these questions, I surprized him with the account of a very extraordinary case then subject to my treatment.—A seaman was put on the sick list; the disease, an inflammation of the stomach. On the second day the pulse beat 150 in the minute, and not an article of food or of

medicine was retained by the stomach for two minutes. In the course of three days the patient lost fifteen pounds of blood; when the pulse, though still full, was reduced to 87 beats. Nothing solid remained on his stomach for three months, nevertheless the man recovered. This you will say was a case in point; and enough to make any one a convert to the application of the lancet. He described to me a pulmonary complaint with which he was affected on his return from Egypt; and asked me what treatment I should have adopted in his case. “Would you have done as Corvisart did?” he blustered me twice.” I replied that, most probably, I should have bled previous to the application of a blister, as, in the commencement of pectoral affections, they are generally attended with inflammation. The conversation afforded me, as I thought, rather a fair opportunity of asking him, if his sleep was generally sound; I felt at the time, that it was an adventurous question; nor would it have surprized me, if he had turned away without giving me an answer; but, with a look more expressive of sorrow than displeasure, he replied, “No;—from my cradle, I have been an indifferent sleeper.”

DUROC AND LASNES.

Having induced you, perhaps, to suppose that Napoleon was susceptible of love, I shall introduce Madame Bertrand to persuade you that he is not without a capacity for friendship.—She related, in a very impressive manner to us, the last interview with Duroc, Duke of Friuli, and his afflicted sovereign.

That officer, who, as it will appear, stood high in his master's regard and confidence, was struck by a cannon ball, as he was reconnoitring the position for a night encampment of the army, and his bowels fell to the ground; when he had the extraordinary resolution to collect and replace them with his own hands, on the spot. In this hopeless state he was removed to a neighbouring cottage, where he survived twenty-four hours.—A mortification soon took place, and a very offensive smell began to issue from his body, which continued to increase. After he had been some time in this state, the Emperor came to visit and console him. The dying man, after expressing his acknowledgments to his master for this gracious act of kindness, which he accompanied with sentiments of the utmost loyalty and devotion, recommended his wife and daughter to the imperial protection; and then entreated him to depart, lest the effluvia proceeding from him

him might be attended with infection. —She represented Napoleon's grief as perfectly romantic, and stated, as a fact, that he lay, for it is not to be supposed that he slept, a whole night on the stone which covered the grave of his friend.

She also mentioned that he possessed an equal attachment to Lasnes, Duke of Montebello, who was killed at the battle of Esling, when a similar scene of affliction and regard took place. —That brave officer had been obliged to submit to the amputation of one leg just below the knee, and the other just above the ankle. Bonaparte and Bertrand visited him in this unhappy condition, on the left bank of the Danube. Bertrand was endeavouring to console him by comparing his situation to that of the brave Caffarelli, when he, with a certain eagerness of expression, thus interrupted him. —“The attachment of Caffarelli to the Emperor was cold, when compared with the affection which I feel.”

ARRIVAL AT ST. HELENA.

Napoleon did not leave his cabin for a full hour after the ship had anchored in the bay; however, when the deck became clear, he made his appearance, and ascended the poop ladder, from which he could examine every gun that bristles at the mouth of James Valley; in the center of which the town of that name, and the only one in the island, is situate. —While he stood there I watched his countenance with the most observant attention, and it betrayed no particular sensation: he looked as any other man would look at a place which he beheld for the first time. —I shall also take this opportunity to mention that, during the whole voyage, from the moment the Bellerophon set sail from England to its arrival at St. Helena, I never saw any change in the placid countenance and unassuming manners of our distinguished shipmate; nor did I hear of a discontented look, or a peevish expression, being remarked by any other person in the ship. The ladies, indeed, discovered some distress on the first view of their rocky cage; but their general conduct, on the occasion, displayed a degree of self-possession which was not expected of them.

The first object of the admiral was to make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of Napoleon and his suite; and the Lieutenant-Governor's house was appropriated for that purpose, till a proper place could be prepared for his fixed residence. It was not, therefore, till the 17th, that they disembarked. —After sun-set, on that day, when the

inhabitants of the town, wearied out in waiting for the spectacle of Bonaparte's landing, had retired to their homes, that he, according to the wish he had expressed, passed unobserved to the house where he was to pass the first night as an inhabitant of St. Helena.

VISIT TO NAPOLEON.

It was not till some time in November, that I paid a second visit to the Briars, whither an invitation to dine with Mr. Balcombe had called me. As I reached the spot some time before the dinner-hour, I proposed to amuse myself in examining the cultivated spots, attached to the domain. I accidentally took the path which leads to the gardens, and at the gate where it terminates there is a narrow goats' passage leading directly into it, whose sides are lined with prickly pear bush. At the angle formed by the two paths, I met Napoleon, clattering down from among the rocks in his heavy military boots. He accosted me with an apparent mixture of satisfaction and surprise; and reproached me in terms of great civility for my long absence. There was a rough deal board placed as a seat between two stones, on which, after having brushed away the dust with his hand, he sat himself down, and desired me to take my place by him. —Las Cases soon joined us, for, in scrambling through these rocky paths, his master, badly as he walks, had got the start of him. On all sides of the spot where we were seated, rocks were piled on rocks, to the height of a thousand feet above our heads; while there was an abyss of equal depth at our feet. Nature seems in a sportive mood to have afforded this level space for a semi-aërial dwelling, and, while I was gazing with some astonishment on the barren wonders of the scene around me —“Well,” said Napoleon with a smile, “what say you to it? —and can you think that your countrymen have treated me kindly?” —I had but one answer to such a question; and that was, by not giving any answer at all. —His conversation then turned upon the state and character of the island, of which he observed, all the books he read respecting it, during the voyage, had given a very partial representation, unless there were parts of a more pleasing aspect than any he had seen in his rides to Longwood, which comprehended the utmost extent of his observation. His conversation was, on this occasion, as on all others when I have been with him —easy, good-humoured and familiar, without the least taint of his former greatness; and, when-

ever the topic would admit of it, he never failed to give an air of cheerfulness to his remarks. On my mentioning the activity of the admiral in superintending the repairs at Longwood, and that it would probably be ready to receive him in the course of a month;—he replied, Your admiral knows, I doubt not, to a moment, in what time a ship may be got ready, but, as an architect, I think his calculations will fail.—I maintained, however, that, whether it was upon land or sea, Sir George Cockburn was of a character that would ensure success in whatever he might be called upon to undertake.—I added, that the officers were actually employed in accompanying the seamen to Longwood, with the materials necessary for its completion. He then enquired after those gentlemen whose names he endeavoured to recollect; and expressed a wish to see them as they passed: “if,” said he, “they will be contented to visit me as you now do, in the fields; as my present habitation, which serves me for breakfast, dinner and bed-room, is not precisely calculated to receive company.”

ANOTHER VISIT.

In a few days after, the arrival of a ship from England induced me to take a ride to the valley; and, on my return in the evening, I was informed, that Napoleon desired to see me in General Gourgon's apartment as soon as I returned; and there I found him waiting for me. On my entrance, the first question related to the progress of the general's disorder: when he suddenly changed the subject.—“You have been at the town, and is the ship just arrived from England—if so, I suppose she brings letters and news-papers.—Certainly; and I have looked over a file of the Courier.—Is there no Morning Chronicle?—I have not yet seen it. The other papers which I just had a glimpse of, were the Times, and a provincial paper.—What is the news from France?—I did but slightly glance over the French news.—Be that as it may, you remember, I suppose, something of what you read; so let me hear it.—I saw some articles respecting you; but the principal part of the French news which I had the opportunity of examining, related to the trial and sentence of Marshal Ney.

Napoleon now advanced a step nearer to me, but without the least change of countenance:—“What,” said he, “Marshal Ney has been sentenced to be shot!”—I replied, “it was even so; he addressed the ministers of the allied sovereigns,

but in vain: he urged in his defence the twelfth article of the Convention: he pleaded on his trial that he was deceived by you: that the proclamation of which he was accused, and made a part of the charges against him, was written by Major General Bertrand; and that he was deceived by your report of Austria and England.”—Count Bertrand, who was in the room, quietly observed, that Marshal Ney had a right to save himself if he could; and, if fabricated stories would answer his purpose, he could not be blamed for employing them. But he added, “respecting the proclamation, it was an assertion equally false and ridiculous: Marshal Ney could write himself, and wanted not my assistance.” Napoleon made no comments on the account which had been given him.—One solitary expression, indeed, broke from him, and that was, “Marshal Ney was a brave man.”

I mentioned a report, as stated in one of the London papers, that an apprehension was entertained of an insurrection in Paris, on the event of Marshal Ney's sentence being carried into execution.—“An insurrection,” said Napoleon, with a kind of contemptuous calmness, “pugh! get the troops under arms! Has the Duke of Wellington left Paris?—I really do not know.—Are the English and allied forces still in the vicinity of the capital?—The English, I believe, are still in its neighbourhood; but it appears from the papers, that the Russians and Prussians have retired upon the Rhine. That disposition of them, he replied, is altogether the most proper.—But how is it, (he continued) that, among the papers which are sent for my perusal, I so seldom see the Morning Chronicle. That was a question which I did not pretend to answer. I thought proper, however, to inform him, with some little curiosity to see how he would receive the intelligence, trifling as it may appear, that, according to the papers, a Parisian had been sentenced to pay a fine for publishing a caricature in which he was represented. He permitted me to describe it, which I did in the language of the paragraph.—“On one side of the print appeared the figure of Louis XVIII. surrounded by his family, with the inscription, ‘This is well;’ and on the other side, that of Napoleon attended by his family, with the motto, ‘This is better.’—Pugh!” said he, “what nonsense! but such trash will be propagated, from some idle motive or other.” and with this observation he retired to his apartment.

THIRD VISIT.

I do not recollect whether, in any of my former letters, I mentioned, from the authority of Las Cases, who is the amanuensis of the historian, that Bonaparte was seriously and laboriously engaged in writing the annals of his life. I had already been informed by the same person, that the campaigns of Egypt and Italy, and what he styles my reign of an hundred days, or some such title, were completed; and that the intermediate periods were in a progressive state. I therefore was looking forward to a very curious morning, and hugging myself on the approaching view of such manuscripts as were to be unfolded to me; but this expectation was disappointed by a message from Napoleon to attend him in his room. As I knew that my visit would not be one of mere ceremony, I prevailed upon my companion to accompany me, as his interpretations are always given with such aptitude and perspicuity, and, besides, afford me time to arrange my answers. There was some little finesse employed in making this arrangement, as the forms of the court at Longwood are most respectfully observed by the attendants on it.

On entering the room I observed the back of a sofa turned towards me; and, on advancing, I saw Napoleon lying at full length on it, with his left arm hanging over the upper part. The glare of light was excluded by a Venetian blind, and before him there was a table covered with books. I could distinguish among them some fine bound volumes on the French Revolution. The heat of the day had occasioned him to dismantle himself of coat and waistcoat.—The moment his eye met mine, he started up, and exclaimed, in English, in a tone of good-humoured vivacity, “Ah, Warden, how do you do?” I bowed in return; when he stretched out his hand, saying, “I have got a fever.” I immediately applied my hand to the wrist, and observing, both from the regularity of the pulsation, and the jocular expression of his countenance, that he was exercising a little of his pleasantry, I expressed my wish that his health might always remain the same. He then gave me a familiar tap on the cheek, with the back of his hand; and desired me to go into the middle of the room, as he had something to say to me. I now congratulated him on the preservation of his health, and complimented him, at the same time, on the progress he appeared to have made in the English language. “I certainly enjoy (he said) a very good

state of health, which I attribute to a rigorous observance of regimen. My appetite is such that I feel as if I could eat at any time of the day; but I am regular in my meals; and always leave off eating with an appetite; besides, I never, as you know, drink strong wines.—With respect to the English language; (he continued) I have been very diligent; I now read your news-papers with ease; and must own, that they afford me no inconsiderable amusement. They are occasionally inconsistent, and sometimes abusive.—In one paper I am called a *Lear*, in another a *Tyrant*, in a third a *Monster*, and; in one of them, which I really did not expect, I am described as a *Coward*; but it turned out, after all, that the writer did not accuse me of avoiding danger in the field of battle, or flying from an enemy, or fearing to look at the menaces of fate and fortune; it did not charge me with wanting presence of mind in the hurry of battle, and in the suspense of conflicting armies.—No such thing; I wanted courage it seems, because I did not coolly take a dose of poison, or throw myself into the sea, or blow out my brains. The editor most certainly misunderstands me; I have, at least, too much courage for that.—Your papers are influenced by party principles: what one praises, the other will abuse; and so vice versa. They who live in the metropolis where they are published, can judge of passing events and transactions for themselves; but persons living at a distance from the capital, and particularly foreigners, must be at a loss to determine upon the real state of things, and the characters of public men, from the perusal of your Journals.”

“This calling of names, and these scolding epithets, only serve to amuse me; but there are observations in your papers, which produce far different sensations. You have,” he continued, “said a writer whom I greatly admire; I believe he is of your country, a Scotchman, and Macpherson, the author of *Ossian*. There is also a person of the name of Belsham; on what subjects has he written?”—I replied, that I believed he had written an account of the reign of our excellent sovereign.—“Yes,” he said, “your laws permit you to write of kings, of ministers, of measures, and of one another.”—“Yes,” I replied, “such is the privilege of Englishmen; and possessing the infirmities of human nature they may sometimes abuse it. Misconception, party spirit, and perhaps factious minds may, at times, tend to pro-
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pagate and support erroneous, and even violent, opinions; but the love of justice and of truth forms the genuine character of an Englishman."—"Nevertheless," he observed, "you appear to handle my character rather roughly: and more so, since I have been in your power." My candid sentiments and unreserved language appeared, however, to meet my auditor's approbation; and he asked me, to my great surprize, if I remembered the history of Captain Wright.—I answered, "Perfectly well; and it is a prevailing opinion in England, that you ordered him to be murdered in the Temple."—With the utmost rapidity of speech, he replied, "for what object? Of all men he was the person whom I should have most desired to live. Whence could I have procured so valuable an evidence as he would have proved on the trial of the conspirators in and about Paris. The heads of it he himself had landed on the French coast." My curiosity was at this moment such as to be betrayed in my looks.—"Listen," continued Napoleon, "and you shall hear. The English brig of war, commanded by Captain Wright, was employed by your government in landing traitors and spies on the west coast of France. Seventy of the number had actually reached Paris; and, so mysterious were their proceedings, so veiled in impenetrable concealment, that although General Ryal, of the Police, gave me this information, the name or place of their resort could not be discovered. I received daily assurances that my life would be attempted; and, though I did not give entire credit to them, I took every precaution for my preservation. The brig was afterwards taken near L'Orient, with Captain Wright, its commander, who was carried before the prefect of the department of Morbeau; at Vannes: General Julian, then prefect, had accompanied me in the expedition to Egypt; and recognised Captain Wright on the first view of him. Intelligence of this circumstance was instantly transmitted to Paris; and instructions were expeditiously returned to interrogate the crew, separately, and transfer their testimonies to the minister of police. The purport of their examination was at first very unsatisfactory; but, at length, on the examination of one of the crew, some light was thrown on the subject. He stated that the brig had landed several Frenchmen, and among them he particularly remembered one, a very merry fellow, who was called Pichegra. Thus a clue was found that

led to the discovery of a plot, which, had it succeeded, would have thrown the French nation, a second time, into a state of revolution.—Captain Wright was accordingly conveyed to Paris, and confined in the Temple; there to remain till it was found convenient to bring the formidable accessories of this treasonable design to trial. The law of France would have subjected Wright to the punishment of death: but he was of minor consideration. My grand object was to secure the principals, and I considered the English captain's evidence of the utmost consequence towards completing my object."—He again and again most solemnly asserted, that Captain Wright died, in the Temple, by his own hand, as described in the *Moniteur*, and at a much earlier period than has been generally believed.—At the same time, he stated, that his assertion was founded on documents which he had since examined. The cause of this enquiry arose from the visit, I think he said, of Lord Ebrington to Elba, and he added, "that nobleman appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the account which was given him of this mysterious business."

And now, to my utter astonishment, he entered upon the event of the *Duke D'Enghien's death*. This was a topic that could not be expected; and particularly by me, as there appeared even among his followers, who were always on tip-toe to be his apologists, an evasive silence or contradictory statements, whenever this afflicting event became the subject of enquiry, which had occasionally happened, during the course of our voyage. Here Napoleon became very animated, and often raised himself on the sofa, where he had hitherto remained in a reclining posture. The interest attached to the subject, and the energy of his delivery, combined to impress the tenor of his narrative so strongly on my mind, that you need not doubt the accuracy of this representation of it.—He began as follows.

"At this eventful period of my life, I had succeeded in restoring order and tranquillity to a kingdom torn asunder by faction, and deluged in blood. That nation had placed me at their head. I came not as your Cromwell did, or your Third Richard. No such thing.—I found a crown in the kennel; I cleansed it from its filth, and placed it on my head. My safety now became necessary, to preserve that tranquillity so recently restored; and, hitherto, so satisfactorily preserved, as the leading characters of the nation

nation well know. At the same time, reports were every night brought me" (I think he said, by General Ryal,) "that conspiracies were in agitation; that meetings were held in particular houses in Paris, and names even were mentioned; at the same time, no satisfactory proofs could be obtained, and the utmost vigilance and ceaseless pursuit of the Police was evaded. General Moreau, indeed, became suspected, and I was seriously importuned to issue an order for his arrest; but his character was such, his name stood so high, and the estimation of him so great in the public mind, that, as it appeared to me he had nothing to gain, and every thing to lose, by becoming a conspirator against me; I, therefore, could not but exonerate him from such a suspicion.—I accordingly refused an order for the proposed arrest, by the following intimation to the Minister of Police:—You have named Pichegru, Georges, and Moreau: convince me that the former is in Paris, and I will immediately cause the latter to be arrested.—Another and a very singular circumstance led to the development of the plot. One night, as I lay agitated and wakeful, I rose from my bed, and examined the list of suspected traitors; and Chance, which rules the world, occasioned my stumbling, as it were, on the name of a surgeon, who had lately returned from an English prison. This man's age, education, and experience in life, induced me to believe, that his conduct must be attributed to any other motive than that of youthful fanaticism in favour of a Bourbon: as far as circumstances qualified me to judge, money appeared to be his object.—I accordingly gave orders for this man to be arrested; when a summary mock trial was instituted, by which he was found guilty, sentenced to die, and informed he had but six hours to live. This stratagem had the desired effect: he was terrified into confession. It was now known that Pichegru had a brother, a monastic priest, then residing in Paris. I ordered a party of gens d'armes to visit this man; and, if he had quitted his house, I conceived there would be good ground for suspicion. The old monk was secured, and, in the act of his arrest, his fears betrayed what I most wanted to know.—'Is it,' he exclaimed, 'because I afforded shelter to a brother that I am thus treated.'—The object of the plot was to destroy me; and the success of it would, of course, have been my destruction. It emanated from the capital of your country, with the Count d'Artois at

the head of it. To the West he sent the Duke de Berri, and to the East the Duke D'Enghein. To France your vessels conveyed underlings of the plot, and Moreau became a convert to the cause. The moment was big with evil: I felt myself on a tottering eminence, and I resolved to hurl the thunder back upon the Bourbons even in the metropolis of the British empire. My Minister vehemently urged the seizure of the Duke, though in a neutral territory. But I still hesitated, and Prince Benevento brought the order twice, and urged the measure with all his powers of persuasion. It was not, however, till I was fully convinced of its necessity, that I sanctioned it by my signature. The matter could be easily arranged between me and the Duke of Baden. Why, indeed, should I suffer a man, residing on the very confines of my kingdom, to commit a crime which, within the distance of a mile, by the ordinary course of law, Justice herself would condemn on the scaffold. And now answer me;—Did I do more than adopt the principle of your government, when it ordered the capture of the Danish fleet, which was thought to threaten mischief to your country? It had been urged to me again and again, as a sound political opinion, that the new dynasty could not be secure, while the Bourbons remained. Talleyrand never deviated from this principle: it was a fixed, unchangeable article in his political creed.—But I did not become a ready or a willing convert. I examined the opinion with care and with caution: and the result was a perfect conviction of its necessity.—The Duke D'Enghein was necessary to the Confederacy; and, although the resident of a neutral territory, the urgency of the case, in which my safety and the public tranquillity, to use no stronger expression, were involved, justified the proceeding. I accordingly ordered him to be seized and tried: he was found guilty, and sentenced to be shot.—The sentence was immediately executed; and the same fate would have followed had it been *Louis the Eighteenth*. For I again declare that I found it necessary to roll the thunder back on the metropolis of England, as from thence, with the *Count d'Artois* at their head, did the assassins assail me.

"Your country also accuses me of the death of *Pichegru*."—I replied, "It is most certainly and universally believed throughout the whole British empire, that he was strangled in prison by your orders." He rapidly answered, "What

idle, disingenuous folly! a fine proof, how prejudice can destroy the boasted reasoning faculties of Englishmen! Why, I ask you, should that life be taken away in secret which the laws consigned to the hands of a public executioner? The matter would have been different with respect to *Moreau*. Had he died in a dungeon, there might have been grounds to justify the suspicion that he had not been guilty of suicide. He was a very popular character, as well as much beloved by the army; and I should never have lost the odium, however guiltless I might have been, if the justice of his death, supposing his life to have been forfeited by the laws, had not been made apparent by the most public execution.

"I was justified in my own mind; and I repeat the declaration which I have already made, that I would have ordered the execution of Louis the Eighteenth. At the same time, I solemnly affirm, that no message or letter from the Duke reached me after sentence of death had been passed upon him."

—Napoleon continued to speak of the *Bourbon* family—"Had I," he said, "been anxious to get any, or all the *Bourbons* into my possession, I could have accomplished the object. Your smugglers offered me a *Bourbon* for a stated sum (I think he named 40,000 francs); but, on coming to a more precise explanation, they entertained a doubt of fulfilling the engagement as it was originally proposed. They would not undertake to possess themselves of any of the *Bourbon* family absolutely alive; though, with the alternative, *alive* or *dead*, they had no doubt of completing it.—But it was not my wish merely to deprive them of life. Besides, circumstances had taken a turn which then fixed me without fear of change or chance on the throne I possessed.—I felt my security, and left the *Bourbons* undisturbed.—Wanton, useless murder, whatever has been said and thought of me in England, has never been my practice: to what end or purpose could I have indulged the horrible propensity.—When Sir George Rumbold and Mr. Drake, who had been carrying on a correspondence with conspirators in Paris, were seized, they were not murdered.

"Your country," he said, "has accused me of having murdered the sick and wounded of my army at Jaffa. Be assured that, if I had committed such a horrid act, my very soldiers themselves would have execrated me; and I might have looked to their ceasing to obey me.

There is no occurrence of life to which I gave more publicity than this. You have an officer, a Sir Robert Wilson, who has written very copiously on the subject of my campaign in Egypt." As he repeated the last sentence, he assumed an air and tone of sarcastic jocularity; and then asked me, if I had read Sir Robert's Publication. I replied in the affirmative:—"It is possible," he said, "that he wrote from the testimony of other people equally prone to error as himself: he cannot pretend to have done it from his own observation.—Can you tell me," continued Napoleon, "whether Sir Sydney Smith, in any official communications to your government, attempted, in any way, to corroborate the testimony of Sir Robert Wilson?" I could not, at the moment, sufficiently recollect the purport of his dispatches to determine the point, but I replied, as I felt, "That he had not." This reply, however, indecisive as it was, appeared to afford him considerable satisfaction, as he instantly repeated—"I believe so: for Sir Sydney Smith is a brave and just man."—I here observed that "There are many in England who imagine your jealousy and hatred of Sir Sydney Smith influenced your conduct towards Captain Wright."—He smiled with astonishment at such an idea—the thought of coupling the two names appeared never to have entered his imagination. "Ridiculous nonsense!" was his reply. He then entered on the following narrative.

"On raising the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, the army retired upon Jaffa. It had become a matter of urgent necessity. The occupation of this town for any length of time was totally impracticable, from the force that Jezza Pacha was enabled to bring forward. The sick and wounded were numerous; and their removal was my first consideration. Carriages the most convenient that could be formed, were appropriated to the purpose. Some of them were sent by water to Damietta, and the rest were accommodated, in the best possible manner, to accompany their comrades in their march through the Desert. *Seven* men, however, occupied a quarantine hospital, who were infested with the plague; whose report was made me by the chief of the medical staff; (I think it was Desgenette). He further added, that the disease had gained such a stage of malignancy, there was not the least probability of their continuing alive beyond forty-eight hours."—I here exclaimed in a dubious tone, the word—*seven!* and

immediately asked whether I was to understand that there were no more than seven.—“I perceive,” he replied, “that you have heard a different account.”—“Most assuredly, General, Sir Robert Wilson states fifty-seven or seventy-seven; and, speaking more collectively—your whole sick and wounded.”—He then proceeded.—“The Turks were numerous and powerful, and their cruelty proverbial throughout the army. Their practice of mutilating and barbarously treating their Christian prisoners in particular, was well known among my troops, and had a preservative influence on my mind and conduct; and I do affirm, that there were only seven sufferers whom circumstances compelled me to leave as short-lived sufferers at Jaffa. They were in that stage of the disease which rendered their removal utterly impracticable, exclusive of the dissemination of the disease among the healthy troops. Situated as I was, I could not place them under the protection of the English; I, therefore, desired to see the senior medical officer; and, observing to him, that the afflictions of their disease would be cruelly aggravated by the conduct of the Turks towards them, and that it was impossible to continue in possession of the town, I desired him to give me his best advice on the occasion. I said, Tell me what is to be done! He hesitated for some time, and then repeated, that these men, who were the objects of my very painful solicitude, could not survive forty-eight hours.—I then suggested, (what appeared to be his opinion, though he might not chuse to declare it, but wait with the trembling hope to receive it from me,) the propriety, because I felt it would be humanity, to shorten the sufferings of these seven men by administering *opium*. Such a relief, I added, in a similar situation, I should anxiously solicit for myself. But, rather contrary to my expectation, the proposition was opposed, and consequently abandoned. I accordingly halted the army one day longer than I intended; and, on my quitting Jaffa, left a strong rear-guard, who continued in that city till the third day. At the expiration of that period, an officer's report reached me, that the men were dead.”—“Then, General, I could not resist exclaiming, “no *opium* was given.” The emphatic answer I received was—“No; none!—A report was brought me that the men died before the rear-guard had evacuated the city.”

I again interrupted him by mentioning

that Sir Sydney Smith, when he afterwards entered Jaffa, found one or two Frenchmen alive.—“Well,” he answered, “that, after all, may be possible!”—It was, I think, at this period of the conversation, that he stated his being in possession of a letter from Sir Sydney Smith, written in very complimentary language, which expressed the writer's astonishment as well as praise, on the accommodations which were contrived and executed to transport the French sick and wounded from Acre to Jaffa, and thence across the Desert.

I here took occasion to observe, “that a late English traveller, a distinguished scholar and learned professor of the University of Cambridge, had excited a very general doubt respecting the accuracy of this particular part of Sir Robert Wilson's narrative. Doctor Clark, the person to whom I alluded, had,” I said, “travelled through Turkey, and, as I believed, by the route of Aleppo and Damascus to Jerusalem, and from thence to Jaffa, where he remained some time. This gentleman, whose character stands high in the world, may be said to contradict the testimony of his countryman Sir Robert, respecting the charge which the former may be said to have brought forward against you. Though he merely states that he never heard of the cruel transaction; yet very naturally observes, that, if such an extraordinary event had occurred as the murder of such a number of Frenchmen by their own general, some traces or recollection of so horrid an event, and of such recent occurrence, must have transpired and been communicated to him during his residence there.” A question, instantaneously followed.—“Has this traveller said any thing of El Arish?”—My memory did not serve me sufficiently to give an answer. “Well,” he continued, “you shall also hear the particulars of El Arish and the garrison of Jaffa. You have read, without doubt, of my having ordered the Turks to be shot at Jaffa.” “Yes, indeed,” I replied, “I have often heard of that massacre in England; it was a general topic at the time, and treated as a British mind never fails to consider, subjects of that description.”—He then proceeded:—“At the period in question, General Desaix was left in Upper Egypt, and Kieher in the vicinity of Damietta. I left Cairo and traversed the Arabian Desert, in order to unite my force with that of the latter at El Arish. The town was attacked, and a capitulation succeeded. Many of the prisoners were found on examination,

examination, to be natives of the Mountains, and inhabitants of Mount Tabor, but chiefly from Nazareth. They were immediately released, on their engaging to return quietly to their homes, children and wives: at the same time, they were recommended to acquaint their countrymen, the Napolese, that the French were no longer their enemies, unless they were found in arms assisting the Pacha. When this ceremony was concluded the army proceeded on its march towards Jaffa. Gaza surrendered on the route.—That city, on the first view of it, bore a formidable appearance, and the garrison was considerable. It was summoned to surrender: when the officer, who bore my flag of truce, no sooner passed the city wall, than his head was inhumanly struck off, instantly fixed upon a pole, and insultingly exposed to the view of the French army. At the sight of this horrid and unexpected object, the indignation of the soldiers knew no bounds: they were perfectly infuriated; and, with the most eager impatience, demanded to be led on to the storm. I did not hesitate, under such circumstances, to command it. The attack was dreadful; and the carnage exceeded any action I had then witnessed. We carried the place, and it required all my efforts and influence to restrain the fury of the enraged soldiers. At length, I succeeded, and night closed the sanguinary scene. At the dawn of the following morning, a report was brought me, that five hundred men, chiefly Napolese, who had lately formed a part of the garrison of El Arish, and to whom I had a few days before given liberty, on condition that they should return to their homes, were actually found and recognised amongst the prisoners.—On this fact being indubitably ascertained, I ordered the five hundred men to be drawn out and instantly shot.—In the course of our conversation, his anxiety appeared to be extreme that I should be satisfied of the truth of every part of his narrative; and he continually interrupted it by asking me, if I perfectly comprehended him. He was, however, Patience itself, when I made any observations expressive of doubts I had previously entertained respecting any part of the subjects agitated between us, or any unfavourable opinion entertained or propagated in England.

He now returned to the subject of Sir Robert Wilson, and asked me if I knew any thing of his military character, and the tendency of his writings; and if the

latter had added to his fortune.—I replied, that I could not speak upon either, from my own knowledge; but I was induced to suppose from the services in which he had been engaged he must have stood high in the opinion of those who employed him; and I had also understood that his works were considered as having been very honourable to him both as a writer and a soldier.—“Pray, can you tell me,” he continued, “from what motive this officer has acted in the escape of La Valette, the decided and avowed friend of the man whom he has so wantonly calumniated?”—I was here, as it may be supposed, rather embarrassed for an immediate reply, but he gave me full time to collect myself, and I answered, “That I had no doubt they were such as did honour to his heart, whatever imputation may have been passed upon his judgment and his discretion. Somewhat of an adventurous and romantic spirit might have governed him; but it never was imagined by any one, that he was influenced by sordid or pecuniary motives; that idea never seems to have occurred when the transaction was the subject of universal consideration and enquiry. There was not, I thought, a person in England who received him or his companions with a diminution of their regard for the part they had taken in this mysterious business.”—Instantly he observed; “I believe every word you have said, at the same time you may be assured, that money would not have been wanting to save La Valette.—I desire you also to give your particular attention to my opinion, which is a decided one. That this act of Sir Robert Wilson, for the preservation of La Valette, is the commencement of his recantation of what he has written against me.”—It is a coincidence, perhaps, not worth mentioning, but is a singular circumstance, that we had a son of Sir Robert Wilson, at this time, a midshipman on board the Northumberland.

I now discontinued the subject, and approached the chimney-piece to examine a small bust in marble, which appeared to me to be exquisitely sculptured. When he saw my attention to it, he exclaimed, “that is my son.”—Indeed, the resemblance to the father is so very striking, that it is discernible at the first glance. On one side is a miniature also of young Napoleon, and a highly-finished portrait of his mother, Maria Louisa, on the other.

He now complained of a pain in the

great-toe of his right foot; described the sensation he felt, and asked if it betokened the gout.—I requested to know if he could trace the disease of gout to any hereditary transmission. “No,” he replied, “neither of his parents ever had the gout;” but, recollecting himself, he added, that “his uncle, Cardinal Fesch, had been very much afflicted by it.”

He now returned to the grievance of being watched by an officer. “You are acquainted,” he said, “with the Island of St. Helena, and must be sensible that a sentinel, placed on either of these hills, can command the sight of me from the moment I quit this house till I return to it. If an officer or soldier placed on that height will not satisfy your Governor, why not place ten, twenty—a troop of dragoons. Let them never lose sight of me; only keep an officer from my side.”

ANOTHER VISIT.

I passed a considerable part of the afternoon in Napoleon's apartment; and, as usual, was employed in answering, to the best of my information, such as it is, the various questions which he thought proper to ask me. His enquiries were particularly directed to the nature, circumstances, and state of the fleet which had just arrived: Our trade to India, and the numerous English which appeared to be constantly passing to and fro, between India and Europe. In the course of this conversation I happened to mention the hope entertained by the strangers in the town of being gratified by the sight of him as he passed to the Plantation-House to dine with the Governor. This little piece of information proved to be *fort mal à propos*, as it produced the only symptom of petulance I had witnessed in my various communications with the Ex-emperor; and it was displayed in tone, look, and gesture, in his very brief, but hasty, reply.—“What, go to dinner, perhaps, with a file of soldiers to guard me!”—In a few minutes, however, he resumed his usual cool manner, and continued the subject.—“After all,” he said, “they could not, I think, expect me to accept the invitation. The distance is considerable, and the hour unseasonable; and I have almost relinquished the idea of exceeding my chain, accompanied as I must be by an officer.”

The Countess of Loudon left the island without seeing the Ex-emperor, and is said to have acknowledged her disappointment on the occasion; and, if I may venture an opinion, but, remember

it, is certainly my own, I think the regret is mutual.

He asked me some days after, if I had seen the Countess. I answered in the affirmative; and added, that she had honoured the Northumberland with a visit, and, as it was usual with all visitors to the ship, she was shewn the cabin which he had occupied during the passage; I thought, also, it would amuse him to be informed, that curious strangers generally chose to indulge their fancy by sitting down in his chair.—“And did the Countess,” he said, “do the chair that honour?” Unfortunately, I could not speak with certainty on that item of his enquiry, not having been in the cabin at the time. He seemed, however, to enjoy the whim of sitting in his chair, and continued his questions.—“Would it, do you suppose, have appeared indecorous to the people of England, if the Countess of Loudon had visited Longwood? Could it have been thought incorrect in any degree, if the lady, in company with Madame Bertrand, had paid me a visit in this garden? Many ladies, on their return to England, have been introduced to me in that manner.—Had the Countess of Loudon expressed herself fatigued by the voyage, or had been indisposed from any other cause, I should have been pleased to wait on her.”—I could only say, in return, “that I was a countryman of her ladyship, and, if by any chance, I should have the honour of possessing the opportunity, I would certainly intrude myself so far upon her attention, as to inform her of your polite disposition towards her.”

He now dashed at once on a subject so totally different from any thing you can expect, that I would give your sagacity its full play for the rest of your life, nor fear your stumbling upon it. It was, as usual, in the form a question, and your impatience will, in a moment, be satisfied.—“Have you,” he exclaimed, “any knowledge of physiognomy?”—“Not from study.”—“Have you read Lavater?”—“I have read some extracts from his works, and that is all I know of them.”—“Can you judge whether a man possesses talents from observing the features of his face?”—“All I can say, general, is this, that I know when a face is pleasing or displeasing to me.”—“Ah,” he replied in an instant, “there it is—you have found it out.—Have you observed Sir Hudson Lowe's face?”—“Yes; I have.”—“And what does it promise?”—“If I am to speak the truth, I like Lady Lowe's much better.”—He now laughed,

and

and I was thinking how to get rid of the subject, which had a tendency to be an awkward one, as it might be addressed to me. He, however, gave me no time, and proceeded to draw comparisons between his late and his present guardian; but in a vein of pleasantry, as it appeared, and with such a rapid succession of ideas, that I did not, by any means, comprehend his expressions, or the objects of them.

ANOTHER.

I happened to be at Longwood, when Mr. Raffles, the late governor of Java and his suite, obtained permission to visit the grounds at Longwood. The anxiety of that gentleman to see Bonaparte was extreme: his curiosity was a perfect rage, and the utmost was done to accomplish its gratification. In short, though indisposition might have been pleaded, an hour was appointed by the ex-emperor to receive the ex-governor; and the latter had not words to express his delight at the manner in which he had been received.

In a short time after Mr. Raffles had taken leave, I received a message from Napoleon to join him in the garden. On my arrival there, I found him surrounded by his whole suite, Mesdames and Messieurs, with the carriage drawn up, saddle-horses by it, and all ready for immediate departure. My appearance, however, disarranged their intention: for, instead of stepping into the carriage, the principal person of the scene turned round as if to address me. I bowed; removed my hat from my head; and instantly replaced it: while the marshals, counts, and generals stood with their hats under their arms. That circumstance did not altogether disturb me; though my gallantry was somewhat embarrassed on account of the ladies, whose petticoats were blowing about them from a smart, and rather unmannerly breeze.—“Do you know,” he said, “this governor of Java?”—“I know no more of him than from the introduction of to-day.”—“Do you know any thing of that island?”—“What I know of it is merely from the information of others.”—“The Dutch have represented it as a pestilential climate; but I believe that, a more favourable opinion is now entertained of it.”—“I believe so: at least we have not found it so bad as; from previous accounts, we had reason to expect.”—“Have you ever seen a case of the plague?”—“Never.”—“Do you know the disease?”—“My only knowledge of it proceeds from what I have read.”—The army of Egypt suf-

fered much by it; and I had some difficulty in supporting the spirits of many of those who remained free from it. Yet for two years I contrived to keep my soldiers ignorant of what I myself knew.

The disease can only be communicated through the organs of respiration.”—I replied, that, “I had understood actual contact would convey it.”—No,” he said, “I visited the hospital constantly, and touched the bodies of the sick to give confidence to their attendants; being convinced by observation, that the disease could only be communicated by the lungs. At the same time I always took the precaution of visiting after a meal and a few glasses of wine, placing myself on the side of the infected person from which the wind blew.”—We must have been at least twenty minutes in conversation, with the suite in all the formality of attendance, when I thought it proper to make some show of retiring; but he would not take the hint, for a considerable time. At length he made a slight bow, and led Madame Bertrand to the carriage: he followed; and I stood to see them drive off. Observing, however, that there was a vacant seat in the carriage, he hailed me to come and take a ride with them: I, of course, accepted the invitation; and I declare, if it had been a party in a jaunting car to a country fair in Ireland, there would not have been more mirth, ease, and affability.

The carriage drove off at a pretty round pace, and the pleasantry of Napoleon seemed to keep pace with it. He began to talk English; and, having thrown his arm half round Madame Bertrand's neck, he exclaimed, addressing himself to me, “This is my mistress! O not mistress—yes, yes, this is my mistress;” while the lady was endeavouring to extricate herself, and the count her husband bursting with laughter. He then asked, if he had made a mistake; and, being informed of the English interpretation of the word, he cried out “O, no, no—I say, my friend, my love; no, not love; my friend, my friend.” The fact was, that Madame Bertrand had been indisposed for several days, and he wished to rally her spirits, as well as to give an unreserved ease to the conversation. In short, to use a well-known English phrase—he was the life of the party.

The circuitous windings of the ride at Longwood may extend to five or six miles; and in our progress, with a half-comic half-serious countenance, he asked this very unexpected question—

“In

"In the course of your practice, and on your conscience, how many patients have you killed?"—It is not unlikely that I looked a little surprized; but I calmly answered, "My conscience does not accuse me of having caused the death of any one." He laughed, and continued, "I imagine that physicians may mistake diseases; that they may sometimes do too much, at other times too little. After you have treated a case that has terminated fatally, have you not reflected with yourself, and said—Well, if I had not bled, or, vice versa, if I had bled this man, he would have recovered; or, if he had not consulted a physician at all, he might have been now alive." I made no reply, and he continued his questions.—

"Which do you think are the best surgeons, the French or the English?"—"The English undoubtedly."—"But wherefore?"—"Because our schools are better. There is more system in our education; and the examination is such as to establish the fitness of any candidate for the profession before he is regularly admitted into it."—"But, in point of practice, will you not allow that the French surgeons have the advantage of you?"—"In practice, general, the French are empirics, though they do not vend nostrums like our quacks in England. They are, in fact, more guided by experience than theory. But you, sir, have enabled my brethren in the English army to be tolerable proficient in field practice." Napoleon smiled at my reply, and immediately proceeded to a question, which, though it is not altogether disconnected with the former subject, I did not expect. It was this—"Who is your first physician in London?"—"That is an enquiry which I did not expect, and cannot take upon myself to answer; there are so many physicians of eminence there, that it would be hazardous to mention a favourite name."—"But have you no particular person in the profession who takes the lead?"—"No, indeed; there are, it is true, fashionable physicians, who have their run for a season or two, or even three; but I could not give the preference to one without doing injustice to fifty. I could, I think, more particularly distinguish eminent surgeons."—"What is the general fee?"—"That frequently depends on the rank and fortune of the patient."—"What is the highest that you have ever known?"—"I really cannot give a precise answer to that question; no particular sum in that way at present occurs to me. Handsome fortunes are sometimes ac-

quired by practice in a few years; but that falls to the lot of but few, whom particular circumstances, and distinguished patronage, as well as professional skill, have raised into great celebrity."—"When Corvisart attended my wife, the Empress Maria Louisa, on the birth of my son, he was ordered three thousand Napoleons. I wished, at one time, that the Empress should be bled, according to your practice, but Corvisart refused: she was in a very full habit. You are much employed on shore, are you not, as well as on board of ships?"—"I am sometimes asked to visit the patients of my friends."—"Do they pay you well?"—"I never yet accepted of a fee. While I serve, I am satisfied with my pay."—"What does your king allow you?"—"Two hundred and twenty pounds a year."—"You have been all your life at sea, have you not?"—"I have, indeed; and during a space of nearly twenty years."—"Does your king provide for you afterwards?"—"Yes, sir, he does. At the expiration of six years' service, he allows me, provided I am no longer in employ, — shillings a day: but that sum is not increased for any subsequent service, until I have completed thirty years."—"That, I think, is not an adequate remuneration."—"I think so too, general; however, I have no right to complain, because I knew the conditions before I engaged; and, in England, we are never obliged to do so against our inclinations."—"Is it not very expensive living in the Island of St. Helena?"—"Very much so: a stranger cannot board under thirty shillings a day."—"How, then, do you contrive to live?"—"At present by the hospitality of a very kind and generous friend; and, occasionally, I have recourse to the fare of the Northumberland." He continued his questions, and I my replies, as you will perceive. "The army must be an enormous expence to your government, is it not?"—"Not more, I trust, than it can maintain. It is, I fancy, greater than the navy."—"But from what cause?"—"The expence of the army is oftentimes, and indeed necessarily increased, I conceive, from its local situation."—"And why not the navy?"—"The latter is merely stationary, and the former more or less permanent."—"Is not England more attached to its navy than its army?"—"The navy is certainly considered as its more natural, essential, and effectual defence; but the army will sometimes raise its head very high, and be regarded with a rival favour when it is crowned,

as it so often is, with laurels: such a field as that of Waterloo can hardly find adequate gratitude in the hearts of Englishmen."—To this observation Napoleon made no reply, nor did he give an unpleasant look.—But he changed the subject.

"Where," said he, "were you educated?"—I replied, "in Edinburgh."—"You have very eminent professors there I know: I remember Doctor Brown's system was in repute during my first Italian campaign. I have read of your other men of note, and I wish you would call them to my recollection by repeating their names."—I accordingly mentioned Black in chemistry; Monro in anatomy and surgery, and Gregory in physic; but, at the same time, I observed, that, while I particularized these distinguished characters, whose pupil I was; I could name others of equal merit in the different schools of the British empire.—

"I never knew," said Napoleon, "but one physician who was infallible in his diagnostics. He was certain in his discovery of the nature and seat of a disease: his name was Dubos; but, strange to say, he could not prescribe; and consequently would never undertake the treatment or cure of a complaint, whose character his acumen could so accurately penetrate." I observed, that he had a very able surgeon with him in Egypt, Monsieur Lerry.—"Yes," he answered, "he was excellent in his field-arrangements; but I have had men with me who, in scientific knowledge, were superior to him."—"Mr. Percy," I said, "who joined you on the morning of the battle of Austerlitz, had the reputation of superior professional talents."—"Ah!" he exclaimed, with a glow on his countenance, "how did you know that?"—"I must either have read of it in Lerry's publication, or heard it mentioned by General Bertrand."—He continued,

"It was my intention in France to have classed your profession into three divisions. I have always respected it: it is a science, and more than a science; because it requires a knowledge of several, chemistry, anatomy, botany, and physic.—For the first class, I should have selected the most eminent of the profession."—"But how, general, would you have discovered them?"—"By their reputation, income, and the figure which they made in the world."—"But would not that plan be liable to objection? many men of merit live in obscurity."—"Then there let them remain," he said; "what else are they fit for? If I were to chuse

a surgeon from your fleet, should not I take him from the Northumberland in preference to the little brig?"—"There general, you may also be mistaken."—"No, no, no; a man of talent in every station and condition in life will discover himself. Depend upon it I should be safe, in a general sense, in adopting my own plan. The first ranks should have had some honorary marks of distinction, exclusive of that respect in private life which their education will always command. The third class should be humble in the extreme; nor would they have been permitted to administer any thing beyond the most inoffensive medicines."—"Perhaps, sir," I remarked, "after such an arrangement, you might, according to our English custom, have submitted future candidates to an examination."—"Yes," he replied, "that might have been right."

"A physician," continued he, "appears to me to resemble a general officer. He must be a man of observation and discernment, with a penetrating eye. Possessed of these qualities, he will discover the strength of the enemy's position. Thus far, Doctor Dubos could go, and no farther. A sagacious practitioner will just employ sufficient force to dispossess the enemy of his strong hold: a force beyond that might injure the citadel. Now, I think, if you carry your mercury too far, you must do mischief: so I say of the practice of Sangrado."—I then expressed to him my surprise at the general good health which he had uniformly experienced during the singular vicissitudes of his extraordinary life.—"Yes," he said, "my health has been very good. When the Italian army was encamped in the vicinity of swamps, many suffered by fever, while I had not any complaint; as I observed temperance and a generally abstemious balancing between my appetite and the powers of my digestive organs. I had, at the same time, exercise sufficient, both of the body and the mind."—"It was reported, however, that you were very ill on your return from Egypt."—"I was very thin; and at that time subject to a bad cough. For my recovery I was indebted to Doctor Corvisart, who blistered me twice on the chest."

BLUNDERS AT WATERLOO.

Napoleon, it seems, was completely ignorant of the movement made from Frasnes, by Count Erlon, (Drouot,) on the 16th. For, when he appeared near Ligny, Napoleon actually deployed a column of French to oppose him, mistaking

his force, at the time, for a division of the Prussian army.—Erlon was now made acquainted with the defeat of the Prussians; and, without thinking it necessary to have any communication with Napoleon, as to future operations, returned to his original position. That division of the army, therefore, became totally useless for that day, both to the Emperor and to Marshal Ney.—Grouchy, losing sight of Blucher, and taking the circuitous route which he pursued, was represented as having committed a most fatal error.—While the right wing of the French, in the battle of the 18th, was engaged, in defeating the flank movement of Bulow, of which they were perfectly apprised, Marshal Ney had orders to engage the attention of the English during this part of the action; but by no means to hazard the loss of his troops, or to exhaust their strength.

Ney, it appears, did not obey the order, or met with circumstances that rendered it impracticable for him to adhere to it. He was stated to have contended for the occupation of a height, and thus weakened his corps; so that, when the imperial guards were brought to the charge, he was unable to assist them.—I understood that Napoleon had crossed the Sambre, with 111,000 men. In the battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras he lost 10,000. Grouchy's division consisted of 30,000, detached to follow Blucher, leaving an effective force, on the morning of the 18th, of 71,000. I hope you will comprehend my account, which I think was the purport of General Gourgon's statement to me: though I do not know any two characters more liable to a small share of perplexity, than a sailor describing a terra-firma battle, and a soldier entering into the particulars of a naval engagement.—But, by way of climax, I was assured that the report of Bonaparte's standing on an elevated wooden frame to obtain a commanding view of the field of battle, is altogether a misrepresentation.—It was, on the contrary, a raised mound of earth, where he placed himself with his staff; and, the ground being sloppy and slippery, he ordered some trusses of straw to be placed under his feet to keep them dry, and prevent his sliding.

This was the last visit I paid to Napoleon; and, when I took my leave of him, he rose from his chair, and said, "I wish you health and happiness, and a safe voyage to your country, where I hope you will find your friends in health, and ready to receive you."

I had been uniformly treated with such respectful kindness; and, in some degree, with such partial confidence by General Bertrand, Mons. De las Cases, and, indeed, by every one of the suite, that I could not take my leave of them without a considerable degree of sensibility. A more amiable, united, and delightful family than that of General Bertrand I never yet saw; nor is his affection as a husband, and his fondness as a father, less striking than his fidelity to his Master.

CATECHISM
OF
POLITICAL ECONOMY;
OR,
Familiar Conversations
On the manner in which
WEALTH
IS
PRODUCED, DISTRIBUTED, and CONSUMED,
IN
SOCIETY.

By **JEAN-BAPTISTE SAY,**
Professor of Political Economy in the "Athenée Royal" of Paris, Knight of St. Wladimir of Russia, Member of the Societies of Zurich, Bologna, &c. and Author of a Treatise on Political Economy.

Translated from the French
By **JOHN RICHTER.**
In octavo, 6s.

[At a time when the fortunes of the British empire depend on the prudence and wisdom with which its financial system may be conducted, a more acceptable service could not well be rendered the country than by publishing a translation of this valuable Elementary Treatise. The people of England have, heretofore, been so grossly ignorant, or so wickedly deluded, on these subjects, that, within these three years, a clamour was raised against the Editor of this Magazine for asserting, that the real property of the country stood legally mortgaged for the debt, which had been increased to carry on the late Wars; and, at another time, he even received threatening letters for stating that the tax-gatherers were but collectors of the interest in behalf of the mortgagers, or public creditors. It was gravely contended by these anonymous writers, that no such relation existed between the public creditors and the proprietors, as that of mortgagees and mortgagers; and it was not till after seizures of real property had taken place in almost every county,

county, and that the same had been sold to pay the taxes, that it was generally felt that arrears of taxes operated against the property exactly as arrears of interest in a mortgage. While such delusion prevails, and while there is a high probability that a continuance of it may lead to the most fatal results, it is evident that the clear expositions of M. SAY ought to be read in every parish, from the Orkneys to the Land's End.—The following chapters will justify our opinion to every intelligent reader.]

ON THE COMPOSITION OF WEALTH AND THE USE OF MONEY.

WHAT do you understand by the word wealth?

Whatever has a value; gold, silver, land, merchandise.

Are not gold and silver preferable to other wealth?

That is preferable in which the greatest value is to be found. One hundred and ten guineas in corn are preferable to one hundred guineas in gold.

But, where the value is equal, is not the money better than the merchandise?

In fact, it is preferred.

What is the reason of it?

The custom generally established of using money as a medium in exchanges, renders that species of merchandise more convenient than any other for those who have purchases to make; that is, for every body.

What do you mean by money being a medium of exchanges?

If you are a farmer and desire to exchange a part of your corn for cloth, you begin by procuring money for your corn; then with that money you buy cloth.

Without doubt.

You have in reality made a double exchange, in which you have given corn to one man, and another has given cloth to you.

That is true.

The value of this corn was transitorily in money, afterwards in cloth; and, though you have in fact exchanged your corn for cloth, money was the intermediate form which that value assumed in order to change itself into cloth. Such is the use of money.

Well! But, if all these values are equal, why is that of money preferred?

Because, when a man once possesses money, he need make only one exchange, in order to obtain what he may want; while he who possesses every other merchandise, has two exchanges to make. He must, in the first place, exchange his

merchandise for money, and afterwards his money for merchandise.

Can you make use of any other thing for this purpose instead of money?

Yes; there are countries in which shells and other articles are used; but the metals, and principally gold and silver, are, of all materials, the most convenient to be used as money. It is that which has caused them to be adopted by all civilized and commercial nations.

Then in those countries in which shells are used as money, they are the objects which, the value being equal, are preferred in exchanges?

They are so in effect: but the precious metals are more sought after than the other monies, because they possess, as merchandise, certain advantages which increase the preference they possess as money. They contain much value in small bulk, which permits them to be easily concealed and carried from place to place; they do not spoil by keeping; they may be divided or reunited at will, almost without loss; in fine, they are valuable all over the world; and whatever frequented place we travel to with this sort of wealth, we are sure, on more or less favourable conditions, to be able to exchange it for whatever we may want.

I comprehend the reason why money, and, above all, money of gold and silver, is more desirable than any other merchandise; but how can we procure it?

As we procure every thing else that we want, by an exchange when we have not a mine that produces it; in the same way that we procure fruit when we do not possess the tree that bears it.

How can we obtain a thing in order to give it in exchange for money?

Produce it!

Produce a thing! But, supposing that possible, how shall I be certain that I shall get money for that thing?

You may assure yourself of that by giving it a value.

ON THE UTILITY AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

What do you understand by the word Products?

I understand all those things to which men have consented to give a value.

How is value given to a thing?

By giving it utility.

How is the utility of a thing the cause of its having a value?

Because persons are then to be found who are in want of this thing; they desire to have it from those who produce it. These, on their side, will not part from it until they are paid the expenses they have

have been at in producing it, including their profits. The value of the thing is established by the result of this opposition between the producer and the consumer.

But there are many things of great utility, and no value, as water. Why have they no value?

Because Nature gives them gratuitously, and without stint, and we are not obliged to produce them. If a person were able to create water, and wished to sell it, no one would buy it, because it could be got at the river for nothing. Thus all the world enjoy these things, but they are not riches to any body. If all things that men could desire were in the same case, no one would be rich, but no one would be in want of riches, since each could enjoy all things at his pleasure.

But this is not the case: the greater part of things which are necessary and even indispensable to us, are not given to us gratuitously and unlimitedly. Human industry must, with pains and labour, collect, fashion, and transport them.

They then become products. The utility, the faculty they have acquired of being serviceable, gives them a value and this value is riches.

When once riches are thus created they may be exchanged for other riches, other values, and we may procure the products which we want in exchange for those we can spare. We have seen in the preceding chapter how money facilitates this exchange.

I now conceive how products alone are riches; but their utility does not appear to be the only cause which gives them value; for there are products, such as rings and artificial flowers, which have value but no utility.

You do not discover the utility of these products because you call only useful that which is so to the eye of reason, but you ought to understand by that word whatever is capable of satisfying the wants and desires of man such as he is. His vanity and his passions are to him wants, sometimes as imperious as hunger. He is the sole judge of the importance that things are of to him, and of the want he has of them. We cannot judge of it but by the price he puts on them. The value of things is the sole measure of their utility to man. It is enough for us to give them utility in his eyes in order to give them a value. Now that is what we call to produce, to create products.

Recapitulate what you have said.

Give to any thing, to a material which has no value, utility, and you give it a value; that is, you make a product of it; you create wealth.

One can then create wealth?

Incontestably.

I thought that man could not create any thing.

He cannot create matter: he cannot make the laws which regulate nature; but with existing matter and the laws of nature, such as they are, he can give a value to certain things, and consequently can create wealth.

What country may be called a rich country?

One in which many things of value, or, more briefly, many values are to be found; in the same manner as a family which possesses many of these values is a rich family.

ON PUBLIC PROPERTY AND TAXES.

From whence are the values derived which serve for the public consumptions?

They are derived either from the revenues of property belonging to the public, or from taxes.

What constitutes the revenues of public property?

These properties are either capital or freehold property, but most generally freehold property, land, houses, &c. which the government let, and the revenue of which it consumes for the advantage of the public. When it consists of forests, it sells the annual felling; when capital it lends it at interest, but this last case is very rare.

Who is it that pays the taxes?

The individuals whom in this respect we call contributors.

Where do the contributors get the values with which they pay the taxes?

They take these values from the products which belong to them, or, which comes to the same thing, from the money which they procure by the exchange of these products.

Are these products the fruit of the annual productions?

They are sometimes the products of the year, which form part of the income of individuals, and sometimes former products, which they employ as productive capitals.

In what case do the contributors take from their capitals to pay the taxes?

When their incomes are not sufficient. And in this case the taxes dry up one of the sources of revenue, and one of the means of the industry of society.

Give

Give me an example in which the taxes are discharged with a portion of capital.

If a man whose income is absorbed by the ordinary contributions, together with the maintenance of his family, comes to an inheritance, and as an heir he is bound to pay impost, it must be taken out of his inheritance; the capital in the hands of the heir is therefore no longer so considerable as it was in the hands of the deceased. Similar observations may be made on the expenses of proceedings at law, bonds, securities, &c. In all these cases the tax paid by the contributor is withdrawn from the mass of capital usefully employed, and is so much capital devoted to consumption, and actually disappears. This happens also in cases where the profits are small and the impost considerable; many contributors cannot in that case discharge the taxes without breaking in upon their capitals.

The major part of the taxes are however taken from incomes?

Yes: for, if the taxes dry up too completely the sources of production, they would diminish more and more every day the products with which alone they could be paid.

If there are some of them which break into the capital of individuals, how happens it that the means of production are not destroyed in the long run?

Because at the same time that some individuals break into their capitals, those of others are increased by saving.

Do not the taxes serve, on the other hand, to multiply products by compelling the contributors to produce, in order to be able to pay them?

The hope of enjoying the products one has created is a much stronger incitement to production than the idea of satisfying the tax gatherer. But, if the impost should excite the desire of producing more, it does not afford the means. In order to extend production, it is necessary to increase capital, which is the more impossible, as the necessity of paying the tax prevents the saving, which alone creates capital. In short, if the necessity of paying the taxes should excite efforts which augment production, there will not result from it any increase of the general riches, since what is raised by the impost is consumed, and does not serve to increase any saving. Thus, it may be seen that great taxes are destructive of public prosperity, instead of being favourable to it.

Which are the principal kinds of taxes levied for this purpose?

Sometimes they are exacted from the contributors at so much per head, as in the capitation tax. Sometimes as in the land tax, they take a part of the revenue arising from the lands; which are valued, either after the actual rent or after the extent and fertility of the soil. Sometimes the rent of a house, the number of its doors and windows, and of the servants and horses kept by the contributor, serve as a basis for the amount of his contribution. Sometimes, his profits are valued according to the industry he carries on: from hence the impost on licences (*patentes*). All these contributions bear the name of direct taxes, because they are demanded, directly, of the contributor in person.

Are not all taxes demanded directly from the contributor?

They are sometimes demanded, not from the payer, but are included in the price of the merchandize on which the impost is laid, and without the receiver knowing even the name of the contributor. For this reason they are called indirect taxes.

When and in what manner are taxes levied on merchandize?

They are sometimes levied at the instant in which they are produced, like the salt in France, or the gold and silver mines in Mexico. A portion of the value of these merchandize is levied at the moment of their extraction. Sometimes a duty is levied at the moment of their transportation from one place to another, as in the instance of import duties; and in the "Octroi," which is paid in France at the entrance of towns: sometimes at the moment of consumption, as for stamps and admissions to the theatres.

Does the amount of the impost remain at the expense of those who pay it?

No; they endeavour to reimburse themselves, at least in part, from those who purchase the products, in the creation of which the contributors have assisted.

Do the contributors always succeed in thus shifting the burden from themselves?

They seldom succeed completely, because they cannot do so without raising the price of their products; and a rise of price always diminishes the consumption of a product by putting it out of the reach of some of its consumers. The demand for this sort of product then diminishes, and its price falls. The price not then affording so liberal a remuneration for the productive services devoted to this object, the quantity of it is lessened. Thus, when an import duty is laid

laid on cotton, the manufacturers of cottons and the tradesmen who sell them cannot raise the price so high as to recover back the amount of the taxes; for that purpose it would be necessary that the same quantity of cotton goods should be demanded and sold, and that the society should devote to the purchase of this particular article more values than it had heretofore devoted to it, which is not possible. The cotton goods become dearer; their producers gain less, and this kind of production declines.

What consequence do you draw from that?

That the impost is paid partly by the producers, whose profits, i. e. whose incomes it lessens; and partly by those consumers who continue to purchase notwithstanding the dearness, since they pay more for a product, which in point of fact is not more valuable.

What other consequence do you draw from it?

That the impost, in making the products dearer, does not augment even nominally the total value of productions; for the products diminish in quantity more than they augment in price.

Does this effect take place with respect to any other merchandize than that on which the impost is levied?

It takes place on all the merchandize which the contributor sells. Brewers and bakers sell their products dearer when a tax is laid on the wood or coals which they burn. A tax on meat and other eatables at the gates of a city renders all its manufactured products dearer.

Can all producers make the consumers bear a portion of the imposts which they are compelled to pay?

There are producers who cannot. An impost laid on an article of luxury bears only on those who consume it. If a tax is laid on lace, the wine merchant whose wife wears lace, cannot sell his wine dearer on that account, for he could not maintain a competition with his neighbour whose wife does not wear lace. A landholder cannot in general make his consumers bear any portion of the tax he is compelled to pay.*

In order not to deceive ourselves as to

* So long as the tax does not absorb the whole of the net profit, or rent of land, it is worth while to cultivate it: consequently the impost does not diminish the quantity of the territorial products which come to market, and this is never a cause of dearness. When the impost is excessive, it

the effect of taxes, how ought we to consider them?

As a cause of the destruction of part of the products of society. This destruction takes place at the expense of those who are unable to evade or shift it from themselves. The producers and consumers pay the value of the products thus destroyed; the first, in not selling their products at a price sufficient to cover the taxes; the second, in paying more for them than they are worth, but in proportions which vary with every article and every class of individuals.

We may also consider the impost as an augmentation of the charges of production. It is an expense sustained by the producers and consumers; but which, while it renders the products dearer, does not augment the incomes of the producers, as its amount is not divided among them. Their expenses augment as consumers, without their incomes increasing as producers: they are not so rich.

What is to be understood by a subject of taxation?

By those words, is often meant, the merchandize which serves as a basis for the tax. Brandy, in this sense, is a "subject of taxation," by means of the duties which are levied on this liquor. But the expression is not correct. Brandy is only a basis for the demand of a value; a merchandize which the government uses as a means of raising money. The true subject of taxation is, in this case, the income of the individuals who manufacture and consume the brandy. Thus the subject of taxation increases, when these incomes, whatever be their source, are augmented.

What do you conclude from that?

That every thing which tends to increase the riches of a nation extends and multiplies the subject of taxation. It is from this cause, that as a country prospers the amount of the taxes increases, without increasing the rate of them; and diminishes when it declines.

Are we justified in considering the

surpasses the net produce of the worst lands, and hinders the improvement of others. Thus territorial products become more rare: still this circumstance does not raise the price in a durable manner, because the population is not long before it gets down to the level of the territorial products; if less are offered, less are wanted. For this reason, in these countries which produce little corn, it is not dearer than in those that produce much. It is even cheaper; for reasons which cannot be developed here.

amount of the taxes as part of the income of a nation?

Never, for they are values not created, but transferred. They have formed a part of the incomes of individuals which they have not consumed.

Have not the government other sources of revenue?

Sometimes the government retains the exclusive exercise of a certain industry, and causes it to be paid for beyond its value, as the carriage of letters. In this case the tax does not amount to the whole of the charge for postage, but only to that part which exceeds what it would cost if this service was left open to free competition.

The profits which government sometimes makes on lotteries is of the same kind, but is much less justifiable, on many accounts.

ON PUBLIC LOANS.

With what view do governments borrow money?

To provide for extraordinary expences which the ordinary revenues are not sufficient to discharge. How do they pay the interest of the loans they borrow?

They pay it either by laying on a new tax, or by economising, from the ordinary expences, a sum sufficient to pay the annual interest.

Loans, then, are a means of consuming a principal of which the interest is paid by a portion of the taxes?

Yes.

Who are the lenders?

Individuals who have capitals at their disposal.

Since government represents the society, and society is composed of individuals, it is then the society which lends to itself.

Yes: it is a part of the individuals who lend to the whole of the individuals; that is to say, to the society or to its government.

What effect is produced by public loans on the public riches? Do they augment or diminish them?

The loan in itself neither increases nor diminishes them: it is a value which passes from the hands of individuals to the hands of the government, a simple transfer. But, as the principal of the loan, or, if you will, the capital lent, is generally consumed in consequence of this transfer, public loans produce an unproductive consumption, a destruction of capital.

Would not a capital thus lent have been equally consumed if it had remained in the hands of individuals?

No: the individuals who lent the capital, wished to lay it out, not to consume it. If it had not been lent to government it would have been lent to those who would have made use of it, or they would have employed it themselves; thus the capital would have been consumed reproductively instead of unproductively.

Is the total income of a nation increased or diminished by public loans?

It is diminished, because all the capital which is consumed carries with it the income which it would otherwise have gained.

But, in this case, the individual who lends does not lose any income, since the government pays him interest for his capital; and, if he does not lose, who does?

Those who lose are the contributors who pay the increased taxes, with which the public creditor is paid his interest.

But, if the creditor receives on the one hand an income which the contributor pays on the other, it appears to me that there is no portion of income lost, and that the state has profited by the principal of the loan which it has consumed.

You are in an error; and to convince you of it we will examine how this operation is effected. An individual lends to the state a thousand pounds. Consequently he draws this value from an employment in which it was already, or in which it would have been, engaged. Supposing that this employment would have afforded five per cent, there is an income of fifty pounds taken from the society. It is nevertheless paid to the creditor; but how is it paid? At the expence of a contributor; of a landed proprietor, who would have used for his own purposes these fifty pounds which the government takes from him to pay the creditor. Instead of two incomes which there was in society, that of the thousand pounds lent to government (which either had been, or might have been placed elsewhere) and the income of the funds, which had produced to the landholder the fifty pounds of contribution, which he has been compelled to pay to satisfy the creditor. In lieu of these two incomes, there remains but one, namely, the last, which is transferred from the contributor to the creditor. —Why is there only one income of fifty pounds where there had been formerly two? Because there had been, beside the funds of the contributor, another fund of one thousand pounds, producing

fifty pounds, which has been lent and consumed, and which, consequently, produces nothing.

What are the principal forms under which a government pays the interest of its loans?

Sometimes it pays a perpetual interest on the capital lent, which it does not bind itself to repay: the lenders have in this case no other means of recovering their capital than to sell their debt to other individuals who desire to place themselves in the situation of the former.

Sometimes it borrows, by way of annuity, and pays the lender a life interest.

Sometimes it borrows on condition of repayment, and it stipulates a pure and simple repayment, in a certain number of years, by instalments; or a reimbursement of the principal sum at periods which are sometimes determined by lot.

Sometimes it negotiates bills on its agents, the receivers of contributions. The loss which it suffers by discount represents the interest on the advances it receives.

Sometimes it sells public offices, and thus pays interest for the money furnished. The incumbent can never get back his principal without selling his office. The price of offices is often paid under the name of security.

All these modes of borrowing have the effect of withdrawing from productive employment capitals which are consumed in the public service.

Have not the government the means of paying their debts, even those of which it has promised to pay the interest perpetually?

Yes; by means of what is called a sinking fund.

What is a sinking fund?

When a tax is laid upon the people to pay the interest of a loan, it is laid a little heavier than is necessary to pay this interest; this excess is confided to what are called commissioners for the management of the sinking fund, and who employ every year to buy up at the market-price a part of the interest or annuities paid by the state. As the same interest always continues to be paid, the sinking fund devotes in the year following, to the purchase of these interests, not only the portion of the tax which is devoted to this use in the first instance, but also the interest which it has already bought up. The manner of extinguishing the public debt by its progressively increasing action, would extinguish it with sufficient rapidity if these sinking funds were never

diverted from this object, and if the debts were not kept up by a perpetual addition of new loans, which bring annually into the market more interest than the sinking fund buys up.

SOME ACCOUNT
OF THE
LIVES AND WRITINGS
OF
LOPE FELIX DE VEGA CARPIO
AND
GUILLEN DE CASTRO.
BY
HENRY RICH. LORD HOLLAND:
In two vols. octavo.

[This work constitutes one of the pruest specimens of noble authorship which, perhaps, exists in our language. No composition can be conceived more chaste, more tasteful, and more pleasing. It would be fortunate if many of our nobility possessed free and independant minds like Lord Holland, if their principles were strong enough to induce them to shrink from political power when it could not be honestly exerted, and if in leisure their employments were as honourable as that of which this noble author has here given a specimen. LOPE DE VEGA was a literary phenomenon of whom it was highly proper the English people should know more than heretofore; and, in performing this service, Lord Holland has mingled various notices of Spanish literature, which tend to correct many erroneous opinions. Of Lope de Vega, our opinion is not, however, exalted by this account; he appears to have been a miserable bigot, incapable of soaring above the prejudices of education, and the abject tool of the vilest system of policy that ever disgraced any court before our time. Queen Elizabeth was his Napoleon; and Sir Francis Drake his Marshal Ney—the Scotts, the Southys, and other similar Sycophants of our days, may therefore enlarge their vocabulary by consulting his writings. He was moreover secretary to the Inquisition; and he died in consequence of flagellations imposed on himself to atone for his sins! We fear this will not be the fate of the modern imitators of the worst feature in the character of a man of genius; but in this respect he affords another proof that genius in a particular pursuit ought not to be received as an authority on other subjects, and that men the greatest in one line may be, and commonly are, the weakest in others. Our extracts will justify

Justify the opinion we have expressed of Lord Holland's interesting performance, and we have gladly seized on a scrap in the appendix treating of that illustrious patriot, Don Gaspar de Joyellanos, of whom further particulars would be most acceptable from a pen actuated by the principles of Lord Holland.]

EARLY MARKS OF GENIUS.

LOPE, according to his biographers, betrayed marks of genius, at a very early age; as well as a singular propensity to poetry. They assure us that at two years old these qualities were perceptible in the brilliancy of his eyes; that ere he attained the age of five he could read Spanish and Latin; and that, before his hand was strong enough to guide the pen, he recited verses of his own composition, which he had the good fortune to barter for prints and toys with his play-fellows. Thus even in his childhood he not only wrote poetry, but turned his poetry to account; an art in which he must be allowed afterwards to have excelled all poets antient or modern. The date however of his early productions must be collected from his own assertions, from probable circumstances, and the corresponding testimony of his friends and contemporaries; for they were either not printed at the time, or all copies of the impression have long since been lost.

El capitan Virues, insigne ingenio,
Puso en tres actos la comedia, que antes
Andaba en quatro como pies de nino,
Que eran entonces ninas las comedias.—
Y yo las escribi de onze y doce anos.
De a quatro actos, y de a quatro pliegos,
Porque cada acto un pliego contenia.

Plays of three acts we owe to Virues' pen,
Which, ne'er had crawl'd but on all fours
Till then;

An action suited to that helpless age,
The infancy of wit, the childhood of the stage.
Such plays not twelve years old did I complete,
Four sheets to every play, an act on every sheet.

SPANISH PASTORALS.

Pastoral works, in prose and verse, had already met with considerable success in Spain; of which the *Diana* by Montemayor was the first in point of merit, and I believe in time. The species of composition is in itself tedious, and the conduct of the *Arcadia* evidently absurd. A pastoral in five long books of prose run mad; in which the shepherds of Arcadia woo their *Dulcineas* in the language of *Ariadis* rather than of *Theocritus*, in which they occasionally talk

theology, and discuss in verse the origin and nature of grammar, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, music, astrology, and poetry, and which they enliven by epitaphs on Castilian generals, and a long poem on the achievements of the duke of Alva, and the birth of his son, is not well adapted to the taste of common readers; or likely to escape the censure of critics. In most instances, however, the abstract of a work of this nature, for it must be considered as a poem, forms a very unfair criterion of its merit.

The chief objects of poetry are to delineate strongly the characters and passions of mankind, to paint the appearances of nature, and to describe their effects upon our sensations. To accomplish these ends the versification must be smooth, the language pure and impressive, and the images just, natural, and appropriate; our interest should be excited by the nature of the subject, and kept up by the spirit of the narration. The probability of the story, the connexion of the tale, the regularity of the design, are indeed beauties; but beauties which are ornamental rather than necessary, which have often been attained by persons who had no poetical turn whatever, and as often neglected by those whose genius and productions have placed them in the first rank in the province of poetry. Novels and comedies derive indeed a great advantage from an attention to these niceties. But in the higher branches of invention they are the less necessary, because the justness of the imitation of passions inherent in the general nature of man, depends less upon the probability of the situations, than that of manners and opinions resulting from the accidental and temporary forms of society.

HIS SERVILITY.

The tyranny, cruelty, and above all the heresy, of Queen Elizabeth, are the perpetual objects of his poetical invective. When in 1602 he published a poem, written on board the *Armada*, he had the satisfaction of adding another on the death of a man who had contributed to complete the discomfiture of that formidable expedition. The *Dragontea* is an epic poem on the death of Sir Francis Drake; and the reader is informed, by a note in the first page, that, wherever the word *Dragon* occurs, it is to be taken for the name of that commander. Tyrant, slave, butcher, and even coward, are supposed to be so applicable to his character, that they are frequently be-

stowed

stowed upon him in the course of the work without the assistance of an explanatory note.

HIS SUPERSTITION.

In 1598, on the canonization of St. Isidore, a native of Madrid, he entered the list with several authors, and overpowered them all with the number, if not with the merit of his performances. Prizes had been assigned for every style of poetry, but above one could not be obtained by the same person. Lope succeeded in the hymns; but his fertile muse, not content with producing a poem of ten cantos in short verse, as well as innumerable sonnets and romances, and two comedies on the subject, celebrated by an act of supererogation both the saint and the poetical competition of the day, in a volume of sprightly poems under the feigned name of Tomé de Burguillos. These were probably the best of Lope's productions on the occasion; but the concurring testimonies of critics agree that most of his verses were appropriate and easy, and that they far excelled those of his numerous competitors. This success raised him no doubt in the estimation of the public, to whom he was already known by the number and excellence of his dramatic writings. Henceforward the licences prefixed to his books do not confine themselves to their immediate object, the simple permission to publish, but contain long and laboured encomiums upon the particular merit of the work, and the general character and style of the author. This was probably the most fortunate period of his life. He had not, it is true, attained the summit of his glory, but he was rising in literary reputation every day; and, as hope is often more delightful than possession, and there is something more animating to our exertions while we are panting to acquire than when we are labouring to maintain superiority, it was probably in this part of his life that he derived most satisfaction from his pursuits. About this time also we must fix the short date of his domestic comforts, of which, while he alludes to the loss of them, he gives a short but feeling description in his Eclogue to Claudio:

Yo vi mi pobre mesa en testimonio,
Cercada y rica de fragmentos míos,
Dulces y amargos ríos.
Del mar del matrimonio,
Y vi, pagando su fatal tributo,
De tan alegre bien tan triste luto.

The expressions of the above are very difficult, if not impossible, to translate, as

the metaphors are such as none but the Spanish language will admit. The following is rather a paraphrase than a translation:

I saw a group my board surround,

And sure to me, though poorly spread,
'Twas rich with such fair objects crown'd,

Dear bitter presents of my bed!

I saw them pay their tribute to the tomb,
And scenes so cheerful change to mourning
and to gloom.

Of the three persons who formed this family group, the son died at eight years, and was soon followed by his mother: the daughter alone survived our poet. The spirit of Lope seems to have sunk under such repeated losses. At a more enterprising period of life, he had endeavoured to drown his grief in the noise and bustle of a military life; he now resolved to sooth it in the exercise of devotion. Accordingly, having been secretary to the Inquisition, he shortly afterwards became a priest, and in 1609 a sort of honorary member of the brotherhood of St. Francis. But devotion itself could not break in upon his habits of composition. He had about this time acquired sufficient reputation to attract the envy of his fellow poets, and spared no exertions to maintain his post, and repel the criticisms of his enemies.

SPANISH ROMANCES.

The metre and character of such compositions are peculiar to the country in which they were written. The verse is trochaic, and never exceeds eight syllables in length: the *consonante*, or full rhyme, was originally used in them as in all Castilian poetry. The *usonante*, or rhyme in vowels only, became common at the end of the sixteenth century, and has ever since been usually adopted in the *romances*. It was about the same period, when Lope de Vega had attained his reputation, and Gongora was in the vigour of life, that the first collections of these little pieces were published under the title of *Romanceros*. The approbation with which they were received stimulated those eminent writers to try their talent in a species of production which, though popular before them, had not hitherto extended the fame of any author's name, or attracted the notice of literary men.

The peculiar and national character of the *romances*, or Spanish ballads, is thus eloquently described by Don Manuel Quintana, in his preface to a selection of Spanish poetry.

“They were properly the lyric poetry of our country. In them the accents of our

our music were heard at night in our streets and public places, to the sound of the harp or the guitar. They were at once the vehicles and incentives of love, as well as the shafts of satire and revenge. They painted the manners of our Moriscoes and our shepherds, and preserved in the memory of our people the exploits of the Cid and other favourite champions. In short, more flexible than all other compositions, they could be applied to every object; and whether clothed in rich and majestic language, or tinged with the milder colours of sweetness and sensibility, they always exhibited that characteristic ease, nature, and freshness, which originality alone can produce without exaggeration or research.

“In them are to be found more beautiful and spirited expressions, more delicate and ingenious passages, than in the whole range of Castilian poetry. The Morisco ballads in particular are written with a vigour and sprightliness of style which enchant the reader. The union of courage and of love, the gallantry and tenderness of the Moors, the sonorous harmony of the names, each and all, contribute to give novelty and poetry to the compositions in which they are portrayed. Our writers afterwards becoming weary of Moorish disguises, transferred the ballads to pastoral subjects. Fields and rivulets, flowers and names carved upon trees, then took the place of challenges, tournaments, and devices: but, whatever the ballads may have lost in strength, they gained by the change in sweetness and simplicity.

“In both classes the invention was beautiful; and it is wonderful with how little effort; and with what conciseness of language, the scenery, the hero, and his emotions, are delineated in such short compositions. At one time it is the Alcayde of Molina, who, entering the town at full speed, alarms the Moors with the report of a Christian incursion, which is laying waste their fields; at another it is the ill-fated Aliatar borne with the melancholy pomp of a military funeral through the very gate whence he had issued the day before full of exultation and spirit. Sometimes it is a simple country girl, who, having lost her earrings, the keepsake of her sweetheart, dreads the reproaches which await her; and sometimes it is the solitary and rejected shepherd, who, indignant that two doves should doo in the neighbouring poplar, interrupts their loves, and scares them away with a stolle.”

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LOPE'S DISPUTE WITH CERVANTES.

The origin of the dispute between Cervantes and Lope is unknown, and the existence of any open warfare is in some measure problematical. La Huerta, the editor of a late collection of Spanish plays, and himself no despicable dramatic writer, in a zealous defence of Lope, accuses Cervantes very unjustly of detraction and malignity. Wherever Cervantes has mentioned the poet in his printed works, he has spoken of his genius not only with respect but admiration. It is true that he implies that his better judgment occasionally yielded to the temptation of immediate profit, and that he sometimes sacrificed his permanent fame to fleeting popularity with the comedians and the public. But, in saying this, he says little more than Lope himself has repeatedly acknowledged; and throughout his works he speaks of him in a manner which, if Lope had possessed discernment enough to have perceived the real superiority of Cervantes, would have afforded him as much pleasure as the slight mixture of censure seems to have given him concern. The admirers, or rather worshippers, of Lope, who had christened him the Pisanix of Spain, laboured hard to crush the reputation of Cervantes. With this view, they at one time undervalued novels and romances as compositions of an inferior order, and at another lavished most extravagant encomiums on his rivals. Every invention of the kind excited their applause, but the one which really deserved it. If the sonnet published in the *Life* prefixed to Don Quixote of Pellicer be genuine, Cervantes was at length provoked to a more direct attack on their idol. In this sonnet, which contains a sort of play upon words, by the omission of the last syllable of each, that cannot be translated, the works of Lope are somewhat severely handled; a sonnet compiled in four languages from various authors is ridiculed, the expediency of a sponge is suggested, and he is above all advised not to pursue his *Jerusalem Conquistada*, a work upon which he was then employed. Lope, who parodied the sonnet of Cervantes, rejected his advice, and published that epic Poem, in which his failure is generally acknowledged even by his most fervent admirers. Marini, the Italian poet, must however be excepted; who, as he does not hesitate in his funeral eulogium to prefer the *Angelica* to the *Orlando Furioso*, and the novels of Lope to those of Boccace, could not decently exempt Tasso from this act of general

homage, and makes his poem bow submission to the Spanish Jerusalem Conquistada. Cervantes, though discouraged by Lope, and decried by his admirers, had moderation or prudence enough to acknowledge his merits in his *Viage del Parnasso*, and still more strongly in the prologue to his comedies. In the former, he addresses him thus:

Poeta insigne, a cuyo verso o prosa
Ninguno le aventaja, ni aun le llega.

Distinguished bard, whom none of modern time
Can pass or even reach in prose or rhyme.

The passage in the prologue I shall have occasion to refer to in another place, Whether these expressions of praise were the genuine sentiments of Cervantes, and whether they satisfied Lope and his friends, we cannot now ascertain. Lope had not long to contend with so formidable a rival; for Cervantes died soon after this publication, and left his enemy in full possession of the admiration of the public. How different has been the judgment of posterity on the writings of these two men! Cervantes, who was actually starving in the same street where Lope was living in splendour and prosperity, has been for two centuries the delight of every nation in Europe; and Lope, notwithstanding the late edition of his works in twenty-two volumes, is to a great degree neglected in his own.

HIS NUMEROUS PUBLICATIONS.

He seldom passed a year without giving some poem to the press; and scarcely a month, or even a week, without producing some play upon the stage. His *Pastores de Belen*, a work in prose and verse on the Nativity, had confirmed his superiority in pastoral poems; and rhymes, hymns and poems without number on sacred subjects evinced his zeal in the profession he embraced. Philip IV.; the great patron of the Spanish theatre, to which he afterwards is said to have contributed compositions of his own, succeeded to the throne of Spain in 1621. He found Lope in full possession of the stage, and in the exercise of unlimited authority over the authors, comedians, and audience. New honours and benefices were immediately heaped on our poet, and in all probability he wrote occasionally plays for the royal palace. He published about the same time, *Los Triunfos de la Fe*; *Las Fortunas de Diana*; three novels in prose (unsuccessful imitations of Cervantes); *Circe*, an heroic poem, dedicated to the count duke of Olivares; and *Philomena*, a singular but tiresome allegory, in the second

book of which he vindicates himself in the person of the nightingale from the accusation of his critics, who are there represented by the thrush.

Such was his reputation that he began to distrust the sincerity of the public, and seems to have suspected that there was more fashion than real opinion in the extravagance of their applause. This engaged him in a dangerous experiment, the publication of a poem without his name. But, whether the number of his productions had gradually formed the public taste to his own standard of excellence, or that his fertile and irregular genius was singularly adapted to the times, the result of this trial confirmed the former judgment of the public. His *Soliloquies to God*, though printed under a feigned name, attracted as much notice, and secured as many admirers, as any of his former productions. Emboldened probably by this success, he dedicated his *Corona Tragica*, a poem on the queen of Scots, to pope Urban VIII., who had himself composed an epigram on the subject. Upon this occasion he received from that pontiff a letter written in his own hand, and the degree of doctor of theology. Such a flattering tribute of admiration sanctioned the reverence in which his name was held in Spain, and spread his fame through every catholic country. The cardinal Barberini followed him with veneration in the streets; the king would stop to gaze at such a prodigy; the people crowded round him wherever he appeared; the learned and the studious thronged to Madrid from every part of Spain to see this phoenix of their country, this "monster of literature;" and even Italians, no extravagant admirers in general of poetry that is not their own, made pilgrimages from their country, for the sole purpose of conversing with Lope. So associated was the idea of excellence with his name, that it grew in common conversation to signify any thing perfect in its kind: and a Lope diamond, a Lope day, or a Lope woman, became fashionable and familiar modes of expressing their good qualities. His poetry was as advantageous to his fortune as to his fame: the king enriched him with pensions and chaplaincies; the pope honoured him with dignities and preferments; and every nobleman at court aspired to the character of his *Mæcenas*, by conferring upon him frequent and valuable presents. If his annual income was not more than fifteen hundred ducats, the profit of his plays was enormous, and Cervantes insinuates

that he was never inclined to forego any usual payment from the theatre. Montalvan estimates the amount derived from his dramatic works alone at not less than eighty thousand ducats. The presents he received from individuals are computed at ten thousand five hundred more. His application of these sums partook of the spirit of the nation from which he drew them. Improvident and indiscriminate charity ran away with these gains, immense as they were, and rendered his life unprofitable to his friends and uncomfortable to himself. Though his devotion gradually became more fervent, it did not interrupt his poetical career. In 1630 he published the *Laurel de Apolo*, a poem of inestimable value to the Spanish philologists, as they are called in the jargon of our day, for it contains the names of more than three hundred and thirty Spanish poets and their works. They are introduced as claimants for the *Laurel*, which *Apollo* is to bestow; and, as *Lope* observes of himself that he was more inclined to panegyric than to satire, there are few or any that have not at least a strophe of six or eight lines devoted to their praise. Thus the multitude of Castilian poets, which at that time was prodigious, and the exuberance of *Lope's* pen, have lengthened out to a work of ten books, or *syllvas*, an idea which has often been imitated in other countries, but generally confined within the limits of a song. At the end of the last *sylla* he makes the poets give specimens of their art, and assures us that many equalled *Tasso*, and even approached *Ariosto* himself; a proof that this celebrated Spanish author concurred with all true lovers of poetical genius in giving the preference to the latter. After long disputes for the *Laurel*, the controversy at length ends, as controversies in Spain are apt to do, in the interference of the government. *Apollo* agrees to refer the question to *Philip IV.*, whose decision, either from reserve in the judge, or from modesty in the reporter, who was himself a party concerned, is not recorded. Facts however prove that our poet could be no loser by this change of tribunal.

HIS DEATH.

He continued to publish plays and poems, and to receive every remuneration that adulation and generosity could bestow, till the year 1635, when religious thoughts had rendered him so hypochondriac, that he could hardly be considered as in full possession of his understanding. On the 22d of August, which was Friday, he felt himself more than usually op-

pressed in spirits and weak with age; but he was so much more anxious about the health of his soul than of his body, that he would not avail himself of the privilege to which his infirmities entitled him, of eating meat; and even resumed the flagellation, to which he had accustomed himself, with more than usual severity. This discipline is supposed to have hastened his death. He fell ill on that night, and, having passed through the necessary ceremonies with excessive devotion, he expired on Monday the 26th of August, 1635.

NUMBER OF HIS WORKS.

As an author he is most known, as indeed he is most wonderful, for the prodigious number of his writings. Twenty-one million three hundred thousand of his lines are said to be actually printed; and no less than eighteen hundred plays of his composition to have been acted on the stage. He nevertheless asserts in one of his last poems,

Que no es minima parte, aunque ex exceso,
De lo que esta por imprimir, lo impresso.

The printed part, though far too large, is less Than that which yet unprinted waits the press.

It is true that the Castilian language is copious; that the verses are often extremely short, and that the laws of metre and of rhyme are by no means severe. Yet, were we to give credit to such accounts, allowing him to begin his compositions at the age of thirteen, we must believe that upon an average he wrote more than nine hundred lines a day; a fertility of imagination, and a celerity of pen, which, when we consider the occupations of his life as a soldier, a secretary, a master of a family, and a priest; his acquirements in Latin, Italian, and Portuguese; and his reputation for erudition, become not only improbable, but absolutely, and, one may almost say, physically impossible.

As the credibility however of miracles must depend upon the weight of evidence, it will not be foreign to the purpose to examine the testimonies we possess of this extraordinary facility and exuberance of composition. There does not now exist the fourth part of the works which he and his admirers mention, yet enough remains to render him one of the most voluminous authors that ever put pen to paper. Such was his facility, that he informs us in his *Eclogue* to *Claudio*, that more than a hundred times he composed a play and produced it on the stage in twenty-four hours. *Montalvan* declares that he latterly wrote in

metre with as much rapidity as in prose, and in confirmation of it he relates the following story :*

“His pen was unable to keep pace with his mind, as he invented even more than his hand was capable of transcribing. He wrote a comedy in two days, which it would not be very easy for the most expeditious amanuensis to copy out in the time. At Toledo he wrote fifteen acts in fifteen days, which make five comedies. These he read at a private house, where Maestro Joseph de Valdibieso was present and was witness of the whole; but, because this is variously related, I will mention what I myself know from my own knowledge. Roque de Figueroa, the writer for the theatre at Madrid, was at such a loss for comedies that the doors of the Theatre de la Cruz were shut; but, as it was in the Carnival, he was so anxious upon the subject, that Lope and myself agreed to compose a joint comedy as fast as possible. It was the Tercera Orden de San Francisco, and is the very one in which Arias acted the part of the saint more naturally than was ever witnessed on the stage. The first act fell to Lope's lot, and the second to mine; we dispatched these in two days, and the third was to be divided into eight leaves each. As it was bad weather, I remained in his house that night, and knowing that I could not equal him in the execution, I had a fancy to beat him in the dispatch of the business; for this purpose I got up at two o'clock, and at eleven had completed my share of the work. I immediately went out to look for him, and found him very deeply occupied with an orange-tree that had been frostbitten in the night. Upon my asking him how he had gone on with his task, he answered, ‘I set about it at five; but I finished the act an hour ago; took a bit of ham for breakfast; wrote an epistle of fifty triplets; and have watered the whole of the garden: which has not a little fatigued me.’ Then taking out the papers, he read me the eight leaves and the triplets; a circumstance that would have astonished me, had I not known the fertility of his genius, and the dominion he had over the rhymes of our language.”

As to the number of his plays, all contemporary authors concur in representing it as prodigious. “At last appeared,” says Cervantes in his prologue, “that prodigy of nature, the great Lope, and

established his monarchy on the stage. He conquered and reduced under his jurisdiction every actor and author in the kingdom. He filled the world with plays written with purity, and the plot conducted with skill, in number so many that they exceed eighteen hundred sheets of paper; and what is the most wonderful of all that can be said upon the subject, every one of them have I seen acted, or heard of their being so from those that had seen them; and, though there have been many who have attempted the same career, all their works together would not equal in quantity what this single man has composed.” Montalvan asserts that he wrote eighteen hundred plays, and four hundred autos sacramentales; and asserts, that if the works of his literary idol were placed in one scale, and those of all antient and modern poets in the other, the weight of the former would decide the comparison in point of quantity, and be a fair emblem of the superiority in point of merit of Lope's verses over those of all other poets together. What Lope himself says upon this subject will be most satisfactorily related in his own words, though the passages are far from poetical. Having given a list in his prologue to the Pelegrino, written in 1604, of three hundred and forty-three plays, in his Arte de hacer Comedias, published five years afterwards, he says :

Mas ninguno de todos llamar puedo
Mas barbaro que yo, pues contra el arte
Me atrevo à dar preceptos, y me dexo
Llevar de la vulgar corriente, a donde
Me llamen ignorante Italia y Francia.
Pero que puedo hacer? si tengo escritas,
Con una que he acabado esta semana,
Cuatrocientas y ochenta y tres comedias,
Por que fuera de seis, las demas todas
Recaron contra el arte gravemente.

None than myself more barbarous or more wrong,

Who hurried by the vulgar taste along.
Dare give my precepts in despite of rule,
Whence France and Italy pronounce me fool.
But what am I to do? who now of plays,
With one complete within these seven days,
Four hundred eighty-three in all have writ,
And all, save six, against the rules of wit.

In the eclogue to Claudio, one of his last works, are the following curious though prosaic passages:

Pero si ahora el numero infinito
De las fabulas comicas intento,
Diras que es fingimiento
Tanto papel escrito,
Tantas imitaciones, tantas flores
Vestidos de rhetoricos colores.

* Montalvan's Eulogium.

Mil y quinientas fabulas admira

Que la mayor el numero parece;

Verdad, que desmerece

Por parecer mentira,

Pues mas de ciento en horas vientre quatro
Passaron de las musas al teatro.

Should I the titles now relate

Of plays my endless labour bore,

Well might you doubt, the list so great,

Such reams of paper scribbled o'er;

Plots, imitations, scenes, and all the rest,
To verse reduced, in flowers of rhetoric drest.

The number of my fables told

Would seem the greatest of them all;

For, strange, of dramas you behold

Full fifteen hundred mine I call;

And full a hundred times,—within a day
Passed from my muse upon the stage a play.

VOLUMINOUS POETS IN SPAIN.

Though Lope is the most wonderful, he is not the only Spanish author the number of whose verses approaches to a miracle. La Cueva mentions one who had written one thousand plays in four acts; some millions of Latin lines were composed by Mariner; and many hundred dramatic compositions are still extant of Calderon, as well as of authors of inferior merit. It was not uncommon even for the nobility of Philip the Fourth's time to converse for some minutes in extempore poetry; and, in carelessness of metre, as well as in common-place images, the verses of that time often remind us of the improvisatori of Italy.

HIS CORONA TRAGICA.

The *Hermosura de Angelica*, which I have examined above, is perhaps the best of his heroic poems, though during his life the *Corona Tragica*, his poem on Mary Queen of Scots, attracted more notice and secured him more praise. When however we consider the quarter in which these encomiums originated, we may suspect that they were bestowed on the orthodoxy rather than the poetry of the work. When Lope published it, the passions which religious dissension had excited throughout Europe had not subsided. The indiscriminate abuse of one sect was still sufficient to procure any work a favourable reception with the other; and the *Corona Tragica*, the subject of which was fortunately chosen for such a purpose, was not deficient in that recommendation. Queen Elizabeth is a bloody Jezebel, a second Athaliah, an obdurate sphynx, and the incestuous progeny of a harpy. He tells us also in the preface, that any author who censures his king and natural master is a perfidious traitor, unworthy and incapable of all honours, civil or military. In the second book he proves himself fully

exempt from such a reproach by selecting for the topics of his praise the actions of the Spanish monarch, which seem the least to admit of apology or excuse. He finds nothing in the wisdom or activity of Charles V. so praise-worthy as his treachery to the protestants. Philip II., whom he almost ventures to censure for not murdering Queen Elizabeth during her sister's reign, is most admired for sacrificing the interest of his crown, the peace and prosperity of his dominions, at the shrine of orthodoxy:

There is no supernatural agency in this poem; but it has not sufficient merit in other respects to allow us to draw from its failure any argument in favour of such machinery. The speech of Mary when her sentence is announced is the only passage I found in it rising at all above mediocrity:

Gracias os debo dar, nobles varones,
Por esta nueva desventura, dixo;
Aunque terrible de sufrir, lastima
Esta porcion mortal que el alma anima.

Confieso ingenuamente que si fuera
En Francia o en Escocia con mi esposo,
Aunque en extrema edad la nueva oycra,
Me diera horror el caso lastimoso.
Mas cinco lustros de una carcel fiera,
Donde solo escuchaba el temeroso
Ruido de las armas circunstantes
Y el miedo de la muerte por instantes:

¿Que genero de pena puede darla
Mas pena que las penas en que vive
A quien solo pudiera consolarla
La muerte que la vida le apercibe?
La muerte es menos pena que esperarla;
Una vez quien la sufre la recibe;
Pero por mucho que en valor se extreme
Muchas veces la pasa quien la teme.

¿Que noche en mi aposento recogida
No vi la muerte en su silencio oscuro?
¿Que aurora amanecio de luz vestida
Que el alma no asaltase el flaco muro?
¿En que sustento no perdi la vida!
¿Que lugar para mi dexo seguro
Naturaleza, sin ponerme luego
Veneno al labio, o a la torre fuego?

Ahora que ya veis a luz tan clara
Llegar mi fin, carissimos amigos,
Donde la vida en solo un golpe para
Y de mi fe tendre tantos testigos,
Mi firme aspecto lo interior declara
Y libra de asechanzas y enemigos;
La muerte esperaré, mejor dixera
Que esperaré la vida quando muera.

Thanks for your news, illustrious lords,
she cried;

I greet the doom that must my griefs
decide:

Sad though it be, though sense must shrink
from pain;

Yet the immortal soul the trial shall sus-
tain.

But had the fatal sentence reach'd my ears
In France, in Scotland, with my husband
crown'd,

Not age itself could have allay'd my fears,
And my poor heart had shudder'd at the
sound.

But now immur'd for twenty tedious years,
Where nought my listening cares can catch
around

But fearful noise of danger and alarms,
The frequent threat of death, and constant
din of arms,

Ah! what have I in dying to bemoan?

What punishment in death can they devise
For her who living only lives to grieve,
And see continual death before her eyes?

Comfort's in death, where 'tis in life
unknown;

Who death expects feels more than he
who dies:—

Though too much valour may our fortunetry,
To live in fear of death is many times to die.

Where have I e'er repos'd in silent night,
But death's stern image stalk'd around
my bed?

What morning e'er arose on me with light,
But on my health some sad disaster bred?
Did Fortune ever aid my war or flight,
Or grant a refuge for my hapless head?

Still at my life some fearful phantom aim'd,
My draughts with poison drugg'd, my towers
with treachery flamed.

And now with fatal certainty I know
Is come the hour that my sad being ends,
Where life must perish with a single blow;
Then mark her death whom stedfast faith
attends:

My cheeks unchang'd, my inward calm
shall shew,

While free from foes, serene, my generous
friends,

I meet my death—or rather I should say,
Meet my eternal life, my everlasting day.

ANTIENT AND MODERN DRAMA.

The Greek tragedians are probably superior to all moderns, if we except Racine, in the correctness of their taste, and their equals at least in the sublimity of their poetry, and in the just and spirited delineation of those events and passions which they represent. These, however, are the merits of the execution rather than of the design; the talents of the disciple, not the excellence of the school. They prove the skill of the workman, not the perfection of the system. Without dwelling on the expulsion of the chorus (a most unnatural and inconvenient machine), the moderns, by admitting a complication of plot, have introduced a greater variety of incidents and characters. The province of invention is enlarged; new passions, or at least new forms of the same passions, are brought within the scope of dramatic poetry.

Fresh sources of interest are opened, and additional powers of imagination called into activity. Can we then deny what extends its jurisdiction and enhances its interest to be an improvement, in an art whose professed object is to stir the passions by the imitation of human actions? In saying this I do not mean to justify the breach of decorum, the neglect of probability, the anachronisms and other extravagancies of the founders of the modern theatre. Because the first disciples of the school were not models of perfection, it does not follow that the fundamental maxims were defective. The rudeness of their workmanship is no proof of the inferiority of the material; nor does the want of skill deprive them of the merit of having discovered the mine. The faults objected to them form no necessary part of the system they introduced. Their followers in every country have either completely corrected or gradually reformed such abuses. Those who bow not implicitly to the authority of Aristotle, yet avoid such violent outrages as are common in our early plays. And those who pique themselves on the strict observance of his laws, betray in the conduct, the sentiments, the characters, and the dialogue of their pieces (especially of their comedies), more resemblance to the modern than the antient theatre: their code may be Grecian, but their manners in spite of themselves are Spanish, English, or French:—they may renounce their pedigree, and even change their dress, but they cannot divest their features of a certain family likeness to their poetical progenitors. The beginning of this race of poets, like the origin of nations, is somewhat obscure. It would be idle to examine where the first play upon such a model was written; because many of the earliest dramas in every modern language are lost. But to whatever nation the invention is due, the prevalence of the modern system is in a great measure to be attributed to Spain; and perhaps more to Lope de Vega than to any other individual of that country. The number and merit of his plays, at a period when the Castilian language was generally studied throughout Europe, directed the attention of foreigners to the Spanish theatre; and probably induced them more than the works of any one writer to form their compositions upon the model which Corneille and others afterwards refined.

HIS RULES OF COMPOSITION.

With regard to the unities of time, he asserts

asserts that an observance of them would disgust a Spanish audience:

Que la cólera

De un Español sentado no se templa,

Sino le representan en dos horas

Hasta el final juicio desde el Genesis.

Who seated once, disdain to go away,
Unless in two short hours they see the play
Brought down from Genesis to judgment day. }

But though he justifies, or at least palliates, such irregularities, he considers the unity of action, and the preservation of character, as two essential requisites in a good play. In practice he had frequently neglected them, but he offers no apology for such a license in this poem. On the contrary, he enforces the observance of them by injunctions as positive as those of Boileau, or of Aristotle himself.

After some common-place maxims on the choice of the subject and the conduct of the fable, he recommends adapting the metre to the nature of the sentiments and situations, and makes some observations on the different species of Castilian verse, which are not reckoned very distinct by Spaniards, and are utterly incomprehensible to foreigners.

He is yet more particular in his rules for the length of a comedy and its component parts, and assigns some plausible arguments for dividing dramatic works into three rather than five acts. The propriety of never leaving the stage vacant, so earnestly insisted upon by later writers in France, is not omitted in Lope's art of making comedies. Nor is that the solitary instance in which his judgment has been sanctioned by subsequent critics and general practice. He enforces the necessity of adapting the scenery and the dresses to the country, times, and character of the persons represented, and ridicules with some pleasantry the ruffs of Turks and the hose of Romans, which the theatre of his day was in the habit of exhibiting. His remarks on the subject appear to us obvious, but they had then the merit of novelty as well as truth. Many years elapsed before the practice, he so judiciously recommended, was generally adopted. It prevailed indeed in Spain, though to a limited extent, at an earlier period than either in England or France. Many Castilian plays were founded on facts in their national history or fictions immediately connected with the manners of some particular age in their country. In all such pieces the respective costumes of their ancestors and countrymen were rigidly observed. Where the scene

was laid in antient times or in distant countries, the task of appropriating the dresses to the characters was not so easy, nor was the deficiency so palpable to an ignorant audience. Accordingly it was on such occasions neglected from indolence, from frugality, or from despair. Indeed, no inconsiderable stock of diligence and knowledge is requisite to carry such a practice to any perfection, as may well be inferred from the tardy progress it made for many years on the more refined and expensive theatres of Paris and London. We can all remember Macbeth in an uniform, and Alexander with powder and a ribband in his hair. The Cato of Addison originally stabbed himself in a dressing-gown and a full-bottomed wig. The general observance of the costume, which adds a fresh charm to dramatic representation, is almost an invention of our own time; and our national stage in particular is chiefly indebted for the improvement to a contemporary in whom singular accuracy of research is united to great professional success and authority.

HIS FABLES.

Lope was contemporary with both Shakspeare and Fletcher. In the choice of their subjects, and in the conduct of their fables, a resemblance may often be found, which is no doubt to be attributed to the taste and opinions of the times, rather than to any knowledge of each other's writings. It is indeed in this point of view that the Spanish poet can be compared with the greatest advantage to himself, to the great founder of our theatre. It is true that his imagery may occasionally remind the English reader of Shakspeare; but his sentiments, especially in tragedy, are more like Dryden and his contemporaries than their predecessors. The feelings of Shakspeare's characters are the result of passions common to all men; the extravagant sentiments of Lope's, as of Dryden's heroes, are derived from an artificial state of society, from notions suggested by chivalry and exaggerated by romance. In his delineation of character he is yet more unlike, and, it is scarce necessary to add, greatly inferior; but in the choice and conduct of his subjects, if he equals him in extravagance and improbability, he does not fall short of him in interest and variety. A rapid succession of events, and sudden changes in the situation of the personages, are the charms by which he interests us so forcibly in his plots. These are the only features of the Spanish stage which Corneille

neille left unimproved; and to these some slight resemblance may be traced in the operas of Metastasio, whom the Spaniards represent as the admirer and imitator of their theatre. In his heroic plays there is a greater variety of plot than in his comedies; though it is not to be expected that in the many hundreds he composed he should not often repeat the same situation and events. On the whole, however, the fertility of his genius, in the contrivance of interesting plots, is as surprising as in the composition of verse. Among the many I have read, I have not fallen on one which does not strongly fix the attention; and, though many of his plots have been transferred to the French and English stage, and rendered more correct and more probable, they have seldom or never been improved in the great article of exciting curiosity and interest. This was the spell by which he enchanted the populace, to whose taste for wonders he is accused of having sacrificed so much solid reputation. True it is, that his extraordinary and embarrassing situations are often as unprepared by previous events as they are unforeseen by the audience; they come upon us by surprise, and, when we know them, we are as much at a loss to account for such strange occurrences as before; they are produced, not for the purpose of exhibiting the peculiarities of character, or the workings of nature, but with a view of astonishing the audience with strange, unexpected, unnatural, and often inconsistent conduct in some of the principal characters. Nor is this the only defect in his plots. The personages, like the author, are full of intrigue and invention; and, while they lay schemes and devise plots, with as much ingenuity as Lope himself, they seem to be actuated by the same motives also; for it is difficult to discover any other than that of diverting and surprising the audience.

INFLUENCE OF LOPE.

But the effect of Lope's labours must not be considered by a reference to language alone. For the general interest of dramatic productions, for the variety and spirit of the dialogue, as well as for some particular plays, all modern theatres are indebted to him. Perfection in any art is only to be attained by successive improvement; and, though the last polish often effaces the marks of the preceding workman, his skill was not less necessary to the accomplishment of the work, than the hand of his more celebrated successor. This consideration will, I hope,

excuse the length of this treatise. Had Lope never written, the master-pieces of Corneille and Moliere might never have been produced; and were not those celebrated compositions known, he might still be regarded as one of the best dramatic authors in Europe.

It seems but an act of justice to pay some honour to the memory of men whose labours have promoted literature, and enabled others to eclipse their reputation. Such was Lope de Vega; once the pride and glory of Spaniards, who in their literary, as in their political achievements, have, by a singular fatality, discovered regions, and opened mines, to benefit their neighbours and their rivals, and to enrich every nation of Europe, but their own.

GUILLEN DE CASTRO.

Guillen de Castro, an author, to whom the great Corneille was indebted for the general plot, and for many of the beauties of his most celebrated play, attracted little notice during his life-time, and has left few, if any, memorials of his character to satisfy the curiosity of posterity. His illustrious imitator mentions him as the original author of the *Cid*, and speaks of him with that veneration which a man of real genius is generally disposed to pay to another. This honourable testimony has failed, however, to stimulate the enquiries of the numerous French critics and commentators who have written upon that celebrated tragedy. Few of them seem to have consulted the original work; none to have ascertained the circumstances of the author's life; or the estimation in which either before or after his death he had been held by his countrymen. La Harpe calls him an imitator of Diamante, an author who did not live till half a century after him. Even Voltaire confines himself to some remarks upon the extracts subjoined to the first edition of the French *Cid*; and, though he praises in general terms the original Spanish, gives no abstract of the play, and no account whatever of Guillen de Castro.

Guillen de Castro was a contemporary of Lope, and some additional circumstances enable us to fix, with a degree of precision, the date of his plays.

Cervantes mentions him in his prologue to the Comedies, among the most successful dramatic authors of the time, and two of the dramas which Guillen de Castro has left us, are taken from stories in *Don Quixote*. It is obvious, therefore, that they were written after the year 1605, which was rendered memorable in the

annals of literature by the appearance of that inimitable work; and it is reasonable to suppose that he had published the greater part of his plays before the year 1615, when Cervantes prefixed the prologue to his Comedies.

It seems scarcely credible that more cannot be known of an author, whose name is so frequently mentioned, whose work was, in the space of a few years after its publication, imitated and commended by Corneille, and who, in the judgment of no less a man than Voltaire, is considered as the writer of the first true tragedy that had appeared in modern Europe.

JOVELLANOS.

Retirement was his wish, and literature his favorite pursuit; but on his liberation from prison, in 1808, he was once more unavoidably immersed in politics, and again destined to encounter the mortifications and disappointments of a public life.

In alluding to his first misfortunes, I was formerly compelled to advert to the injustice of a court, which had condemned him unheard to exile and imprisonment. It is yet more painful to reflect, that under a government struggling for independence, and meditating the establishment of a popular constitution, neither the virtues he had recently exerted, nor the character he had uniformly sustained, could protect him from vexatious calumnies and persecutions, which embittered, and perhaps shortened, the remainder of his honourable life. The history of these latter transactions is preserved in an appeal to his countrymen printed and published at La Coruna a few months before his death. He had written it during his illegal detention at Muros, in Galicia, in 1810. It consists of two parts. The first, though valuable both for information and style, relates entirely to the refutation of such charges as had been brought against the Supreme Junta, of which he had been a member. The second is devoted to the vindication of his own conduct and principles during "the last period of his public life," as he emphatically terms the two years which had elapsed since his release from confinement in 1808.

The work is such as might have been expected from such a man in such a situation. The style is equal, or even superior, to any of his former compositions. The principles he maintains, and the feelings he evinces, are of a piece with the uniform tenor of his public conduct. Though indignation at unde-

served usage has often heightened the tone of his eloquence, yet he dwells with pious delight on every trait of private friendship and generosity which the course of his narrative brings to his recollection. Indeed there breathes throughout the whole work a spirit of benevolence to his countrymen and mankind, which even the sense of recent and unmerited injury could not extinguish in his affectionate and well-regulated mind. The book is in fact a history of the two last years of his life. As allusions to his earlier occupations are occasionally interspersed in the narrative, if ever truth can be spoken without danger in Spain, some biographer may find in it materials for doing justice to the character of his countryman.

An abstract of the work would give a very imperfect idea of the merit of the composition. I subjoin a short passage to justify the praises bestowed on it, and to recommend a perusal of the whole to such of my readers as are conversant with Spanish literature.

When the Supreme Junta was dissolved at Cadiz in 1810, he determined to retire to the Asturias; but, on examining his pecuniary resources, he found his whole fortune reduced to about 100*l.* a sum inadequate to provide for the voyage and journey which he and his companion the Marquis of Campo Sagrado had contemplated. The manner in which he was extricated from so unforeseen an embarrassment is thus related.

"From this distress I was relieved by one of those men who are not called heroes, because they overturn no empires, gain no battles, and engage in no daring or ambitious adventures, but who really deserve that name for the constant exercise of those peaceable virtues which belong to their condition in life; virtues not less solid nor less arduous for flowing entirely from the pure sources of religion, honor, and benevolence, without the stimulus of vanity, or the hope of either reward or celebrity. D. Domingo Garcia de la Fuente was attached to my family from the year 1797; when I was named ambassador to Russia, where he had been before with Don Miguel de Galvez. He remained in my service during my short administration,* and returned with me to Gijon without deriving any benefit from his place. He was with me when the gripe of despotism reached me,† and dragged me from my

* From November 1797 to August 1798.

† 13th March, 1801.

home to the Carthusian convent of Majorca. He then resolved to follow me in my misfortunes, and he not only spontaneously accompanied me in that long and uncertain banishment, but soothed and consoled me in the deep solitudes of the monastery. When I was hurried from thence* to be transferred to the castle of Bellvér, he voluntarily submitted to the same confinement as myself, and buried himself with me in a dungeon.— There he attended to all my concerns, assisted me in all my sufferings, bore his own, which were not slight, and endured the same harsh and insolent treatment to which I was exposed with a cheerful countenance, a kind and tender fidelity and affection.

“At the dissolution of the Supreme Junta, he was still with me; he was then first Porter to the general’s secretary’s office, and had fair prospects of retaining that situation under the regency; yet no sooner had he ascertained my intention of returning to the Asturias, than he determined on following me thither. I could not agree to this new and generous sacrifice, neither could he submit to so painful a separation without tears of regret. He could not bear, that in my embarrassed circumstances, I should have recourse to that assistance from others which he could afford me. He offered me 12,000 reals, the whole savings, most probably, of his thirteen years faithful and excellent services. He most earnestly insisted on my acceptance of them. Touched by the sincerity of his offer, I yielded to his importunity, giving him such securities as my circumstances permitted: It is now but too probable that the misfortunes which he shares with me have rendered them of no value whatever. But this was not enough. On learning that I was detained here,† and that the invasion of the Asturias had reduced me to yet further distress, he flew to my side; and at this moment my honourable creditor is waiting upon me with the same constancy and attachment, as if he were animated with the prospect of the highest remuneration. My readers, you must not censure this digression. It is dictated by gratitude, and consecrated to virtue. I am denied the means of rewarding in any other way this honest and excellent man; and take it not ill then, that I should dwell on his merits, and recommend him to your good opinion; a recompence which he has fairly

earned, and which it will not be unbecoming of you to bestow.”

Soon after he had completed his appeal, Jovellanos returned to his native place; Gijón; but on the 6th of November, 1811, the French, by a sudden incursion, again took possession of that town, and he was compelled to hurry on board a small vessel in the harbour. He was exposed for eight days to a furious storm in the bay of Biscay, his body worn out with age, sickness, and fatigue, and his mind harassed with the most gloomy prospects for himself and his native province. He was at length landed at Puerto de Bega, a small village at six leagues from Ribadeo. But the powers of life were exhausted; he expired within forty-eight hours of his disembarkation, in the 68th year of his age.

His loss was deeply deplored, not only by Spaniards, but by all who took any interest in the literature, character, independence, or liberty of Spain. Yet who will pronounce the period of his death unfortunate? If he did not see the invaders actually expelled, he died at least in the firm persuasion that Spain would be ultimately successful in the struggle, and in the natural and happy illusion that success must ensure political liberty as well as national independence for the people, whose spirit and perseverance had obtained it. Had his life been prolonged, how bitterly would all such hopes have been disappointed! He would have found that all the sacrifices, and even the triumphs of Spain, were to be requited with the establishment of a despotism more galling, and more bigoted than that which preceded and occasioned the dreadful contest in which she was then engaged.

THE LIFE

OF

WILLIAM HUTTON, F.A.S.S.

INCLUDING

A particular Account of

The Riots at Birmingham in 1791.

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED,

THE HISTORY OF HIS FAMILY;

Written by Himself,

And published by his Daughter,

CATHERINE HUTTON.

8vo. 12s.

[This amusing volume exhibits the triumph of industry and virtue, and the happy results of a well-spent life. Its simplicity, artlessness, and humility, may perhaps offend the pedant, or man of fashion, who sees no greatness but in the

hero

* 5 May, 1802.

† Muros, in Galicia.

heroes of Homer, or in those leaders of trained banditti, who, under the gloss of various titles, murder unoffending nations; but, for our parts, we have accompanied our old friend in this narrative of his peaceful Journey of Life, with heartfelt pleasure; and our deliberate feeling is a fervent wish that our latter days may be like his; and that, when our race against time is ended, we may possess equal claims to the respect of posterity. In many respects this work bears a strong analogy to the recent Life of Thomas Holcroft, as far as both were written by the originals; but Mr. Hutton was a less artificial character than Mr. Holcroft, and his story therefore pleases us better. Miss Hutton, who has written the ninety-first and last year of her father's life, has kept up its interest, and rendered the whole one of the most instructive pieces of Biography, for the use of the lower and middle classes, which exists in our language. The Narrative of the Riots in Birmingham, of which Mr. Hutton was one of the victims, is a document for History; and, from this part, as being likely to be more acceptable to general readers, and as more capable of being detached from the general narrative, we have made copious extracts.]

THE AUTHOR'S MOTIVES.

NONE is so able to write a Life as the person who is the subject; because his thoughts, his motives, and his private transactions, are open to him alone. But none is so unfit; for his hand, biassed in his favour, will omit, or disguise simple truth, hold out false colours, and deceive all but the writer. I have endeavoured to divest myself of this prejudice.

I must apologize to the world, should this ever come under its eye, for presenting it with a life of insignificance. I have no manœuvres, no state tricks, no public transactions, nor adventures of moment, to lay before my readers. I have only the history of an individual, struggling, unsupported, up a mountain of difficulties. And yet some of the circumstances are so very uncommon, as barely to merit belief. A similar mode of a man ushering himself into life, perhaps, cannot be met with.

If I tell unnecessary things, they are not told in unnecessary words. I have avoided prolixity.

A man cannot speak of himself without running into egotism; but I have adhered to facts.

Some writers, in speaking of them-

selves, appear in the third person; as, "the Author, the Recorder, or the Writer of this Narrative;" which seems rather far-fetched. I can see no reason why a man may not speak in the first, and use the simple letter I.

But without entering into the propriety of these methods, I have adopted the last. If I speak of myself, why not from myself? A rareshow-man may be allowed to speak through a puppet, but it is needless in an author.

THE HISTORY OF A WEEK.

The week of the races is an idle one among Stockingers at Nottingham. It was so with me. Five days had passed, and I had done little more than the work of four.

My uncle, who always judged from the present moment, supposed I should never return to industry. He was angry at my neglect, and observed, on Saturday morning, that, if I did not perform my task that day, he would thrash me at night. Idleness, which had hovered over me five days, did not choose to leave me the sixth. Night came. I wanted one hour's work. I hoped my former conduct would atone for the present. But he had passed his word, and a man does not wish to break it. "You have not done the task I ordered!" I was silent. "Was it in your power to have done it?" Still silent. He repeated again, "Could you have done it?" As I ever detested lying, I could not think of covering myself, even from a rising storm, by so mean a subterfuge; for we both knew I had done near twice as much. I therefore answered in a low meek voice, "I could." This fatal word, innocent in itself, and founded upon truth, proved my destruction. "Then," says he, "I'll make you." He immediately brought a birch-broom handle, of white hazel, and holding it by the small end, repeated his blows till I thought he would have broken me to pieces. The windows were open, the evening calm, the sky serene, and every thing mild but my uncle and me. The sound of the roar and the stick penetrated the air to a great distance.

The neighbourhood turned out to inquire the cause; when, after some investigation, it was said to be, "Only Hutton thrashing one of his lads." Whether the crime and the punishment were adequate, I leave to the reader to determine. He afterwards told my father that he should not have quarreled with me, but for that word. But let me ask, what word could I have substituted in its

room, unless I had meant to equivocate?

I was drawing towards eighteen, held some rank among my acquaintance, made a small figure in dress, and was taken notice of by the fair sex: therefore, though I was greatly hurt in body, I was much more hurt in mind. Pride takes a very early root in the heart, and never leaves us but with life. How should I face those whom I had often laughed at, and whipped with the rod of satire?

The next day, July 12, 1741, I went to Meeting in the morning as usual. My uncle seemed sorry for what had passed, and inclined to make matters up. At noon he sent me for some fruit, and asked me to partake. I thanked him with a sullen No. My wounds were too deep to be healed with cherries.

Standing by the palisades of the house, in a gloomy posture, a female acquaintance passed by, and turning, with a pointed sneer, said, "You were *licked* last night." The remark stung me to the quick. I had rather she had broken my head.

My fellow-apprentice, Roper, was bigger and older than I, though he came two years after me. This opake body of ill-nature centered between my uncle and myself, and eclipsed that affection which gave pleasure to both. He staid with us three years. The two years of my servitude, before he came, were spent in great friendship with my uncle; and after he left, the same friendship returned, and continued for life.

This lad had often solicited me to run away with him; but I considered that my leaving my uncle would be a loss to him, for which I should be very sorry; and that, if I told Roper my design, he would insist upon going with me, which would double that loss. I could not bear the thought: therefore resolved to go alone, for which Roper afterwards blamed me.

I put on my hat as if going to meeting, but privately slipped up stairs till the family were gone. The whole house was now open to my inspection. Upon examining a glass in the beaufet, I found ten shillings. I took two, and left eight.

After packing up my small stock of moveables, I was at a loss how to get out of the house. There was but one door, which was locked, and my uncle had the key. I contrived, therefore, to get my chattels upon a wall, eight feet high, in a small back yard; climb up myself, drop them on the other side, and jump down after them.

While this was transacting, an acquaintance passed by. I imparted my design to him, because it was impossible to hide it, and enjoined him secrecy. He seemed to rejoice at my scheme, or rather at my fall; for, if I commit an error and he does not, he is the best of the two.

Figure to yourself a lad of seventeen, not elegantly dressed, nearly five feet high, rather Dutch built, with a long narrow bag of brown leather, that would hold about a bushel, in which was neatly packed up a new suit of clothes; also, a white linen bag, which would hold about half as much, containing a sixpenny loaf of coarse blencorn bread, a bit of butter, wrapped in the leaves of an old copy-book; a new bible, value three shillings; one shirt; a pair of stockings; a sundial; my best wig, carefully folded and laid at top, that, by lying in the hollow of the bag, it might not be crushed. The ends of the two bags being tied together, I slung them over my left shoulder, rather in the style of a cock-fighter. My best hat, not being properly calculated for a bag, I hung to the button of my coat. I had only two shillings in my pocket; a spacious world before me, and no plan of operations.

I cast back many a melancholy look, while every step set me at a greater distance; and took, what I thought, an everlasting farewell of Nottingham.

I carried neither a light heart, nor a light load; nay, there was nothing light about me but the sun in the heavens, and the money in my pocket. I considered myself an out-cast, an exuberance in the creation, a being now fitted to no purpose. At ten, I arrived at Derby. The inhabitants were gone to bed, as if retreating from my society.

I took a view of my father's house, where I supposed all were at rest; but before I was aware, I perceived the door open, and heard his foot not three yards from me. I retreated with precipitation. How ill calculated are we to judge of events! I was running from the last haud that could have saved me!

Adjoining the town is a field called Abbey-barns, the scene of my childish amusements. Here I took up my abode upon the cold grass, in a damp place, after a day's fatigue, with the sky over my head, and the bags by my side. I need not say I was a boy, this rash action proves it. The place was full of cattle. The full breath of the cows half asleep, the jingling of the chains at the horses' feet, and a mind agitated, were ill calculated for rest.

I rose at four, July 13, starved; sore, and stiff; deposited my bags under the fourth tree, covering them with leaves, while I waited upon Warburgh's bridge for my brother Samuel, who I knew would go to the silk-mills before five. I told him that I had differed with my uncle, had left him, and intended to go to Ireland; that he must remember me to my father, whom I should probably see no more. I had all the discourse to myself, for my brother did not utter one word.

I arrived at Burton the same morning, having travelled twenty-eight miles, and spent nothing. I was an economist from my cradle, and the character never forsook me. To this I in some measure owe my present situation.

I ever had an inclination to examine fresh places. Leaving my bags at a public-house, I took a view of the town, and, breaking into my first shilling, I spent one penny as a recompence for the care of them.

Arriving the same evening within the precincts of Lichfield, I approached a barn, where I intended to lodge; but, finding the door shut, I opened my parcels in the fields, dressed, hid my bags near a hedge, and took a view of the city for about two hours, though very sore-footed.

Returning to the spot about nine, I undressed; bagged up my things in decent order; and prepared for rest; but, alas! I had a bed to seek. About a stone's cast from the place stood another barn, which, perhaps, might furnish me with a lodging. I thought it needless to take the bags while I examined the place, as my stay would be very short.

The second barn yielding no relief, I returned in about ten minutes. But what was my surprise when I perceived the bags were gone! Terror seized me. I roared after the rascal, but might as well have been silent, for thieves seldom come at a call. Running, raving, and lamenting about the fields and roads, employed some time. I was too much immersed in distress to find relief in tears. They refused to flow. I described the bags, and told the affair to all I met. I found pity, or seeming pity, from all, but redress from none. I saw my hearers dwindle with the twilight; and, by eleven o'clock, found myself in the open street, left to tell my mournful tale to the silent night.

It is not easy to place a human being in a more distressed situation. My finances were nothing; a stranger to the

world, and the world to me; no employ, nor likely to procure any; no food to eat, or place to rest: all the little property I had upon earth taken from me: nay, even *hope*, that last and constant friend of the unfortunate, forsook me. I was in a more wretched condition than he who has nothing to lose. An eye may roll over these lines when the hand that writes them shall be still. May that eye move without a tear! I sought repose in the street, upon a butcher's block.

July 14, I inquired, early in the morning, after my property, but to as little purpose as the night before. Among others, I accosted a gentleman in a wrought night-cap, plaid gown, and morocco slippers. I told him my distress, and begged he would point out some mode of employ, that might enable me to exist. He was touched with compassion. I found it was easy to penetrate his heart, but not his pocket. "It is market-day at Walsall," said he, "yonder people are going there; your attendance upon them may be successful." I instantly put his advice in practice, and found myself in the company of a man and his servant with a waggon-load of carrots; and, also, of an old fellow and his grandson with a horse-load of cherries. We continued together to the end of the journey; but I cannot say that either pity or success was of our party.

As my feet were not used to travel, they became extremely blistered; I, therefore, rubbed them with a little beef fat, begged of a Walsall butcher, and found instant relief.

Upon application to a man who sold stockings in the market, I could learn that there were no frames in Walsall, but many in Birmingham; that he would recommend me to an acquaintance; and, if I should not succeed, there was Worcester, a little to the right, had some frames; and Coventry, a little to the left, would bring me into the stocking country.

Addison says, "There is not a *Woman* in England; that every one of the British fair has a right to the appellation of *Lady*." I wondered, in my way from Walsall to Birmingham, to see so many blacksmiths' shops; in many of them one, and sometimes two *Ladies* at work; all with smutty faces, thundering at the anvil. Struck with the novelty, I asked if the ladies in this country shod horses? but was answered, "They are nailers."

Upon Handworth heath, I had a view of Birmingham, St. Philip's Church ap-
peared

peared first, uncrowded with houses, (for there were none to the north, New Hall excepted,) untarnished with smoke, and illuminated with a western sun. It appeared in all the pride of modern architecture. I was charmed with its beauty, and thought it then, as I do now, the credit of the place.

I had never seen more than five towns; Nottingham, Derby, Burton, Lichfield, and Walsall. The last three I had not known more than two days. The outskirts of these, and, I supposed, of others, were composed of wretched dwellings, visibly stamped with dirt and poverty. But the buildings in the exterior of Birmingham rose in a style of elegance. Thatch, so plentiful in other places, was not to be met with in this. It did not occur to my thoughts, that nine years after I should become a resident here, and thirty-nine years after should write its history!

I was surprized at the place, but more at the people. They possessed a vivacity I had never beheld. I had been among dreamers, but now I saw men awake. Their very step along the street shewed alacrity. Every man seemed to know what he was about. The town was large, and full of inhabitants, and these inhabitants full of industry. The faces of other men seemed tinctured with an idle gloom; but here, with a pleasing alertness. Their appearance was strongly marked with the modes of civil life.

How far commerce influences the habits of men is worthy the pen of the philosopher. The weather was extremely fine, which gave a lustre to the whole; the people seemed happy; and I the only animal out of use.

There appeared to be three stocking-makers in Birmingham. *Evans*, the old Quaker, yet in being, was the principal. I asked him, with great humility, for employ? "You are an apprentice." "Sir, I am not, but am come with the recommendation of your friend, Mr. Such-a-one, of Walsall." "Go about your business, I tell you, you are a run-away 'prentice." I retreated, sincerely wishing I had business to go about.

I waited upon *Holmes*, in Dale-end; at that moment a customer entering, he gave me a penny to get rid of me.

The third was *Francis Grace*, at the gateway, entering New-street. This man was a native of Derby, and knew my family. Fourteen years after, he bestowed upon me a valuable wife, his niece; and sixteen years after, he died,

leaving me in possession of his premises and fortune, paying some legacies.

I made the same request to Mr. *Grace* that I had done to others, and with the same effect. He asked after his brother at Derby. I answered readily, as if I knew. One lie often produces a second. He examined me closely; and, though a man of no shining talents, quickly set me fast. I was obliged to tell three or four lies to patch up a lame tale, which I plainly saw would hardly pass.

I appeared a trembling stranger in that house, over which, sixteen years after, I should preside. I stood like a dejected culprit by that counter, upon which, thirty-eight years after, I should record the story. I thought, though his name was *Grace*, his heart was rugged; and I left the shop with this severe reflection, that I had told several lies, and without the least advantage. I am sorry to digress, but must beg leave to break the thread of my narrative while I make two short remarks.

I acquired a high character for honesty, by stealing two shillings! Not altogether because I took two out of ten, but because I left the other eight. A thief is seldom known to leave part of his booty. If I had had money, I should not have taken any; and, if I had found none, I should not have run away. The reader will think that two shillings was a very moderate sum to carry me to Ireland.

The other is, whether lying is not laudable? If I could have consented to tell one lie to my uncle, I should not only have saved my back, my character, and my property, but also prevented about ten lies which I was obliged to tell in the course of the following week. But that Supreme Being, who directs immensity, whether he judges with an angry eye according to some Christians, or with a benign one, according to others, will ever distinguish between an act of necessity and an act of choice.

It was now about seven in the evening, Tuesday, July 14, 1741. I sat to rest upon the north side of the Old Cross, near Philip-street; the poorest of all the poor belonging to that great parish, of which, twenty-seven years after, I should be overseer. I sat under that roof, a silent, oppressed object, where, thirty-one years after, I should sit to determine differences between man and man. Why did not some kind agent comfort me with the distant prospect?

About ten yards from me, near the corner of Philip-street, I perceived two men

men in aprons eye me with some attention. They approached near. "You seem," says one, "by your melancholy situation, and dusty shoes, a forlorn traveller, without money, and without friends." I assured him it was exactly my case. "If you choose to accept of a pint of ale, it is at your service. I know what it is myself to be a distressed traveller." "I shall receive any favour with thankfulness."

They took me to the Bell in Philip-street, and gave me what bread, cheese, and beer, I chose. They also procured a lodging for me in the neighbourhood, where I slept for three half-pence.

I did not meet with this treatment twenty-nine years after, at Market Bosworth, though I appeared rather like a gentleman. The inhabitants set their dogs at me merely because I was a stranger. Surrounded with impassable roads, no intercourse with man to humanize the mind, no commerce to smooth their rugged manners, they continue the boors of nature.

Wednesday, July 15. I could not prevail with myself to leave Birmingham, the seat of civility; but was determined to endeavour to forget my misfortunes, and myself, for one day, and take a nearer view of this happy abode of the smiling arts.

Thursday 16. I arrived early in the day at Coventry, but could get no prospect of employment. The streets seemed narrow, ill paved; the Cross, a beautiful little piece of architecture, but composed of wretched materials. The city was populous; the houses had a gloomy air of antiquity; the upper story projecting over the lower, designed, no doubt, by the architect, to answer two valuable purposes; those of shooting off the wet, and shaking hands out of the garret windows. But he forgot three evils arising from this improvement of art; the stagnation of air, the dark rooms, and the dirty streets.

I slept at the Star Inn, not as a chamber guest, but a hay-chamber one.

Friday 17. I reached Nun-Eaton, and found I had again entered the dominions of sleep. That active spirit which marks the commercial race, did not exist here. The inhabitants seemed to creep along, as if afraid the street should be seen empty. However, they had sense enough to ring the word *prentice* in my ears, which I not only denied, but used every figure in rhetoric I was master of, to establish my argument; yet was not able to persuade them out of their pene-

tration. They still called me a boy. I thought it hard to perish because I could not convince people I was a man. I left the place without a smile, and without a dinner: perhaps it is not very apt to produce either. I arrived at Hinckley about four in the afternoon. The first question usually put was, "Where do you come from?" My constant answer was, "Derby." There is a countryman of yours," said the person, "in such a street, his name is Millward." I applied, and found I had been a neighbour to his family. He also knew something of mine. He set up the same objection that others had done, and I made the same successful reply.

He set me to work till night, about two hours, in which time I earned two-pence. He then asked me into the house, entered into conversation with me, told me he was certain I was a runaway apprentice, and begged I would inform him ingenuously. I replied with tears that I was; and that an unhappy difference with my uncle was the cause of my leaving his service.

He said, if I would set out on my return in the morning, I should be welcome to a bed that night. I told him that I had no objection to the service of my uncle, but that I could not submit to any punishment; and if I were not received upon equitable terms, I would immediately return to my own liberty.

He asked if I had any money? I answered "Enough to carry me home." He was amazed, and threw out hints of criminality. I assured him he might rest satisfied upon that head, for I had brought two shillings from Nottingham. He exclaimed with emotion, "Two shillings!" This confirmed his suspicions.

Wrapped in my own innocence, I did not think my honesty worth vindicating; therefore, did not throw away one argument upon it. Truth is persuasive, and will often make its way to the heart, in its native simplicity, better than a varnished lie.

Extreme frugality, especially in the prospect of distress, composes a part of my character.

Saturday, the 18th, I thanked my friend Millward for his kindness, received nothing for my work, nor he for his civility, and we parted the friends of an hour. At noon I saw Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It was market-day. I had eight-pence remaining of my two shillings. My reader will ask, with Millward, "How I lived?" As he could not. Moralists say, "Keep desire low, and nature is satisfied with little."

little." A turnip-field has supplied the place of a cook's shop; a spring, that of a public-house; and, while at Birmingham, I knew by repeated experience, that cherries were a half-penny a pound.

I arrived at Derby at nine in the evening. My father gladly received me, and dropped a tear for my misfortunes. We agreed that he should send for my uncle early in the morning, who would probably be with us by four in the evening.

Sunday 19. My father told me that I could not have appeared before him in a more disadvantageous light, if I had said I was out of a jail: that he should think of this disagreeable circumstance every future day of his life, and that I must allow him to reprove me before my uncle.

At the time approached, he seemed greatly cast down, and invited two of my uncle's old friends to step in, and soften matters between us. But I considered that my uncle was naturally of a good temper, passion excepted; that I had left him suing for peace; that I had returned a volunteer, which carried the idea of repentance; that he must be conscious he had injured me; that he considered my service as a treasure, which he had been deprived of, and which, being found, he would rejoice at, just in proportion as he had grieved at the loss.

The two friends forgot to come. About nine my uncle entered, and shook hands with my father, for the two brothers were fond of each other. While their hands were united, my uncle turned to me, with a look of benignity, superficially covered with anger, and said, "Are not you to blame?" I was silent.

The remainder of the evening was spent agreeably; and, in the course of it, my uncle said, that if my father would make up one half of my loss, he would make up the other. My father received the proposal joyfully, and they ratified the agreement by a second shake of the hand. But, I am sorry to observe, it was thought of no more by either. I considered it peculiarly hard, that the promise to punish me was remembered, but the promise to reward me forgotten.

This unhappy ramble damped my rising spirit. I could not forbear viewing myself in the light of a fugitive. It sunk me in the eye of my acquaintance, and I did not recover my former balance for two years. It also ruined me in point of dress, for I was not able to re-assume my former appearance for five years. It ran me in debt, out of which I have never been to this day. Nov. 21, 1799.

LEARNS BOOK-BINDING.

1746.—An inclination for books began to expand; but here, as in music and dress, money was wanting. The first article of purchase was three volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine, 1742, 3, and 4. As I could not afford to pay for binding, I fastened them together in a most cobble style. These afforded me a treat.

I could only raise books of small value, and these in worn-out bindings. I learnt to patch, procured paste, varnish, &c. and brought them into tolerable order; erected shelves, and arranged them in the best manner I was able.

If I purchased shabby books, it is no wonder that I dealt with a shabby bookseller who kept his working apparatus in his shop. It is no wonder too, if by repeated visits I became acquainted with this shabby bookseller, and often saw him at work; but it is a wonder and a fact that I never saw him perform one act but I could perform it myself, so strong was the desire to attain the art.

I made no secret of my progress; and the bookseller rather encouraged me, and that for two reasons: I bought such rubbish as nobody else would; and he had often an opportunity of selling me a cast-off tool for a shilling, not worth a penny. As I was below every degree of opposition, a rivalry was out of the question.

The first book I bound was a very small one; Shakspear's Venus and Adonis. I shewed it to the bookseller. He seemed surprised. I could see jealousy in his eye. However, he recovered in a moment, and observed, that though he had sold me the books and tools remarkably cheap, he could not think of giving so much for them again. He had no doubt but I should break.

He offered me a worn-down press for two shillings, which no man could use, and which was laid by for the fire. I considered the nature of its construction; bought it, and paid the two shillings. I then asked him to favour me with a hammer and a pin, which he brought with half a conquering smile, and half a sneer. I drove out the garter-pin, which, being galled, prevented the press from working, and turned another square, which perfectly cured the press. He said, in anger, "If I had known, you should not have had it." However, I could see he consoled himself with the idea that all must return in the end. This proved for 42 years my best binding press.

I now purchased a tolerably genteel suit of clothes, and was so careful of them,

them, lest I should not be able to procure another, that they continued my best for five years.

HIS SETTLEMENT IN TRADE.

It was now time to look out for a future place of residence. A large town must be the mark, or there would be no room for exertion. London was thought of, between my sister and me, for I had no soul else to consult. This was rejected for two reasons: I could not venture into such a place without a capital, and my work was not likely to pass among a crowd of judges.

My plan was to fix upon some market-town, within a stage of Nottingham; and open shop there on the market-day, till I should be better prepared to begin the world at Birmingham.

I fixed upon Southwell, as the first step of elevation. It was fourteen miles distant, and the town as despicable as the road to it. I went over at Michaelmas, took a shop at the rate of twenty-shillings a year, sent a few boards for shelves, a few tools, and about two hundred weight of *trash*, which might be dignified with the name of *books*, and worth, perhaps, a year's rent of my shop. I was my own joiner, put up the shelves and their furniture, and in one day became the most eminent bookseller in the place.

During this rainy winter, I set out at five every Saturday morning, carried a burthen of from three pounds weight to thirty, opened shop at ten, starved in it all day upon bread, cheese, and half a pint of ale, took from one to six shillings, shut up at four, and, by trudging through the solitary night and the deep roads five hours more, I arrived at Nottingham by nine; where I always found a mess of milk porridge by the fire, prepared by a valuable sister.

Nothing short of a surprising resolution and rigid economy, could have carried me through this scene.

On the 10th of April, 1750, I entered Birmingham, for the third time, to try if I could be accommodated with a small shop. If I could procure any situation, I should be in the way of procuring a better. On the 11th, I traversed the streets of Birmingham; agreed with Mrs. Dix, for the lesser half of her shop, No. 6, in Bull-street, at one shilling a week; and slept at Lichfield, in my way back to Nottingham.

On May 13th, Mr. Rudsdall, a dissenting minister of Gainsborough, with whom my sister had lived as a servant, travelling from Nottingham to Stamford,

requested my company, and ordered me to pay my expences, and give me eight pence a day for my time. The afternoon was wet in the extreme. He asked why I did not bring my great coat? Shame forbade an answer, or I could have said I had none. The water completely soaked through my clothes, but not being able to penetrate the skin, it filled my boots. Arriving at the inn, every traveller, I found, was wet; and every one procured a change of apparel but me. I was left out, because the house could produce no more. I was obliged to sit the whole evening in my drenched garments, and to put them on nearly as wet on my return the next morning! What would I expect but destruction? Fortunately I sustained no injury.

It happened that Mr. Rudsdall now declined housekeeping, his wife being dead. He told my sister that he should part with the refuse of his library, and would sell it to me. She replied, "He has no money." "We will not differ about that. Let him come to Gainsborough; he shall have the books at his own price." I walked to Gainsborough on the 15th May, stayed there the 16th, and came back on the 17th.

The books were about two hundred pounds weight. Mr. Rudsdall gave me his corn chest for their deposit; and, for payment, drew the following note, which I signed.

"I promise to pay to Ambrose Rudsdall, one pound seven shillings, when I am able."

Mr. Rudsdall observed, "you never need pay this note, if you only say you are not able." The books made a better shew, and were more valuable, than all I possessed beside.

I had now a most severe trial to undergo; parting with my friends, and residing wholly among strangers. May 23, I left Nottingham, and I arrived at Birmingham on the 25th. Having little to do but look into the street, it seemed singular to see thousands of faces pass, and not one that I knew. I had entered a new world, in which I led a melancholy life; a life of silence and tears. Though a young man, and rather of a cheerful turn, it was remarked, "that I was never seen to smile." The rude family into which I was cast added to the load of melancholy.

My brother came to see me about six weeks after my arrival, to whom I observed, that the trade had fully supported me. Five shillings a week covered every

little." place a B. r. h. 1835

rent, washing, lodging, tary year rolled round, g men of elevated cha took notice of me. I twenty pounds, and was conciled to my situation. took a fancy to me was

Samuel a mercer's apprentice, who, five years after, resided in London, where he acquired 100,000*l.* He died in 1797. Our intimate friendship lasted his life.

In this first opening of prosperity, an unfortunate circumstance occurred, which gave me great uneasiness, as it threatened totally to eclipse the small prospect before me. The overseers, fearful I should become chargeable to the parish, examined me with regard to my settlement; and, with the voice of authority, ordered me to procure a certificate, or they would remove me. Terrified, I wrote to my father, who returned for answer, "That All-Saints, in Derby, never granted certificates."

I was hunted by ill nature two years. I repeatedly offered to pay the levies, which was refused. A succeeding overseer, a draper, of whom I had purchased two suits of clothes, value 10*l.* consented to take them. The scruple exhibited a short sight, a narrow principle, and the exultations of power over the defenceless.

RISING FORTUNES.

1756.—Robert Bage, an old and intimate friend, and a paper-maker, took me to his inn, where we spent the evening. He proposed that I should sell paper for him, which I might either buy on my own account, or sell on his by commission. As I could spare one or two hundred pounds, I chose to purchase; therefore appropriated a room for the reception of goods, and hung out a sign,—THE PAPER WAREHOUSE. From this small hint, I followed the stroke forty years, and acquired an ample fortune.

THE RIOTS OF BIRMINGHAM IN 1791.

Birmingham, though nearly without a government, had continued in harmony during the forty years of my residence. Religious and political disputes were expiring, when, like a smothered fire, they burst forth with amazing fury. I have, in the history of this place, celebrated the mild and peaceable demeanour of the inhabitants, their industry and hospitality; but I am extremely concerned

that I am obliged to soil the fair page with the black cinders of their burnt buildings. A stranger would be tempted to inquire, whether a few *Bonnars* were not risen from the dead to establish religion by the faggot? or, whether the church was composed of the dregs of the universe, formed into a crusade? or, whether the friends of the king were the destroyers of men? In the dark ages papist went against protestant, but in this enlightened one it is protestant against protestant. But why should I degrade the word religion? He who either prompts or acts such horrid scenes, can have no religion of his own.

The delightful harmony of this populous place seems to have been disturbed by five occurrences.

A public library having been instituted upon an extensive plan, some of the members attempted to vote in Dr. Priestley's polemical works, to which the clergy were averse. This produced two parties, and its natural consequence, animosity in both. Whether the gentlemen of the black gown acted with policy is doubtful, for truth never suffers by investigation.

The next was an attempt to procure a repeal of the *Test Act*, in which the dissenters took an active but a modest part. Ever well-wishers to their country, the dissenters were foremost in their quarrel with Charles the First, but they only meant a reform of abuses. Matters, however, were soon carried beyond their intention, and they lost their power. They who brought him into trouble, tried to bring him out. They were afterwards the first to place his son, Charles the Second, upon the throne, who requited them evil for good. After suffering various insults from the house of Stuart, the dissenters were materially instrumental in promoting the revolution, and upon this depended the introduction of the Hanoverian line, which, to a man, they favoured. In a thousand mobs, in 1714, to oppose the new government, could have been found no more presbyterians than in the Birmingham jury who tried the rioters. Nor was their one presbyterian in the rebellion the following year, nor in that of 1745. In both periods they armed in favour of the house of Brunswick. Their loyalty has continued unshaken to the present day, without their ever having been disturbers of their country. They concluded, therefore, that they had a right to the privileges of other subjects. They meant no more. Those who charge them with designs either against church or state, do not know

* This worthy man was the son of a poor widow, of Measham, and tended cows in a green lane; but was put out apprentice by the late venerable Mr. Abney, for a premium of 5*l.*—Ed.

know them. No accusation ought to be admitted without proof. Can that people be charged with republicanism, who have, in the course of one hundred and thirty-two years, placed five sovereigns on the British throne? As I was a member of that committee, I was well acquainted with the proceedings, and will repeat two expressions uttered at the board. Mr. *William Hunt* remarked, "That he should be as strenuous in supporting the church of England as his own." The whole company, about twenty in number, acquiesced in the sentiment. This gentleman verifies his assertion, by subscribing to more than one church. I myself remarked, "That what we requested was our right, as well as that of every subject; we ought to recover it; but, rather than involve our country in dispute, we would resign it." This also was echoed by the whole body. These were all the presbyterian plots either against church or king I ever knew. Hence it appears, that presbyterians are as true friends to both as any set of men whatever, except those who hold church lands or court favours.

Controversy was a *third* cause. Some uncharitable expressions falling from the episcopal pulpits, involved Dr. Priestley in a dispute with the clergy. When acrimony is used by two sides, the weakest is only blameable. To dispute with the doctor was deemed the road to preferment. He had already made two bishops, and there were still several heads which wanted mitres, and others who cast a more humble eye upon tithes and glebe lands. The doctor on his part used some warm expressions, which his friends wished had been omitted. These were placed in horrid lights; and here again the stronger side ever reserves to itself the privilege of putting what construction it pleases upon the words of the weaker. However, if the peace of society is broken, we cannot but regret it, whatever be the cause.

The *fourth* occurrence was an inflammatory hand-bill, which operated upon the mind like a pestilence upon the body. Wherever it touched it poisoned. Nothing could be more unjust than charging this bill upon the dissenters; and, in consequence, dooming them to destruction. It appears from its very contents that it could not proceed from a *body*. If it *was* fabricated by a dissenter, is it right to punish the whole body with fire and plunder? This is visiting the sins of one man upon another. An established maxim is, a man shall only be account-

able for his *own*. It might be written by an incendiary of another profession, to kindle a flame. Perhaps the unthinking fell upon the dissenters, because they were vexed they could not find the author. I have been tempted to question whether he meant any more than a squib to attract public attention; but it proved a dreadful one, which burnt our houses.*

The *fifth* was a public dinner at the hotel, to commemorate the anniversary of the French revolution. This, abstractedly considered, was an inoffensive meeting. It only became an error by being ill-timed. As the minds of men were ruffled, it ought to have been omitted. Though a man is justified in doing what is right, it may not always be prudent. We may rejoice with any society of men who were bound and are set free; but the French revolution is more their concern than ours. I do not approve all its maxims, neither do I think it firmly fixed. One of its measures however I admire, that of establishing itself without the axe and the halter, a practice scarcely known in revolutions. Should a prince and his people differ, the chief passion it would excite in me, would be a desire to make peace between them. To our everlasting dishonour, more mischief was done in the Birmingham riots than in overturning the whole French government.

Although the public are in possession of the *toasts* drunk at the hotel, I shall subjoin them. The company out of respect to monarchy, had procured from an ingenious artist three figures, which were placed upon the table. One, a fine medalion of the king, encircled with glory; on his right, an emblematical figure, representing British Liberty; on the left another, representing Gallic Slavery breaking its chains. These innocent and loyal devices were ruinous; for a spy, whom I well know, was sent into the room, and assured the people without, "That the revolutionists had cut off the king's head, and placed it on the table." Thus a man, with a keen belief, like one with a keen appetite, is able to swallow the grossest absurdities.

1. The King and Constitution.

2. The National Assembly, and Patriots of France, whose virtue and wisdom have raised twenty-six millions from the meanest condition of despotism to the dignity and happiness of freemen.

* It appeared afterwards that it was fabricated in London, brought to Birmingham, and that a few copies were privately scattered under the table at an inn.

3. The Majesty of the People.
4. May the Constitution of France be rendered perfect and perpetual.
5. May Great Britain, France, and Ireland, unite in perpetual friendship; and may their only rivalship be, the extension of peace and liberty, wisdom and virtue.
6. The rights of man. May all nations have the wisdom to understand, and courage to assert and defend them.
7. The true friends of the Constitution of this country, who wish to preserve its spirit by correcting its abuses.
8. May the people of England never cease to remonstrate till their parliament becomes a true national representation.
9. The Prince of Wales.
10. The United States of America; may they for ever enjoy the liberty which they so honourably acquired.

11. May the revolution in Poland prove the harbinger of a more perfect system of liberty extending to that great kingdom.

12. May the nations of Europe become so enlightened as never more to be deluded into savage wars by the ambition of their rulers.

13. May the sword never be unsheathed but for the defence and liberty of our country; and then, may every one cast away the scabbard till the people are safe and free.

14. To the glorious memory of Hampden, Sidney, and other heroes of all ages and nations, who have fought and bled for liberty.

15. To the memory of Dr. Price, and all those illustrious sages who have enlightened mankind in the true principles of civil society.

16. Peace and good-will to all mankind.

17. Prosperity to the town of Birmingham.

18r A happy meeting to the friends of liberty on the 14th of July, 1792.

The sum total of the above toasts amounts to this—a solicitude for the perfect freedom of man, arising from a love to the species. If I were required to explain the words *freedom* and *liberty* in their full extent, I should answer in these simple words, *that each individual think and act as he please, provided no other is injured.*

The fatal 14th of July was now arrived; a day that will mark Birmingham with disgrace for ages to come. The laws had lost their protection, every security of the inhabitants was given up, the black fiends of hell were whistled together, and let loose for unmerited destruction. She has reason to keep that anniversary in sackcloth and ashes. About eighty persons of various denominations dined together at the hotel. During dinner, which was short, perhaps from three to five o'clock, the infant mob collected under the auspices of a

few in elevated life, began with hooting, crying *Church and King*, and broke the hotel windows.

As Mr. Chillingworth walked by the hotel early in the afternoon of the 14th, twenty or thirty people were assembled, all quiet: he heard one of the town-beadles say to another, "This will be such a day as we never saw." "Why so?" says Chillingworth. After repeated inquiries, one of them replied, "The gentlemen will not suffer this treatment from the presbyterians; they will be pissed on no longer." The beadles could not make this remark without having heard hostile expressions fall from the gentlemen, which proves a preconceived plan.

It was now between eight and nine, the numbers of the mob were increased, their spirits were inflamed. Dr. Priestley was sought for, but he had not dined at the hotel. The magistrates who had dined at the Swan, a neighbouring tavern, by way of counterbalance, huzzaed *Church and King*, waving their hats, which inspired fresh vigour into the mob, so that they verily thought and often declared, they acted with the *approbation* at least of the higher powers, and that what they did was right. The windows of the hotel being broken, a gentleman said, "You have done mischief enough here, go to the meetings." A simple remark, and almost without a precise meaning, but it involved a dreadful combination of ideas. There was no need to say, "Go and burn the meetings." The mob marched down Bull-street under the smiles of magistrates. It has been said that these were compelled to echo the cry of the multitude, but it is not wholly true.

The New Meeting was broken open without ceremony; the pews, cushions, books, and pulpit were dashed to pieces; and, in half an hour, the whole was in a blaze, while the savage multitude rejoiced at the view.

The Old Meeting was the next mark of the mob. This underwent the fate of the New; and here again a system seems to have been adopted, for the engines were suffered to play upon the adjoining houses to prevent their taking fire, but not upon the meeting-house, which was levelled with the ground.

The mob then undertook a march of more than a mile, to the house of Dr. Priestley, which was plundered and burnt without mercy, the doctor and his family barely escaping. Exclusive of the furniture, a very large and valuable library

library was destroyed, the collection of a long and assiduous life.

But the greatest loss that Dr. Priestley sustained, was in the destruction of his philosophical apparatus, and his remarks. These can never be replaced. I am inclined to think he would not have destroyed his apparatus and manuscripts for any sum of money that could have been offered him. His love to man was great, his usefulness greater. I have been informed by the faculty that his experimental discoveries on air, applied to medical purposes, have preserved the lives of thousands; and, in return, he can scarcely preserve his own.

Breaking the windows of the hotel, burning the two meeting-houses, and Dr. Priestley's, finished the dreadful work of Thursday night. To all this I was a perfect stranger, for I had left the town early in the evening; and slept in the country.

When I arose the next morning, July 15, my servant told me what had happened. I was inclined to believe it only a report; but, coming to the town, I found it a melancholy truth, and matters wore an unfavourable aspect, for one mob cannot continue long unactive, and there were two or three floating up and down, seeking whom they might devour, though I was not under the least apprehension of danger to myself. The affrighted inhabitants came in bodies to ask my opinion. As the danger admitted of no delay, I gave this short answer: "Apply to the magistrates, and request four things. To swear in as many constables as are willing, and arm them; to apply to the commanding officer of the recruiting parties for his assistance; to apply to Lord Beauchamp to call out the militia in the neighbourhood; and to write to the Secretary at War for a military force." What became of my four hints is uncertain; but the result proved they were lost.

Towards noon a body of near a thousand attacked the mansion of my friend John Ryland, Esq. at Easy-hill. He was not at the dinner. Every room was entered with eagerness; but the cellar, in which were wines to the amount of 300*l.*, with ferocity. Here they regaled till the roof fell in with the flames, and six or seven lost their lives. I was surprised at this rude attack, for I considered Mr. Ryland as a friend to the whole human race. He had done more public business than any other within my knowledge, and not only without a reward, but without a fault. I thought an obelisk ought rather to have been raised to

his own honour, than his house burnt down to the disgrace of others.

About this time a person approached me in tears, and told me, "my house was condemned to fall." As I had never, with design, offended any man, nor heard any allegations against my conduct, I could not credit the information. Being no man's enemy, I could not believe I had an enemy myself. I thought the people, who had known me forty years, esteemed me too much to injure me. But I drew from fair premises false conclusions. My fellow-sufferers had been guilty of *one* fault, but I of *two*. I was not only a dissenter, but an active commissioner in the Court of Requests. With regard to the first, my sentiments were never rigid. There seems to me as much reason to allow for a difference of opinion as of face: Nature never designed to make two things alike: Whoever will take the trouble to read my works, will neither find a persecuting, disloyal, or republican thought. In the office of commissioner, I studied the good of others, not my own. Three points I ever kept in view: to keep order, do justice tempered with lenity, and compose differences. Armed with power, I have put a period to thousands of quarrels, have softened the rugged tempers of devouring antagonists, and, without expence to themselves, sent them away friends. But the fatal rock upon which I split was, *I never could find a way to let both parties win*. If ninety-nine were content, and *one* was not, that one would be more solicitous to injure me than the ninety-nine to serve me.

About noon also some of my friends advised me "to take care of my goods, for my house must come down." I treated the advice as ridiculous, and replied, "*That* was their duty, and the duty of every inhabitant, for my case was theirs. I had only the power of an individual. Besides, fifty waggons could not carry off my stock in trade, exclusive of the furniture of my house; and, if they could, where must I deposit it?" I sent, however, a small quantity of paper to a neighbour, who returned it, and the whole afterwards fell a prey to rapine.

All business was now at a stand. The shops were shut. The town prison, and that of the Court of Requests, were thrown open, and their strength were added to that of their deliverers. Some gentlemen advised the insurgents assembled in New-street to disperse; when one, whom I well knew, said, "Do not disperse,

disperse, they want to sell us. If you will pull down Hutton's house, I will give you two guineas to drink, for it was owing to him I lost a cause in the Court." The bargain was instantly struck, and my building fell.

About three o'clock they approached me. I expostulated with them. "They would have money." I gave them all I had, even to a single half-penny, which one of them had the meanness to take. They wanted more, "nor would they submit to this treatment," and began to break the windows, and attempted the goods. I then borrowed all I instantly could, which I gave them, and shook a hundred hard and black hands. "We will have some drink." "You shall have what you please if you will not injure me." I was then seized by the collar on both sides, and hauled a prisoner to a neighbouring public-house, where, in a half an hour I found an ale-score against me of 329 gallons.

About five this evening, Friday, I had retreated to my house at Bennet's Hill, where, about three hours before, I had left my afflicted wife and daughter, and had seen a mob at Mr. Tukes's house in my road. I found that my people had applied to a neighbour to secure some of our furniture, who refused: to a second, who consented; but, another shrewdly remarking that he would run a hazard of having his own house burnt, a denial was the consequence. A third request was made, but cut short with a *no*. The fourth man consented, and we emptied the house into his house and barn. Before night, however, he caught the terror of the neighbourhood, and ordered the principal part of the furniture back, and we were obliged to obey.

At midnight I could see from my house the flames of Bordsley Hall rise with dreadful aspect. I learned that after I quitted Birmingham the mob attacked my house three times. My son bought them off repeatedly; but, in the fourth, which began about nine at night, they laboured till eight the next morning, when they had so completely ravaged my dwelling, that I write this narrative in a house without furniture, without roof, door, chimney-piece, window, or window-frame. During this interval of eleven hours, a lighted candle was brought four times, with intent to fire the house; but, by some humane foot, was kicked out. At my return I found a large heap of shavings, chips, and faggots, covered with about three

hundred weight of coal, in an under kitchen, ready for lighting.

The different pieces of furniture were hoisted to the upper windows to complete their destruction; and those pieces which survived the fall, were dashed to atoms by three bludgeoners stationed below for that service. Flushed with this triumphant exercise of lawless power, the words, "Down with the Court of Conscience!" "No more ale-scores to be paid!" were repeated. A gentleman remarked to the grand slaughterers of my goods. "You'll be hanged as the rioters were in 1780." "O damn him," was the reply, "He made me pay fifteen shillings in the Court of Conscience." This remark was probably true, for that diabolical character which would employ itself in such base work, was very likely to cheat another of fifteen shillings, and I just as likely to prevent him.

Burning Mr. Ryland's house at Easy Hill, Mr. Taylor's at Bordesley, and the destruction of mine at Birmingham, were the work of Friday the 15th.

Saturday the 16th was ushered in with fresh calamities to myself. The triumphant mob, at four in the evening, attacked my premises at Bennet's Hill, and threw out the furniture I had tried to save. It was consumed in three fires, the marks of which remain, and the house expired in one vast blaze. The women were as alert as the men. One female, who had stolen some of the property, carried it home while the house was in flames; but, returning, saw the coach-house and stable unhurt, and exclaimed with the decisive tone of an Amazon, "Damn the coach-house, is not that down yet! We will not do our work by halves." She instantly brought a lighted faggot from the building, set fire to the coach-house, and reduced the whole to ashes.

The beautiful and costly mansion of George Humphreys, Esq. was the next victim. He had prepared for a vigorous defence, and would most certainly have been victorious, for he had none but rank cowards to contend with: but female fears overbalanced manly courage. One pistol, charged with powder, sent them away; and though they returned in greater numbers, one blunderbuss would have banished them for ever. His house was sacked, and the internal parts destroyed.

The next sacrifice was the house of William Russell, Esq. at Showell Green. He had prepared men, arms, ammunition,

tion, and a determined resolution for defence; but, finding his auxiliaries rotten, he gave up his house and its contents to the flames.

The house of Thomas Russell, Esq., and that of Mr. Hawkes at Moseley-Wake Green, were the next attacked. They were plundered and greatly injured, but not burnt. To be a Dissenter was a crime not to be forgiven, but a rich Dissenter merited the extreme of vengeance.

Moseley Hall, the property of John Taylor, Esq. and inhabited by Lady Carhampton, mother to the Duchess of Cumberland, was not to be missed. Neither the years of this lady, being blind with age, nor her alliance to the crown, were able to protect it. She was ordered by the mob to remove her furniture, and told, if she wanted help, they would assist her; but that the mansion must not stand. She was therefore, like Lot, hastened away before the flames arose, but not by angels.

As riches could not save a man, neither poverty. The mob next fell upon a poor but sensible Presbyterian parson, the Rev. John Hobson, of Balsall Heath, and burnt his all.

From the house of Mr. Hobson, the intoxicated crew proceeded to that of William Piddick at King's Heath, inhabited by an inoffensive blind man, John Harwood, a Baptist; and this ended their work on Saturday the 16th, in which were destroyed *eight* houses, exclusive of Mr. Coates's, which was plundered and damaged.

With regard to myself, I felt more resentment than fear; and would most willingly have made one, even of a small number, to arm and face them. My family, however, would not suffer me to stay in Birmingham, and I was, on Saturday morning the 16th, obliged to run away like a thief, and hide myself from the world. I had injured no man, and yet durst not face man. I had spent a life in distributing justice to others, and now wanted it myself. However fond of home, and whatever were my comforts there, I was obliged, with my family, to throw myself upon the world without money in my pocket.

We stopped at Sutton Coldfield, and, as we had no abode, took apartments for the summer. Here I fell into company with a clergyman, a lawyer, a country squire, and two other persons, who all lamented the proceedings at Birmingham, perhaps through fear, they being in its vicinity, and blamed Dr.

Priestley as the cause. I asked what he had done? "He has written such letters! Besides, what shameful healths were drunk at the hotel." As I was not at the dinner, I could not speak of the healths; but I replied, "If the Doctor, or any one else, had broken the laws of his country, those laws were open to punish him, but the present mode of revenge was detested even by savages." We left our argument, as arguments are usually left by disputants, where we found it.

Things passed on till the evening, when the mistress of the house was seized with the fashionable apprehensions of the day, and requested us to depart, lest her house should be burnt. We were obliged to pack up, which was done in one minute, for we had only the clothes which covered us, and roll on to Tamworth.

I asked the people at the Castle Inn whether they knew me? They answered in the negative. I had now a most painful task to undergo. "Though I have entered your house," said I, as a common guest, I am a desolate wanderer, without money to pay, or property to pledge." The man who had paid his bills during sixty-eight years, must have been sensibly touched to make this declaration. If he had feelings, it will call them forth. Their countenance fell on hearing it. I farther told them I was known to Mr. Robert Bage, a gentleman in the neighbourhood, whom I would request to pay my bill. My credit rose in proportion to the value of the name mentioned. Myself, my wife, son, and daughter, passed the night at the Castle in Tamworth.

We now enter upon Sunday the 17th. I rose early, not from sleep, but from bed. The lively sky, and bright sun, seemed to rejoice the whole creation, and dispel every gloom but mine. I could see through the eye of every face, that serenity of mind which I had lost.

As the storm in Birmingham was too violent to last, it seemed prudent to be near the place, that I might embrace the first opportunity of protecting the wreck of a shattered fortune. We moved to Castle-Bromwich.

Ranting, roaring, drinking, burning, is a life of too much rapidity for the human frame to support. Our black sovereigns had now held it nearly three days and nights, when nature called for rest; and the bright morning displayed the fields, roads, and hedges, lined with *friends and brother church-men*, dead drunk. There were, however, enough

awake to kindle new fires. On Saturday the 17th they bent their course to Wharstock, a single house, inhabited by Mr. Cox, and licensed for public worship, which, after emptying the cellar, they burnt.

Penetrating one mile farther, they arrived at Kingswood meeting-house, which they laid in ashes. This solitary place had fallen by the hand of violence in the beginning of George the First, for which a person of the name of *Dollar* was executed, and from him it acquired the name of *St. Dollar*, which it still bears. He was the first person who suffered after passing the Riot Act.

Three hundred yards beyond, they arrived at the parsonage-house, which underwent the same fate.

Perhaps they found the parish of King's Norton too barren to support a mob in affluence; for they returned towards Birmingham, which, though dreadfully sacked, yet was better furnished with money, strong liquors, and various other property. King's Norton is an extensive manor belonging to the king, whose name they were advancing upon the walls, whose honour they were augmenting by burning three places of worship in his manor, and by destroying nine houses, the property of his peaceable tenants.

The Wednesday colliers now assembled in a body, and marched into Birmingham, to join their brethren under *church and king*: but, finding no mob in the town, they durst not venture upon an attack, but retreated in disappointment. As they could not, however, return with a safe conscience without mischief, they attacked Mr. Male's house, at Belle Vue, six miles from the town; but he, with that spirit which ought to have animated us, beat them off.

I could not refrain from going to take a view of my house at Bennett's Hill, above three miles distant from Castle Bromwich. Upon Washwood Heath I met four waggons, loaded with Lady Carhampton's furniture, attended by a body of rioters, with their usual arms, as protectors. I passed through the midst of them, was known, and insulted, but kept a sullen silence. The stupid dunces vociferated, "No popery! Down with the Pope!" forgetting that presbyterians were never remarkable for favouring the religion of that potentate. In this instance, however, they were ignorantly right; for I consider myself a true friend to the Roman Catholics, and to every peaceable profession, but not to the spiritual power of any; for this, instead of

humanizing the mind, and drawing the affections of one man towards another, has bound the world in fetters, and set at variance those who were friends.

I saw the ruins yet burning of that once happy spot, which had, for many years, been my calm retreat; the scene of contemplation, of domestic felicity; the source of health and contentment. Here I had consulted the dead, and attempted to amuse the living. Here I had exchanged **THE WORLD** for my little family.

Perhaps fifty people were enjoying themselves upon those ruins where I had possessed an exclusive right, but I was now viewed as an intruder. The prejudiced vulgar, who never inquire into causes and effects, or the true state of things, fix the idea of criminality upon the man who is borne down by the crowd, and every foot is elevated to kick him. My premises, laid open by ferocious authority, were free to every trespasser, and I was the only person who did not rejoice in the ruins. It was not possible to retreat from that favourite place without a gloom upon the mind, which was the result of ill-treatment, by power without right. This excited a contempt of the world.

Returning to Castle Bromwich, the same rioters were at the door of the inn, and I durst not enter. Thus the man, who, for misconduct, merited the halter, could face the world; and I, who had not offended, was obliged to skulk behind hedges. Night came on. The inhabitants of the village surrounded me, and seemed alarmed. They told me it was dangerous to stay among them, and advised me for *my own safety* to retreat to Stoinall. Thus I found it as difficult to procure an asylum for myself, as, two days before, I had done for my goods. I was avoided as a pestilence; the waves of sorrow rolled over me, and beat me down with multiplied force; every one came heavier than the last. My children were distressed. My wife, through long affliction, ready to quit my own arms for those of death; and I myself reduced to the sad necessity of humbly begging a draught of water at a cottage! What a reverse of situation! How thin the barriers between affluence and poverty! By the smiles of the inhabitants of Birmingham I acquired a fortune; by an astonishing defect in our police I lost it. In the morning of the 15th I was a rich man; in the evening I was ruined. At ten at night, on the 17th, I might have been found leaning on a mile-stone upon

Sutton Coldfield, without food, without a home, without money, and, what is the last resort of the wretched, without hope. What had I done to merit this severe calamity? Why did not I stay at home, oppose the villains at my own door, and sell my life at the dearest rate! I could have destroyed several before I had fallen myself. This may be counted rash; but unmerited distress, like mine, could operate but two ways: a man must either sink under it, or become desperate.

While surrounded by the gloom of night, and the still greater gloom which oppressed the mind, a person seemed to hover about me who had evidently some design. Whether an honest man or a knave gave me no concern; for I had nothing to lose but life, which I esteemed of little value. He approached nearer with seeming diffidence. "Sir, is not your name Hutton?" "Yes." "I have good news. The light-horse, some time ago, passed through Sutton, in their way to Birmingham." As I had been treated with nine falsehoods for one truth, I asked his authority. He replied, "I saw them." This arrival I knew would put a period to plunder. The inhabitants of Birmingham received them with open arms, with illuminations, and viewed them as their deliverers.

We left the mob towards evening on Sunday the 17th, returning from King's Norton. They cast a glance upon the well-stored cellar and valuable plunder of Edgbaston Hall, the residence of Dr. Withering, who perhaps never heard a presbyterian sermon, and yet is as amiable a character as he who has. Before their work was completed, the words *light-horse* sounded in their ears; when this formidable banditti mouldered away, no soul knew how, and not a shadow of it could be found.

Exclusive of the devastations above-mentioned, the rabble did numberless mischiefs. The lower class among us, long inured to *fire*, had now treated themselves with a full regale of their favourite element. If their teachers are faithful to their trust, they will present to their idea another powerful flame in reversion.

Next morning, Monday the 18th, I returned to Birmingham, to be treated with the sad spectacle of another house in ruins. Every part of the mutilated building declared that the hand of violence had been there.

My friends received me with joy; and though they had not fought for me, they

had been assiduous in securing some of my property, which, I was told, "had paved half the streets in Birmingham."

ROBERT BAGE.

The second occurrence of 1801 was the loss of my worthy friend Robert Bage, whom I had known 60 years, and with whom I had lived upon the most intimate terms of friendship during 51; a person of the most extraordinary parts, and who has not left behind him a man of more honour or generosity. I have lost my oldest friend. He died September 1. Mr. Bage was the author of *Mount Heneth, Barham Downs, James Wallace, The Fair Syrian, Man as he is, and Man as he is not*; all much favoured by the world, I wrote, by public desire, the memoirs of his life, which were published in the *Monthly Magazine* for December 1801.

HIS JOURNEY TO THE ROMAN WALL,

DESCRIBED BY MISS HUTTON,

in a Letter to Samuel Jackson Pratt, Esq.

Dear Sir,—Our Summer excursion in 1801 was ardently wished for by both. My father's object was to see the *Roman Wall*; mine, the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland. We talked it over by our fire-side every evening the preceding winter. He always insisted upon setting out on foot, and performing as much of the journey as he should be able in the same manner. I made little objection to his plan, reserving myself for a grand attack at last.

When the time drew near, I represented to my father that it was impossible he should walk the whole way, though I agreed with him that he could walk a considerable part; the only difference between us was, whether he should ride to prevent mischief, or *after* mischief was done. I besought him with tears to go as far as Liverpool in a carriage, and walk afterwards, as he might find it expedient; but he was inflexible. All I could obtain was a promise that he would take care of himself.

I rode on a pillion behind the servant, and our mode of travelling was this: my father informed himself at a night how he could get out of the house the next morning before the servants were stirring. He rose at four o'clock, walked to the end of the next stage, breakfasted, and waited for me. I set out at seven, and when I arrived at the same inn, breakfasted also. When my father had rested two hours, he set off again. When my horse had fed properly I followed, passed my father on the road, arrived before him at the next inn, and bespoke dinner and beds.

My father was so careful not to be put out of his regular pace, that he would not allow me to walk by his side, either on foot, or on horseback, not even through a town. The only time I ever did walk with him, was through the streets of Warrington, and then, of my own accord, I kept a little behind, that I might not influence his step. He chose that pace which was the least exertion to him, and never varied it. It looked like a saunter, but it was steady, and got over the ground at the rate of full two miles and a half in an hour.

When the horse, on which I rode, saw my father before him, he neighed, though at the distance of a quarter of a mile, and the servant had some trouble to hold him in. He once laid the reins upon his neck, and he trotted directly up to my father, then stopped, and laid his head on his shoulder.

My father delivered all his money to me before we left home, reserving only a few pieces of loose coin, in case he should want on the road. I paid all bills, and he had nothing to do but walk out of an inn when he found himself sufficiently refreshed.

My father was such an enthusiast with regard to the *Wall*, that he turned neither to the right nor the left, except to gratify me with a sight of Liverpool, Winander Mere he saw, and Ullswater he saw, because they lay under his feet, but nothing could detain him from his grand object.

When we had reached Penrith, we took a melancholy breakfast and parted, with a tear half suppressed on my father's side, and tears, not to be suppressed, on mine. He continued his way to Carlisle; I turned westward for *Keswick*. After a few days' stay there, I went back to *Hest Bank*, a small sea-bathing place near Lancaster, where we had appointed to meet.

While I remained at *Hest Bank*, I received two scraps of paper, torn from my father's pocket-book; the first dated from Carlisle, July 20, in which he told me he was sound in body, shoe, and stocking, and had just risen from a lodging among fleas. The second, from Newcastle, July 23, when he informed me he had been at the *Wall's* end; that the weather was so hot he was obliged to repose under hedges, and that the country was infested with thieves. But, lest I should be under any apprehensions for his personal safety, he added, they were only such as demolished his idol, *The Wall*, by stealing the stones of which it was composed.

On the fifth morning after my arrival at *Hest Bank*, before I was up, I heard my father hem! on the stairs. I answered by calling out Father! which directed him to my room, and a most joyful meeting ensued. He continued here four days, wondered at, and respected by, the company. We set out on our return home in the same manner as before, and reached it in safety.

During the whole journey, I watched my father with a jealous eye. The first symptom of fatigue I observed was at Budworth in Cheshire, after he had lost his way, and been six hours upon his legs, first in deep sands, and then on pavement road. At Liverpool his spirits were good, but I thought his voice rather weaker. At Preston he first said he was tired; but, having walked eleven miles farther to Garstang, he found himself recovered, and never after, to the best of my remembrance, uttered the least complaint. He usually came into an inn in high spirits; ate a hearty meal, grew sleepy after it, and in two hours was rested. His appetite never forsook him. He regarded strong liquors with abhorrence. Porter he drank when he could get it: ale and spirits never. He mixed his wine with water, but considered water alone as the most refreshing beverage.

From the time we parted at Penrith, till we reached home, the weather was intensely hot. My father frequently walked with his waistcoat unbuttoned, and the perspiration was so excessive, that I have even felt his coat damp on the outside from the moisture within; his bulk visibly diminished every day. When we arrived at Wolsley bridge, on our return, I was terribly alarmed at this, and thanked God he had but one more day to walk. When we had got within four days of our journey, I could no longer restrain my father. We made forced marches, and if we had had a little farther to go, the foot would fairly have knocked up the horse! The pace he went did not even fatigue his shoes. He walked the whole six hundred miles in one pair, and scarcely made a hole in his stockings.

HIS OBSERVATIONS AT FOURSORE.

Having arrived at fourscore, allow me to state some of the feelings attendant upon that advanced age.

I am strongly attached to old habits and old fashions, even though absurd. Instead of longing for a new coat, I part with an old one as with an old friend.

I forget some lessons, and cannot learn others. One lesson however I must learn, to eat without teeth.

The farther we advance in years, the more we are affected with both heat and cold. In early life our feelings are but little influenced by either.

I can better remember the transactions of seventy years, than of yesterday: pour liquor into a full vessel, and the top will run off first. Perhaps I can recollect being in a thousand companies, every person which composed them is now departed except myself. Upon whatever family I cast a distant eye, I remark in that family a generation is sprung into life, passed through the bloom of the day, and sunk into the night. My old friends have slipped off the stage, and I am as unfit to unite with new, as new cloth old. Thus I am become a stranger to the world which I have long known.

As age increases, sleep decreases; when a child in health enters upon life, it can sleep twenty-two out of the twenty-four hours. Its sleep will diminish about three hours upon the average every year during the next three, when activity will enable it to nurse itself. That reduction will afterwards be nearly one hour every ten years, till he arrives at eighty, when four or five will be his hours of sleep.

It is curious to contemplate the fluctuation of property. I have seen the man of opulence look with disdain upon a pauper in rags. I have seen that pau-

per mount the wheel of fortune, and the other sink to the bottom. I have seen a miserable cooper not worth the shavings he made, place his son to a banker, and his son become a rich banker, a member of parliament, and a baronet.

HIS WORKS.

The History of Birmingham	1781
Journey to London	1784
The Court of Requests	1787
The Hundred Court	1788
History of Blackpool	1788
Battle of Bosworth Field	1789
History of Derby	1790
The Barbers, a Poem	1793
Edgar and Elfrida, a Poem	1793
The Roman Wall	1801
Remarks upon North Wales	1801
Tour to Scarborough	1803
Poems, chiefly Tales	1804
Trip to Coatham	1808

HIS FINAL OBSERVATIONS.

1812.—In 1742 I attended divine service at Castle Gate meeting, in Nottingham. The minister, in elucidating his subject, made this impressive remark: that it was very probable, in sixty years, every one of that crowded assembly would have descended into the grave. Seventy years have elapsed, and there is more reason to conclude that I am the only person left.

This day, October 11th, is my birthday. I enter upon my ninetieth year, and have walked ten miles.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

ARCHEOLOGY.

Monimens Anciens et Modernes de l'Hindoustan, &c.

The Ancient and Modern Monuments of Hindostan, described under Archæological and Picturesque Points of View; to which is prefixed an Essay on the Religion, Legislation, and Manners of the Hindoos, and Geographical and Historical Notices in India. By L. Langlès. Vol. II, in folio. 59 plates.

IT is with pleasure we hail the completion of a volume of this magnificent and valuable work, which places the author in the very first line of archæological and historical writers. The undertaking was immense, and calculated to inspire alarm and apprehension in the

mind of any one endowed with less extensive abilities than M. Langlès. It required no less than a profound knowledge of the Sanscrit, the Persian, and the Arabic, and the principal living languages of Europe, as the French, English, Italian, German, and Danish; and, after all, the acquisition of those various tongues formed only the keys to the various cabinets of information. It required besides, therefore, the official situation of M. Langlès as Librarian of the richest collection of oriental MSS. in existence, at least in Europe; and that thirst of knowledge, seconded by a liberal fortune, which induced him to acquire, without any regard to the expence, whatever was published in any language relative to India; and his private collection

of printed books and oriental manuscripts may boldly claim precedence of any other private collection in the world. M. Langlès was therefore, perhaps, the only person who would with propriety have undertaken the present work; for he possessed all the materials accessible to others, with many entirely peculiar to himself.

We observe that this is the second volume of the work: it may appear singular that the *second* should appear before the *first*; it is, however, a case not without example, as we recollect the late Dr. Horsley published his *Mathematics* in a similar manner, and he had not the same reasons as the Chevalier Langlès. The *Monuments of Hindostan* are published in parts; the text of which is composed of two parts, the archaeological and picturesque, and the geographical and historical, pagéd separately. Of the former sections a volume is now completed, and published accordingly. In the preface to it, M. L. notices his reasons for thus publishing the second before the first.

The work opens with a description of the palace of Madhoureh (Madura) from English, French, and Danish authorities. M. Langlès has long emitted an idea, which still divides the literary world, and has been strongly contested by M. Testa and M. Visconti. M. L. in his vast researches, has been led to doubt of the boasted antiquity of the Hindoos. The study of the oriental languages first led him to discover the affinity between the Ethiopians and the Hindoos; and the minute examination of the monuments of Hindostan has confirmed him in the idea. Here we have a monument partly Saracen. There is a zodiac in the ceiling of the palace; and it is found that the zodiac, sculptured on the ceiling of the Temple of Esné in Egypt, appears to be nearly contemporary with that of Madhoureh. The vernal equinox in both is in Gemini, and the summer solstice in Virgo. The zodiac in the city of Denderah has the summer solstice in Leo, which gives to the two former an antiquity of 6000, and to the latter 2000 years.

"The custom which appears to have been common to the ancient Indians and Egyptians, of placing zodiacs in the ceilings of their temples, supports the conformity which our astronomers have discovered between the position of the signs of the zodiac of Esné and that of *Verdy-Pettah*."

In describing the grand pagoda of

Tanjaour, the learned author again refers to the affinity between the monuments of India and Egypt.

"The situation of this apartment (where the religious ceremonies were performed) in the center of the edifice, and the use to which it is consecrated by the Brahmins, are circumstances on which I have already insisted in another work, to justify the conformity which appears to me to exist between the pagodas of the Hindoos and the pyramids of the Egyptians. These latter, I hesitate not to repeat, were heliacal (astronomical or solar) monuments, and not tombs, notwithstanding the coffins which the Arabs pretend to have found in them. What in fact would be the error of our descendants, if they judged of the destination of our churches from the sepulchres and bones they might discover in digging in these sacred edifices? We may add, that the stone trough, placed in the principal chamber of the grand pyramid, and which travellers have regarded as a sarcophagus, is placed *horizontally*, while, if we may judge from the observations of Greek and Latin authors, and the discoveries of our modern travellers, prejudices, and perhaps even religious precepts, seem to have made it a law with the Egyptians to place all their dead perpendicularly."

It is by such learned disquisitions, where the knowledge of different subjects reflect reciprocal light on each other, that the work of the Chevalier Langlès distinguishes itself from the productions of those whose ideas are confined to the subject before them, and whose learning does not permit them to make comparisons between the subject of their study and similar monuments in different parts of the world; whereas, the author who can do this, like M. Langlès, continually throws new light on obscure points of history: and it is by such researches alone that we may ever hope to attain correct ideas on the supposed emigration of mankind, or the history of the origin of a people. Too high praise, therefore, cannot be given to learned men, who, filling important public functions, still find time for those important studies which demand sedulous attention and profound meditation, directed by genius and that critical acumen which knows how to purge the gold from the dross, and present it not only pure but in abundance to the republic of letters; and such, in a word, is M. Langlès, as he has exemplified it in the work before us.

ARCHITECTURE, &c.

Œuvres de M. Gauthey, &c.

The Works of M. Gauthey, 3 vols. 4to. plates.—Vol. 1, 2, Construction of Bridges; Vol. 3, on Navigable Canals: published by his nephew, M. Navier, engineer in ordinary of highways and bridges. Printed by Fermin Didot, Paris. 1813-16.

After a well drawn-up biographical notice of M. Gauthey by his nephew, we enter upon the work of the author, commencing with an historical description of the principal stone-bridges built by the ancients and moderns in various parts of the world, from the Æmilian bridge at Rome, built in the time of Sylla, to the present time; to which the author has added engravings of 153 of the principal ones, all reduced to one scale, with engravings of twelve aqueducts, amongst which we certainly expected to find the celebrated one of Alcantara, near Lisbon.

This part of the work is not only highly interesting in a historical point of view, but also as it regards the sciences. In it we trace the dawn of bridge-building, from the practice of the Egyptians, who were ignorant of the manner of turning an arch, and formed their bridges of pillars and large stones laid as a platform from pillar to pillar, to the elegant constructions of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, when the strength of arches and the resistance of stone in every form and position were rendered the object of mathematical demonstration. We see the progress of the art, and by what slow degrees it attained its present advanced state; we witness the aberrations of genius at different periods, darting from the beaten track; now failing for want of practical knowledge of the nature and resistance of different stones in different forms and positions; now, happily, combining practical knowledge with a beautiful theory, and forming an epoch in the science. To these descriptions the author has joined that of 1500 bridges in France, of which the breadth of the river exceeds twenty metres (the metre is 39,361 inches English). We pass over the part which more exclusively concerns France, to devote our attention to what relates to bridge-building as a science. The second book treats of the manner of ascertaining the dimensions proper to be given to bridges under all possible circumstances, and what are the variations to be practised under particular ones. "One of the most important points," observes M. Gauthey, "is the *debouché*,

or water-way, necessary to be given to bridges." Had this subject been well understood, London-bridge had been differently constructed. M. Gauthey gives the algebraic formula for determining it, which the limits of this article do not permit us to translate.

The section on the resistance of stone is highly curious and important; he enumerates 180 species of stone, and gives the specific gravity and the resistance of a cube of five centimetres (about two inches). We find that the resistance is not as the specific gravity; for the stone of Caserta, in Italy, whose specific gravity is 2,718, only supported the weight of 14865 kilogrammes (about 30,000 pounds avoirdupois); while the *gres blanc*, or white free-stone (specific grav. 2,476) supported 25086 kilogrammes; and white statuary marble (spec. grav. 2,695) supported only 8176 kilogrammes; and the white stone of Seissel, in France, (spec. grav. 2,020, and resistance only 904 kil. and pumice-stone (spec. grav. 0,556) bore 690 kil.: the basalt of Auvergne gave 2,884, and 51945 kil.

The next table is perhaps still more important. It is on the resistance of cubes of five centimetres of the same stone, taken at different depths in the bed or quarry. This table presents very curious results: the greatest resistance is afforded by stone from the middle of the bed, while the specific gravity follows, no fixed rule; it is, however, always the greatest in the middle of the bed, and generally the least at the bottom. The author gives four sets of experiments on as many stones, taken at twelve, ten, six, and five different depths, according to the thickness of the bed or quarry, and in all of them the specific gravity is greatest near the middle, less at the top, and least at the bottom.

Table IV. presents a set of experiments on the resistance of solids, according to the surface of the base. Table V. on the influence of the figure of the base on the resistance of solids of stone. The result is, that the circle of all figures of an equal area is the strongest. Table VI. experiments on solids of stone of different heights, and on solids of stone divided horizontally, or composed of a determinate number of parts, attached in layers, or horizontally; from which it is proved that one cube opposes a greater resistance than two placed on each other, and two greater than three, &c.

This partial analysis is sufficient to convey an idea of the nature and importance of the present work to all civil engineers.

In the second volume he treats of iron bridges. He has given engravings of all the principal iron bridges in England and in France, with geometrical sections, and points out the advantages of such and such forms. To M. Gauthey we owe practical illustration of a curious fact, that a hollow cylinder is stronger than a solid one of an equal quantity of matter; he was the first who applied it in practice, and his discovery precedes all the pretended discoveries of others on this point.

The third volume treats of inland navigation, or navigable canals: it contains an account of all the canals in France, the modes of construction, the errors adopted by different civil engineers, and the means of avoiding them; and the author bestows on all the parts of the subject, theoretical and practical, the same care, and displays the same profound and brilliant conceptions which distinguish his treatise on bridges. We need not, after this, say that the work eminently recommends itself to the notice and study of the civil engineer, who would not only avoid the too frequent errors committed, but distinguish himself by eminence in his science.

TRAVELS.

Voyage en Savoie, en Piémont, à Nice et à Gènes, &c.

Travels in Savoy and Piedmont, to Nice and Genoa; by the Chevalier Millin, Member of the Institute, Professor of Archaeology, and Keeper of the Medals and Antiquities of the Royal Library, &c. &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1817.

Voyage dans le Milanais, &c.

Travels in the Milanais, to Placentia, Parma, Modena, Mantua, Cremona, and several other Cities of ancient Lombardy; by the same Author. 2 vols. 8vo. January, 1817.

The literary world have long expected with impatience the Travels of M. Millin, and the publication will not disappoint their hopes. To the eye of observation, he joins, perhaps, the profoundest knowledge of antiquity of any person of the age: he views every thing with a classical eye; he is shown monuments to which a fabulous history is attached. In his hands antiquity has become one of the exact sciences; he unmasks the pious fraud, and affixes to the object its true date and value. This sacrifice of every thing to Truth would, we are persuaded, render M. Millin a less welcome guest a second time with the reverend detailers of mira-

cles with which Italy abounds; but the world is a considerable gainer by the circumstance. We will let the author describe the object of his labours:—

“At least, it will be seen that I have spared no pains to complete the notions I wished to collect and publish on the cities and countries of which I have treated: besides my written notices, I collected as considerable quantity of works on whatever could be the object of my researches and my meditations. . . Some persons will, perhaps, find the details too minute; but my design was to give a description of Italy, as well as a book of Travels; to unite what I saw to what others have observed; to form, in fact, a collection of notices which might guide travellers, and spare them the purchase of other works, but pointing out always the source for those who wish to consult it. I have thus comprised in my work a pretty extensive bibliography, and made known a great quantity of books and dissertations, of which very few have crossed the Alps. I have given in the notes a list of the principal pictures, and the descriptions of objects in detail, that those who do not feel interested in these matters may pass them without interruption. I wished also that my book might make Italy known to those who cannot undertake the journey: on this account, I have not contented myself with describing what appeared to interest me, I have pointed out the engravings of those objects, and the works in which they are to be found.

“It is peculiarly under the view of Letters and the Arts that persons travel to Italy; I have principally attached myself to whatever relates to literary history and that of the arts. My desire has been to be useful to those who visit this classic country, and to give an idea, at least, of the riches of this beautiful clime to those who cannot visit it. I do not presume that my work should be regarded as an authority, but at least it will serve as a guide; the additions, the corrections, and the criticisms of which it may be the object, will serve to compose another, which shall approximate still nearer to that perfection which few men ever arrived at, and which I am far from supposing that I have attained.”—Page 384-6; vol. ii. *Voyage en Savoie, &c.*

The author commences his travels at Pont Beauvoisin, the last town in France, and the route from thence to Suza offers little but rugged mountains for nearly two hundred miles, with a frightful

frightful monotony, enlivened now and then, it is true, by a poor hermitage, the sacred cross, an image of our Lady of the happy Meeting, a roaring cataract, or an abyss, which the mind cannot contemplate without horror; the inhabitants with goitres, and in manners and intellect a shade below the Hottentot. In this description of a route which we have travelled at a period anterior to M. Millin, we must except Chambray and its environs. We shall give a specimen of our author's manner.—

“It has been repeated in several works that Montmeillan is the ancient station that the Itinerary of Antoninus and the Theodosian Table call Montala; but, as this Itinerary fixes at fifteen miles the distance between this place and Semene, it is evident that Montala must be more distant. The monuments of the twelfth century inform us, that Montmeillan was called Monmeliacum and Mons Emelianus. The first counts of Savoy resided there; Amadæus III. and Amadæus IV. were born in the castle, which Henry IV. called a ‘marvellous strong place, and the best he ever saw.’ Although master of the rest of Savoy, he despaired of taking it, until Sully’s plan was adopted: It was there that this sovereign, so distinguished by his valour, proved that the greatest courage may, on a sudden explosion, like a weak mind, show signs of fear. He visited, with the worthiest friend that a monarch ever possessed, the battery which Sully had just established, when a discharge of heavy artillery covered him with earth and a shower of gravel. Henry made the sign of the cross, and Sully was not afraid of offending his prince in saying to him— ‘It is now, sire, I discover that you are a good Catholic.’ The town of Montmeillan is agreeably situated, but the streets are all upon the descent: it is divided into two groups of habitations, separated by fields, which do not contribute to distinguish it as the site of the busy hum of men. The beautiful view which extends along the course of the Isère—the clustering summits of the mountains, and Mont Blanc, in the distance, raising above all, as their king, his majestic head, form an imposing spectacle.”

In speaking of the inhabitants of the Maurienne, he says their appearance is by no means proper to remove the disgusting impression we have received from books of Travels: they consider the frightful goitres as a benediction from Heaven; and consider themselves the

elect of God, who, they say, has only afflicted them in this world to recompence them in the next. This idea is founded on the text, “Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of God.” It is not very clearly demonstrated that the Cretins enter more easily than persons of sense, but it is certain that they can do nothing which can render them undeserving; and under this idea they are regarded as the protectors of the house, and this belief procures them, under the roof that gave them birth, the succours of which they have need; and, were it not for that, they would be cruelly abandoned, and their fate most miserable.”

It is thus that our learned author, carrying every where the eye of observation, enriches his work with an immense variety of materials. Now, we see him exploring an ancient monument, and discussing the tradition of its origin; now, we find him describing the palaces of princes, examining the libraries of the curious and the learned, who every where throw open their arms to greet the illustrious traveller; now, we find him deserting “the feast of reason and the flow of soul,” to mix in the humbler scenes of rural happiness, and attend and describe with *naïveté* a rustic wedding, or the *not less amusing* ceremonies of the dead; under his pen the classic ground of Italy receives new charms; the very ground he treads on supplies a glowing retrospect of its ancient glory; we travel with him, his pictures are real, we see the spots he describes, and transport ourselves with him, through the lapse of ages, to repose on periods when it was glorious to be born in Italy.

The second part of the Travels, or those in Lombardy, increase in interest. Milan, Genoa, and Mantua, afford noble themes for the exercise of the genius and learning of the traveller. Monza, too, is not without its interest. It is there that is to be seen the celebrated Iron Crown, which served for the coronation of the kings of Italy.

This crown is a simple circle of gold, enriched with occidental jewels divided into compartments, in the midst of which are flowers equally formed of pearls and coloured stones. In the centre is a circle of iron, to which the crown owes its name, and which (*it is said*) was formed of the nails of the true cross. The chapter of Milan combats this tradition, but Monza is too wise to listen to attacks of reason in matters of faith. It is said that it served for the coronation of the
kings

kings of Lombardy, but history is silent on the point. The Emperor Henry IV. was the first monarch of whom we have any record, being so crowned at Monza; and Charles V. was the last who wore it, until Napoleon, to render his coronation as king of Italy more solemn, sent, in great pomp, to the church of Monza for this crown, which the cardinal legate, Caprara, received in the porch of the church of St. Ambrose. Napoleon took it, and placed it on his own head, saying, "*Dio me la diede, guai a chi la tocca!*" (God gives it me, beware who touches it!) M. Millin observes, that constancy of success was wanting to him, which would have rendered the expression truly great.

We now dismiss these volumes, recommending their perusal to whoever would travel in Italy as indispensable, or would obtain accurate information on the present state of the arts, society, and manners of Italy.

MEDICINE.

Memoires de Chirurgie Militaire, et Campagnes de D. I. Larrey, &c.

Memoirs of Military Surgery, and Campaigns of D. I. Larrey, first surgeon of the Guard and Hospital of the Guard of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, Baron of the Empire, &c. &c. 3 vols. 8vo. plates.

The illustrious author of the work now before us has created a new era in surgery. The favourite surgeon of Napoleon in every campaign, from Egypt to Waterloo, the immense variety of cases which presented themselves induced him to depart from old-established theories and adopt new ones. His ideas were attacked, he was called a barbarian and a monster, because he had performed what none had ever dared to attempt; but the success of the operations in what had always been regarded as mortal cases, soon confirmed the truth of his principles. We particularly refer to the amputation of the thigh at the articulation of the os coccygis, now commonly performed, after his example, by our own military surgeons.

In reviewing his work, we feel we cannot do better than simply translate the review of it, ordered by the Royal Institute of France, and signed Deschamps and Pelletan, of which we have obtained an official copy.

... "The class receives the work with interest and distinction, and will occupy itself in retracing some articles, in which it finds new ideas useful precepts, and

details of operations which were previously unknown.

"Amongst these different objects, the Baron Larrey gives a memoir on wounds penetrating the breast, which he advises to unite even when there is extravasated blood: he conceives it to be the only method of arresting the hæmorrhage, and rendering the respiration more easy, though there may be afterwards required the operation of the empyeuma, if the blood has not been absorbed, and is injurious by its presence. The author gives several examples, taken from his practice, in support of his theory.

"The article on hepatic abscesses presents great interest, and adds examples to the principles of the art on this subject.

"M. Larrey also gives a memoir on the engorgement of the lymphatics, a species of elephantiasis of the scrotum, and on the cancer of the testicle, which he compares between themselves, and mentions several amputations which he had performed for the first of these cases, which was very common in Egypt.

"The moment proper for amputating members which have received gun-shot wounds, and the case when it is necessary to perform the dreadful operation of amputating the thigh at its superior articulation, have been long agitated. M. Larrey has endeavoured to settle this important point, and he cites several cases in which he practised this operation with more or less success when conceived to be indispensable. He points out a peculiar mode of proceeding, which renders the operation more easy and less painful,* and promises us a new memoir on this most important subject.

"M. Larrey also advises, from happy experience, the amputation of the leg as near the knee as possible, without paying any attention to the spongy substance of the articular extremities of the bone.

"The amputation of the arm in its superior articulation, is one of the principal titles of the glory of Baron Larrey, by the safety with which he executes a particular proceeding, as simple as it is expeditious, and by a success proved by numerous examples,—since, of one hundred wounded on whom he performed this operation, ninety were cured.

"The amputation of the wounded member has also been, in the hands of M. Larrey, a method of curing the

* The time in which the Baron usually performs this operation of taking the thigh out of the socket, is *two minutes!*

setanus, a formidable accident, and recognized ever since the time of Hippocrates, as generally irremediable.

The hydrocele, a disorder as common as it is without danger, has nevertheless its inconvenience, as well as deformity. It is only where the patient is determined to be radically cured, that Art has occasion to make the best choice, and the best use of the means proposed to attain it. These means vary greatly: injections had hitherto appeared the best; but M. Larrey has discovered, that, leaving in the puncture a tube of Indian rubber, always open, to draw off continually the water of the hydrocele, there is obtained, by the continual approximation of the parts, an adhesive inflammation, like that which results from the injection, but with less pain. M. Larrey cites a great number of successful cases.

One of the last objects claimed by M. Larrey as his own, is the *fistula in ano*; for the treatment of which he applies to the true principles of the art, adding some improvements of his own.

This work of M. Larrey, in three vols. contains, besides, many other useful objects, and all of the greatest interest, even when they refer only indirectly to the art of healing. The work proves the science, the experience, and indefatigable zeal of this celebrated practitioner, whose fame has been long established.

Dissertation sur les Odeurs, &c.

Dissertation on Smells, on the Senses, and the Organs of Olfaction; by Dr. Cloquet, &c. 4to. Paris, 1816.

DR. CLOQUET is a young man, who by the union of genius and study has acquired a brilliant reputation at an age when many with difficulty pass an examination. Since the appearance of the present work he has published a Treatise of Descriptive Anatomy, highly esteemed; and we regret that we cannot, in the present number, offer an analysis of it to our readers. Never, assuredly, was so much learning displayed on odours. The author's general knowledge has made him cull authorities and quotations of all kinds and from all sources; and his work is not only distinguished by its learning but its method. Whatever concerns the olfactory functions, or impressions on them, is traced with marked skill and ability, which will amply repay the perusal of the medical and non-medical reader.

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GREEK CLASSICS.

Œuvres Complètes de Xenophon, traduites en François, et accompagnées du Texte Grec, de la Version Latine de Notes Critiques, &c.

The whole Works of Xenophon, translated into French, and accompanied with the Greek Text, the Latin Version, Critical Notes, the various Readings of all the Manuscripts in the Royal Library, Plans of Battles, Geographical Charts, Fac-similes of curious Greek MSS. and engraved Frontispieces to the different Treatises of Xenophon, &c. &c. By I. B. Gail, Member of the Institute, Royal Greek Professor, one of the Conservators of the Greek MSS. at the Royal Library, Knight of the Legion of Honor and of the Order of St. Wladimir of Russia, &c. &c. 10 vols. in 4to. Paris, 1816.—Price, in boards, 160 francs; on vellum paper, 320 francs.

THE art of criticism, like the science of mathematics, is divided into pure and mixed. The pure regards the work independent of the author; the mixed enters into personal considerations relative or foreign to the work, according to the judgment or caprice of the critic. Both these methods have their advantages: the first, indeed, is the more legitimate; but the second is the more interesting. The former is a record which will bear the test of ages; the latter a document subject to be confirmed, modified, or abandoned with the generation that gave it birth, because the passions of the critic enter into his decision. Yet perhaps, for this very reason, the latter mode will always have the most admirers. The reader wishes to know, independent of the work, what is the character of the author, and he demands the critic's aid to inform him whether it is some charlatan, covered with the mantle of false learning, or modest merit, seeking truth rather than fame, who claims his attention; and, did not friendship, envy, and ignorance, alike present false mirrors, mixed criticism would be even more valuable than the pure, as including an important portion of biography.—Hoping to steer clear of the shoals we have pointed out, we propose to adopt the latter form, as with us the passions can have but little influence: we only know M. Gail and his adversaries from their works; and by their works, therefore, we will judge them.

The name of Gail has long been fami-
4 O liar

liar to the lovers of Greek literature. The Poisson of France, in point of learning and critical acumen—his life furnishes the most striking contrast to that of our illustrious countryman. His midnight oil has always been consecrated to the study and development of his favorite language. The Revolution, that motley child of crime and virtue, destroyed the learned institutions; and, before she thought of re-establishing them under national forms, M. Gail, trembling for the fate of Greek literature, opened, in his own house, a gratuitous course of Greek to all who wished to study it; and, finding it attended with the happiest results, he continued it, notwithstanding the re-establishment of the seats of learning, for upwards of TWENTY YEARS. We shall say nothing of the personal and pecuniary sacrifices of M. Gail, in persevering to give gratuitous courses to all comers for twenty years; we will only observe that it marks the most ardent passion for his favorite study, and a noble philanthropy, which alone would entitle him to the gratitude of posterity.

M. Gail, at the commencement, found a great obstacle to the success he promised himself, in the want of good elementary books; he accordingly compiled these, but on the same disinterested plan. We are not exactly aware of the number of works published by M. Gail, as original texts, translations, or treatises on Greek literature; but a volume before us, entitled "Essays on the Effect, Sense, and Value of the *Disinences* (terminations) of the Greek, Latin, and French;" bears on the title, 33d volume of the collection—in 8vo. Since which has appeared, his "Thucydides," in 12 vols. 4to. and "Xenophon," in 10 vols. 4to. On looking at this list, and considering the immense studies which only the two latter works have demanded, we may say of M. Gail, what Roger Ascham said of Varro, "When I consider how much Varro read, I cannot conceive how he had any time to write; and when I consider how much Varro wrote, I cannot conceive how he had any time to read." On speaking of the pecuniary sacrifices of M. Gail, we ought not to omit his edition of Thucydides, which was wanting to French literature, on which he devoted many valuable years of his life, and incurred a pecuniary loss of 20,000 francs.

In addition to these works, the author proposes to publish, in Greek, Latin, and

French, Herodotus (now in the press), Theocritus, Musæus, Anacreon, and the Mythology of Lucian!

The work now before us merits peculiar consideration under several points of view, as—1, the original text—2, the Latin version—3, the French translation—4, the volume of different readings, or the collation of all the MSS.—5, the notices on the MSS. and the literary and critical observations on the works of Xenophon—and 6, the volume of maps, charts, plans of battle, &c.

I. The text. The author has generally followed the texts of *Zeune* (Henry Stephens), as the most pure; but it will be seen how greatly he has availed himself of the resources of the MSS.

II. The Latin version. It is the old translation, corrected in numerous places by M. Gail, who tells us, he felt his time might be more usefully employed than in giving a new one: we agree with him, but we at the same time regret that, amongst the numerous list of his pupils, he had not selected one or two worthy of their master, to give a new Latin translation, the old one presenting little more than the *caput mortuum* of the ATTIC BEE.

III. The French translation. We could, in like manner, have wished that the leisure of M. Gail had permitted him not only to translate what had not been, or had been ill translated, but the whole; this, therefore, has in part the faults of the Latin version, and, with all the care even of M. Gail, this circumstance causes occasionally a marked difference between the text and the Latin and French translations, which it would, perhaps, be invidious to point out, when we can shew how much better his time has been employed in

IV. The collation of all the MSS. in the Royal Library; and, comparing them with the readings, corrections, and emendations of the various commentators of this Herculean task, we know not how to speak in sufficient terms of commendation. We can compare it only to the labour of Mr. Briggs, in compiling the first logarithmic tables. Every MS. of Xenophon was collated, word by word, and the different readings given by each, carefully marked, collected, and arranged; they are so considerable as to form a quarto volume of 780 pages. To convey some idea of this labour, we will cite the author's own words.

"The first duty of an editor of the ancients, is the collation of the MSS.

All the learned acknowledge the high importance of this; but few fulfil the duty with a religious zeal: witness the Musgraves and the Bruncks, and many others, who give with assurance, as readings of MSS., bad variations, which were sent them by careless, ill-paid, ignorant, or unfaithful copyists.

"Persuaded that this labour could not be committed indifferently to all kinds of persons, I long supported the weight of this burthen alone. Having neither secretary nor reader, I held in one hand a printed text, in the other a MS., and examined them word by word: these rapid transitions having excessively injured my sight, I was obliged to seek assistance; but, in order to render that assistance effectual, it was necessary to have my assistants under my own eye. To effect this, I purchased a house contiguous to the College of France, to which I made a way from my own chambers, and filled it with friends equally zealous and faithful. To be enabled to remunerate them, and pay for the engravings of the medals and specimens of the MSS., &c. a second sacrifice was necessary, and I hesitated no more to make it than I had done for the first. Of the edition with which I was charged, after the societies and the libraries were supplied, the government (under Napoleon) designed to make me a present of the rest, as an indemnity. This I disposed of for a certain sum, in order to pay my assistants.

"In fulfilling this important, but at the same time most painful, fastidious, and ungrateful task, which seems to impose silence on the mind, the imagination, and all the intellectual qualities; I resigned myself to pore over undecipherable MSS. in order to snatch from the ravages of time, unique and perishable monuments, subject to political and physical revolutions, sacrificing to such labours my literary taste, my repose, my health, my eyes, I was far from courting laurels, which only grow upon the tomb." M. Gail here recounts the attacks of envious hellenists, for rivals he had none. Our limits forbid us to follow the admirable and venerable author in his just complaints. Vide vol. vii. part 2, p. 4, et seq.

"Two divisions, each composed of three persons, divided the labour; one read the printed text, the two others listened and followed each upon a MS.; the moment a variation, evidently defective, was discovered, it was transcribed. This done,

the labour was far from finished; without mentioning the revival, and a great number of variations marked as doubtful, which demanded, on my part, frequent journeys to the Imperial Library. As my numerous MSS. demanded numerous collations, it was first necessary to unite them in a body of variations; then examining them, one after another, and comparing them with the received text, and judging them in critical notes. I arrived, at length, at a text representing Thucydides and Xenophon, the most faithfully possible."

This labour of M. Gail will be duly appreciated by the scholar: he has fixed the text permanently; and every hellenist, possessing in his work the readings of all the celebrated MSS. in the National Library, many of which are now dispersed, will adopt his text in every edition or quotation from Xenophon, &c.

We must not forget to observe that M. Gail is a philologist, without the mania of giving new readings. Instead of pursuing the line generally adopted, of supposing every thing wrong, that the commentator did not understand, and changing it for a reading of his own; M. Gail has sedulously studied his author, and thereby discovered the hidden meaning of obscure passages; and, instead of pretended corrections, has restored the original text. In the MSS. M. Gail was not always guided by the number of authorities; thus, in the reading of Thucyd. vii. 31, he adopted the exquisite reading of a Moscow MS. *ασωπλεων επι της** Κερκυρας, to the common, but absurd reading, *ασωπλεων εκ της*. To the industry and learning, therefore, of M. Gail, the learned world have eternal obligations for having collated, word by word, ten MSS. on the Republic of Sparta, three on the treatise entitled *Περιπροσων*, three on the Republic of Athens, three on the Banquet, three on the Praise of Agesilaus, four on the Hiero, four on Horsemanship, or on the Commandant of Cavalry, two on the Cyropedia, six on the Grecian History, nine on the Memorable Sayings and Deeds of Socrates, six on the Economics, two on the Apology of Socrates, two on

* The learned Dodwell hit upon this reading merely from consulting the chart; and, as M. Gail observes, though he has only one MS. in his favour, it is not the case to say, *Plus esse in uno sapie quam in turba boni?*

the Cynegetics, or Treatise on Hunting, besides three MSS. from Rome, and a most valuable one purchased by him. In the purchase of this MS. and remunerating his assistants, he expended his own money, besides the purchase of the house, and ten years' labour. Such devotion of time and fortune, all things considered, is without a parallel in the annals of literature.

V. The notice on the MSS. is highly curious and important, and the thirty-five plates of fac-similes add singularly to the value of this part: some of the specimens are of the eleventh century. The critical notes: these cannot be analysed; we will, however, offer a specimen or two.—Republic of Sparta, ch. xiii. 9. the text, Εξέσι δὲ τῶ νῶ καὶ κερπίμενῳ εἰς μάχην συνίεναι. Leunclave translates by *iuranti quoque ac delecto ad pugnam incundam permittitur ut, &c.* M. Gail gives a learned note to prove the nonsense of this version; but, in fact, it requires no great hellenical skill to shew it must be wrong. Instead of *delecto ad pugnam*, M. Gail gives, "It is permitted to the young warrior, even under the bond of accusation, to present himself to combat the enemy." This version is highly plausible, but we esteem it rather a happy conception than a well warranted translation: we wish the author had given us more authorities.

One of the virtues of M. Gail is an ineffable modesty; he never hesitates to say, I translated such a passage wrong, it ought to be so and so; I was mistaken in the sense of such a word, &c. We have a curious instance of this in the notes on the Art of Horsemanship. We do not suspect M. Gail of knowing much of horsemanship; but his second version is consonant to good modern practice: we learn by it, that, even in the time of Xenophon, they made the horse with the near or off foot first, by applying the whip (rod) on the contrary side. Our author proves anew, that horses were not shod in the days of Xenophon: it is a fact long since settled.

On looking over the critical notes, the anecdote of the wife of Tigranes struck us forcibly, from its exquisite delicacy. Cyrus asked him what he would give for the liberty of his wife, who was a prisoner as well as himself; Tigranes replied, he would give all, even his life, to preserve the princess from servitude. Cyrus gave her to him without ransom. Every one at this moment praised Cyrus; one boasted of his wisdom, another his

bravery, another his affability, some his stature and his beauty; on which Tigranes addressed his wife, "And how did you find Cyrus? did he not appear to you very handsome?" "I did not look at him," replied the princess. "Whom did you look at then?" "At him who would have given his life to preserve me from servitude." The very next article is of a very different complexion: it is no other than to determine whether the *prochoïdes* were drinking-vessels, barrels of wine, or chamber-pots. M. Gail proves, very learnedly, that they were the latter, which the Persians carried in their pockets to repasts; they had, even at that time, one handle, and even the lapse of ages has not given them two. We forgive the author his wit at our expence, because we wish the custom were observed by us in the light that foreigners regard it. "This custom partly exists amongst the English, but modified as it ought be by a polished people. At the large dinner parties, where they meet to discuss politics or commerce, they do not carry with them *prochoïdes*, the host spares his guests that trouble; adjoining the dining-room, and sometimes even in it, *prochoïdes* are placed, thanks to which, one is not an instant a stranger to the conversation." To soften the matter, he adds a note—"This custom is not adopted at family dinners."

VI. With respect to the maps, charts, plans of battle, &c. &c. too much praise cannot be given to the author and his friend, M. Barbie Bocage. This atlas will be consulted by all geographers in laying down maps of ancient geography. The profound learning and inexhaustible patience of such a person as the royal Greek professor, was necessary to render maps of ancient geography more than a confused distribution of names of places, without any sound classical authority; for example, where he treats of the kingdom of the Adryses, which is as little understood as the pretended kings of Thrace, given by Cary, Eckel, &c. of Epithrace, of Upper and Lower Macedonia, of Olympia, a city which never existed, &c. &c. These various studies are highly important, and will change for ever many of the features of ancient geography, the science of which Mr. Gail has greatly extended; and the work before us has alone erected an imperishable monument to his fame. Let him not fear that laurels will grow only on his tomb, they now encircle his brows;

and,

and, notwithstanding the cabals of ungrateful pupils, and envious understrappers of Messieurs Villoison, Boissonade, &c. they will flourish as long as the name of Xenophon is admired, or learning itself is cultivated.

GRAMMAR.

Elemens de la Grammaire de la Langue Romanè, &c.

Elements of the Grammar of the Romance Language before the Year 1000; by M. Raynouard, Member of the French Institute, Officer of the Legion of Honour, &c. &c. 1 vol. 8vo. Paris, 1816.

THE venerable author of "The Templars," the best modern tragedy in France, has undertaken a most important task; it is no less than to compose a grammar and dictionary of a language which never possessed either, and which has ceased to be spoken nearly 800 years. The barbarous hordes who destroyed the Roman empire, felt it necessary to learn Latin, not grammatically, but orally. From the compound of this language with their dialects, a new language was formed; it was spoken in its purest style by the Troubadours, and, blended with other dialects, formed the Spanish, Italian, French, and from them became incorporated with the English. In truth, the greater part of the words which Dr. Johnson derives from the Latin, were borrowed from the Romancelanguage. In this language the Latin desinences were suppressed, and nouns, adjectives, &c. formed as we have them at the present time.—E. G. accent, aliment, April, argument, canal, detriment, element, instrument, &c.; baptismal, evident, human, just, long, prompt, prudent, &c. We will not extend the notice of this valuable work farther, as we understand it is the object of a particular Essay destined for the Monthly Magazine.

MATHEMATICS.

Recherches Experimentales et Mathematiques sur les Mouvements des Molecules de la Lumiere autour de leur Centre de Gravité; par M. Biot.

Experimental and Mathematical Researches on the Motions of the Particles of Light round their Centre of Gravity; by M. Biot, Member of the Institute, Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy at the College of France, &c. &c. 1 vol. 4to. Plates. Printed by Firmin Didot.

It is sufficient simply to announce the title of this work, and the name of the

author, to inspire an ardent curiosity in the lovers of mathematics and natural philosophy. Few new theories have made such rapid progress as that of the polarization of light, but few theories have found a Biot to pursue researches with the ardour of a lover, and the patience of a philosopher. The nature of the subject prevents our giving any extracts, which, to be understood, must be given at a length far exceeding the limits possibly to be allotted to the article; hence, we shall content ourselves with bestowing on the work our warmest commendation to the study of every mathematician.

FORTIFICATION.

La Science des Ingenieurs, &c.

The Science of Engineers, in the conduct of Works of Fortification and Civil Architecture, by Belidor; a new edition, with Notes, by M. Navier, Engineer in Ordinary of Bridges and Roads. 1 vol. 4to. many Plates. Paris, 1816.

THE work of the celebrated Belidor had been long out of print; and, notwithstanding the boasted progress of fortification and civil engineering, none has been published in any language capable to replace it. We may, indeed, judge of its importance from the following official testimony of Vauban.—“We, Lieutenant-General of the king’s armies, director of the fortifications of the places in the province of Artois, certify that we have read and examined, with all the care and exactitude possible, a MS. intitled, &c. (as above), in which we have found nothing that is not conformable to the best practice for the construction of works of fortification, sluices, and military edifices. The greater part of the matters susceptible of the rules of geometry, are treated with precision and neatness, which may tend to the perfection of works. I conceive even that engineers may avail themselves, very usefully, of the rules taught in it; and that, in general, the book cannot be otherwise than very advantageous for the king’s service, and those who are charged with the construction of his majesty’s works. (Signed) VAUBAN.”

Similar official opinions are given of it by Denius, Vallery, and Gittard.

ANTIQUITIES.

Ægyptiaques, or a Collection of inedited Egyptian Monuments; par Chevalier Millin, &c. &c.

A Collection of inedited Egyptian Monuments, &c. In 1 vol. 4to. printed by

by Didot. 12 plates. 1816. Price 12 francs.

THE works of M. Millin, as will have already been perceived, have a higher object than merely that of describing, with accuracy, the various objects of high antiquity. They are so many lessons on ancient manners, customs, and ceremonies; and serve to tear away the mystic veil which conceals from us so many facts, which, if known, would tend to illustrate the history of man, the arts, and the sciences. Thus, in the work at present under review, it is not only the perfect preservation of the monuments and the precious nature of their materials, that M. Millin describes; these are but secondary objects to the history of the monument, and the customs of which it is the type. This enlarged view, and the noblest that can be taken of the monuments of art, leads M. Millin to consider the nature of the Πάστος (Pastos), the statue representing one of the Egyptian priests, called by the Greeks, Pastaphores, or bearers of the Pastos. The volume is full of these curious disquisitions, to which we refer the reader; as a description, without the plates, would afford but a very imperfect idea of the value of the work.

Description des Tombeaux qui ont été découvert à Pompeii, en 1812.

Description of the Tombs discovered at Pompeii, in 1812; by the Chevalier Millin, &c. &c. 8vo. 7 plates.

THE Chevalier Millin had the happiness to make the discovery of these tombs himself; we are, therefore, certain not to be misled in any of the curious particulars they contained. The bas-reliefs contain many curious remarks on the combats of the gladiators, on which our author gives a learned disquisition, including the illustration of several important points of ancient history. In these tombs were also discovered the "play-bills" of the Romans, or advertisements that such and such entertainments would be given, as combats of the gladiators, hunting-matches, &c.; and bas-reliefs, illustrating these sports, form a part of the curiosities of the tombs discovered by M. Millin. The account of the plates alone will abundantly shew the importance of this work in literary and antiquarian points of view.

Plate I. Plans of the two tombs, &c.—fig. 1, section of the tomb of AMPLIATUS—2, section of the circular tomb—

3, plan of the tomb of Ampliatus—4, plan of the circular tomb—5, sepulchral altar of Allegius Libella—6, table of the same tomb—7, funeral Triclinium—8, tumular stone, in form of a pilaster, supporting a sphere.

Plate II. View of the first two tombs.

Plate III. Bas-reliefs of ditto—fig. 1, bas-reliefs on the base of the tomb of Ampliatus, combats of the gladiators, and painted inscriptions—2, chase, Venatio, under the preceding bas-relief—3, bas-relief on the door of the same tomb—4, another.

Plate IV. Principal front of the tomb of CALVENTIUS, on which is seen the Bisellium.

Plate V. Details of the same tomb—fig. 1, lateral face, decorated with an oaken crown or garland—2, enroulement, ornamented with a ram's head—3, bisellium—4, ornaments of the base—5, arabesque—6, bas-relief of one of the little pyramids—7, another—8, ibid—9, ibid.

Plate VI. Principal front of the tomb of MUNATIUS FAUSTUS and NAEVOLEIA TYCHE.

Plate VII. Details of the same tomb—fig. 1, lateral front—2, bas-relief of the principal front—3, bust of Naevoleia—4, bas-relief of the lateral front—5, bisellium, which decorates the other lateral front.

The very mention of the word bisellium will not fail to arouse the curiosity of the antiquaries; one of the inscriptions bears—

C. CALVENTIO QUIETO

AVGVSTALI

HVIC OB MVNIFICENT DECVRIONVM

DECRETO ET POPVLI CONSESV BISELLII

HONOR DATVS EST.

What was the honor of the bisellium? and what was the bisellium? Varró is the only ancient author who mentions it. If the disquisition of our author does not settle the point, it at least throws a strong light on the subject.

HISTORY.

Les Bedouins, ou Arabes du Desert. The Bedouins, or Arabs of the Desert; published from the inedited Notes of Don Raphael, on the Manners, Customs, Laws, and Civil and Religious Ceremonies of that People; by F. J. Maveur. 3 vols. 18mo. 24 plates. Paris, 1816.

THIS is an exquisite little work, and contains important information on the manners

manners of a people of whom little has been hitherto known. The editor does not inform us how Don Raphael succeeded in acquiring the immense variety of information he furnishes. It would appear that he had actually become an Arab of one of the tribes, to be initiated as he appears to be in all that relates to their domestic manners and customs; for they are described with a degree of minuteness and precision that an eyewitness alone could have furnished. His portraits are happy and striking. Here we view the children of nature, unsophisticated by education. The virtues of the soul here display themselves in the most heroic forms; and, were they not allied to their opposite vices, we should present the untutored Arab as a model of virtue to civilized Europe. One thing in his favour is, his virtues are those of his soul; his vices the offspring of habit and necessity; and, in many cases, the former atones for the latter, as in a case recited by our author. "A traveller had been robbed and stripped naked by a troop of Arabs. He had wit enough to cry after them; the chief turned: the traveller addressed him—"Oh! chief of the Arabs, famed for virtue and generosity, I have been robbed and stripped by a perverse Arab; I entreat thee, by Mahomet, to compel him to restore me my property." The Arab smiled, 'Thou art a cunning fellow; here, take thy clothes, &c. that the perverse Arab had given to me; go thy way, and take better care in future.'" The work abounds with pleasing anecdotes, which must render it very popular.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Les Trois Ages, &c.

The Three Ages; or the Olympic Games:—the Amphitheatre and Chivalry; a Poem; with Historical Notes. 1 vol. 12mo. 1816.

This is a most exquisite little work: the author (M. Roux) need not have been ashamed to put his name to it. It is addressed to French youth, but the times are changed since it was written—emulation is no longer a virtue. We recommend the volume to all our readers who love genuine poetry and highly poetic ideas, in chaste and elegant language. The volume is beautifully printed on vellum, by Firmin Didot.

Les Bucoliques de Virgile, &c.

The Bucolics of Virgil, preceded by several Idyls of Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus; and followed by all the pas-

sages of Theocritus that Virgil has imitated: translated into French verse, by Firmin Didot. In 1 volume 12mo. 1816.

M. FIRMIN DIDOT has displayed, in this volume, that he has cultivated the Muses and typography with equal success. The translation is faithful and spirited; the notes learned and curious. Would that all printers resembled in honour, talent, and genius, M. F. Didot!

[The two following works do not strictly come within the circle of French literature; but, being published at Paris, unknown in England, and of great interest, they merit notice among the novelties of the French press.]

On the Origin, Nature, Progress, and Influence of Consular Establishments; by D. B. Warden, Consul-General of the United States of America at Paris, &c. &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

The want of a work on the nature and duties of consuls, has been long and severely felt; and, strange as it may appear, the most commercial country in the globe has never possessed a consul who thought it worth his while to develop the arcana of his office. To the consul-general of the United States, we are indebted for supplying the deficiency. His object at first was, he tells us, only to point out some of the defects in the consular system to his government, which insensibly led him to examine what had been done by other nations, and he was surprized to find that the public libraries of Paris did not contain even a simple memoir on the subject. He, therefore, sought information in national treaties, and other documents of a diplomatic nature.

His ideas on the conduct a consul ought to observe, will be duly appreciated. "Although I am decidedly of opinion that a consul ought to have no interest in trade, yet I am, nevertheless, the friend and advocate of liberal commerce; which, if founded on the principles of justice, honour, and reciprocity, would form, between nations and climates, a chain of communication highly favourable to the improvement of arts, industry, and political economy: commerce might then, with some propriety, be defined the art of rendering a people happy."

The arrangement of Mr. Warden's work is classical. He first (Chapter 1.) considers the commercial advantages of consular establishments. Chap. 2, the political and economical advantages of consular

consular establishments. 3, the origin of consular jurisdiction. 4, of consuls for the regulation of internal commerce, and the municipal administration of districts. 5, the nature and extent of consular jurisdiction. 6, of the consular system of the United States of America; extracts from treaties and conventions between the government of the United States and those of other nations, concerning the rights, privileges, and duties of consuls. 7, the French consular system. He concludes this article with observations, which possess great importance in a national point of view.

"The French republic, on the 1st of Messidor, 11th year of its reign, decreed that its laws, statutes, and regulations, expressly forbid the consul from carrying on any species of trade, directly or indirectly, or forming a commercial association on his own account; and we say with justice, that our consuls, since the regeneration of our republic, have every-where shewn themselves faithful to its principles. No-where do they mingle in the interests of commerce, except to protect, extend, and render it more and more favourable to their fellow-citizens, and never for their own benefit. The commercial agents of nations allied to France, even those of Russia, the Teutonic, Hans, and Austrian States, have disinterestedly hastened to imitate this fine example.

It is quite otherwise with the English consul, who every where trades on his account, or that of the government, to the injury of his fellow-citizens, every where drenching them even to loathing. One while a public agent, another a simple individual,—he employs every method to accumulate a fortune and increase the fiscal of his isle. Monopoly, brokerage, stock-jobbing, arbitrary taxes, all is agreeable. He is a trader in Smyrna, a commissioner in Holland, and a pirate in Barbary."—p. 237.

This sweeping sentence is severe, and we hope it is unjust; and, that English consuls may be able to wipe off the stain thrown upon the whole body, by a person whose censure is the more important, as his rank and learning and official capacity add considerable weight to his assertions.

Chap. VIII. the English Consular System—IX. the Dutch ditto—X. Prussian ditto—XI. Danish ditto—XII. Portuguese ditto—XIII. Austrian ditto; and

he concludes with a curious and valuable article, containing a short account of the lives and writings of the most distinguished consuls of different countries: and, certainly, had M. Warden had this list in his view, when he wrote the passage we have quoted, he would have modified his censure; and allowed that at least some English consuls form splendid exceptions to his general rule.

His work is, notwithstanding this severity towards English consuls, not only important, as a history of consular establishments, but also as a vade-mecum for all those who are, or hope to become, consuls; or who have, or may have, relations with them.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Chorographical and Statistical Description of the District of Columbia, the Seat of the General Government of the United States, with an engraved Plan of the District and View of the Capital; by D. B. Warden, &c. Paris, 1816. 1 vol. 8vo.

Who is not interested in a description of Columbia and the City of Washington, a name that never fails to recal so many images of unsullied virtue and real glory. Mr. Warden traces the statistical history of Columbia from the period of its becoming the permanent seat of government in 1801; he describes the progress of its agriculture, its canals, its rivers, its commerce, and dwells with pleasure on the embryo metropolis of the vast Republic of America; and, when he relates the Vandal attack on the infant city by the English in 1814, who destroyed to the amount of 1,215,111 dollars, in burning the capital, the president's house, and the public offices, we are almost inclined to forgive his animosity against the conduct of English consuls. It is worthy of remark, that the author is equally severe upon the Americans, where he thinks they deserve it. What shall we think of boarders in boarding-houses or taverns throwing off their coats in the heat of summer, and in winter their shoes to warm their feet at the fire? customs, he observes, which the climate only can excuse.

Mr. Warden's work contains notices on the federal government of the United States, &c. and concludes with a *Florula Columbiana*, or catalogue of the plants, &c. of Columbia. It is a curious little volume, and recommends itself warmly to general patronage.

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END OF THE FORTY-SECOND VOLUME.

ERRATA.

Page 255, last line, for *every* read *even*; p. 284, line 11 from bottom, for *wanted* read *I wanted*; p. 610, col. 2, line 12 from bottom, for *increased* read *incurred*.



